



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

## Twifo / Atti-Morkwa District Assembly

# MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014 - 2017



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Medium-Term Development Plan 2014-2017 is a document that provides guidelines for development programmes and projects in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District.

In view of this, its preparation was participatory as the implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be. Consequently, stakeholders at the district and community levels were duly involved so that ownership and sustainability could be obtained.

The contributions of all heads of departments and units, traditional authorities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the communities cannot be over-emphasized here.

The role of the Honorable Assembly Members in the preparation of this document is very much appreciated. The various roles and support given by Hon. District Chief Executive, Bossman Osei-Hyamang, and District Coordinating Director, Mr. Edward Abazing, are also very much appreciated.

Last but not the least, is the hardworking Development Plan Preparation Team as well as everybody who in a diverse way helped are all acknowledged.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### BACKGROUND

Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) enjoins ministries and sector agencies to undertake development planning functions in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in accordance with the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC). Section 10 (3) of the same act indicates that the development planning undertaken by a ministry and the sector agency shall be based on national development goals issued by the NDPC and in 10 (5), the ministry or sector agency shall ensure that the plans are compatible with national development goals.

The objective of this Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the total management of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district for the mutual benefit of all its stakeholders.

Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly (TAMDA) was thus required to conduct a thorough performance review of the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 2010-2013), examine its vision, mission, objective and other relevant variables that impacted on the operations of the assembly to serve as the basis for preparing the MTDP for a planning period of four years, 2014-2017.

### METHODOLOGY

As per the guidelines from NDPC, a participatory approach was adopted by TAMDA in the preparation of the MTDP. The District Chief Executive, Coordinating Director, heads of departments, assembly members, traditional authorities and trade associations as well as NGOs, area councils and civil society were involved in the preparation of the MTDP. Information was obtained from all the departments in the district assembly.

### KEY ISSUES

Key issues that affected the implementation of the last plan (2010-2013) were as follows:

- Data and information on certain projects were unavailable and this made it difficult for effective monitoring of projects.
- The delay in the release of funds for the implementation of projects
- Inadequate revenue mobilization
- Non-functioning of area councils towards the plan period
- Poor participation of communities in project monitoring and supervision
- Over-ambitious departmental and area plans and budgets

### GOAL OF MTDP 2014-2017

The goal of the Medium Term Development Plan for the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa is “Acceleration of the socio-economic development of the district”.

## DEVELOPMENT AGENDA RELEVANT TO THE MTDP 2014-2017

As per the functions of the district assembly, programmes, projects and activities in the current plan address issues under the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA II, namely:

- Improvement and sustenance of macro-economic stability
- Expanded development of production infrastructure
- Accelerated agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development
- Sustainable partnerships between government and the private sector
- Developing the human resources for national development
- Transparent and accountable governance
- Reducing poverty and income inequalities.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE MTDP 2014-2017 DOCUMENT

The Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2014-2017) is structured into seven chapters:

- **Chapter One** is on the performance review of the MTDP 2010-2014 and the district profile.
- **Chapter Two** consists of key issues linked to the thematic areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017).
- **Chapter Three** is on development goals, adoption of objectives and strategies of the GSGDA II.
- **Chapter Four** outlines the broad sector development programmes for the 2014-2017 plan and its matrix, which indicates the broad programmes, strategies, activities, output indicators, time-frame and indicative budget
- **Chapter Five** consists of the Annual Action Plans and their implementation plan.
- **Chapter Six** is a brief on monitoring and evaluation plan. A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan would be prepared based on the guideline provided by NDPC.
- **Chapter Seven** is on the communication strategy of the assembly.

## IMPLEMENTATION COST

The projected cost of implementing the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 is estimated at

- Seventy Four Million Four Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand One Hundred and Seventy Three Ghana Cedi (GHC 74,475,137).
- 50.8% of the cost is expected to be funded by the Government of Ghana (GHC 37,833,370)
- 42.7% of the cost is expected to be funded by donors (GHC 31,800,883)
- The remaining 6.5% is expected to be funded internally (GHC 4,840,884)

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASDR	Age specific death rate
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CEDECOM	Central Regional Development Commission
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
DMTP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWSP	Water and Sanitation Plan
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EU	European Union
FBO	Faith-based organization
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
GAWU	General Agricultural Workers Union
GES	Ghana Education Service
Getfund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GIZ	Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoG	Government of Ghana
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
H/C	Health Center
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ICT	Information and communications technology
ILO	International Labor Organization
ITN	Insecticide-treated net
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Net
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MGCSF	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health

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MOI	Ministry of Information
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMTC	Nursing and Midwifery Training College
ODF	Open defecation free
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
REP	Rural Enterprise Project
SHEP	School Health Education Program
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
SPAM	School Performance Appraisal Meeting
SPIP	School Performance Improvement Plan
SPR	School Participatory Rate
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
STME	Science, Technology And Mathematics Exhibition
TAMDA	Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly
TLM	Teaching and Learning Materials
TOPP	Twifo Oil Palm Plantation
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WHO	World Health Organization

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. CURRENT SITUATION

#### 1.1 REVIEW OF 2010-2013 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GSGDA I)

##### 1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly's legal frameworks, its mandate, vision, mission and objectives for its establishment. The chapter also describes the performance of the District Assembly under the GSGDA (2010-2013). The performance of the assembly was reviewed under the appropriate thematic areas. The review also took into consideration cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and environment. The income and expenditure statements of the assembly were equally reviewed for the period 2010-2013.

The review of the profile and the performance is to enable the assembly identify challenges during the period 2010-2013 that may have implications in the 2014-2017 plan period. Lessons learnt were also documented. The chapter ends with the identification of key development issues that need to be addressed among others in 2014-2017.

#### Legal frameworks

- The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Chapter 6 and 20), which enshrines decentralization policy
- The Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law 327)
- The Local Government Act (Act 462 of 1993) which provides the legal basis for the implementation of decentralization
- The District Assembly's Common Fund Act (Act 455)
- The National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479)
- The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480)
- Town and Country Planning Ordinance of 1945 (Cap 84)
- The Local Government (Urban, Zonal and Town Councils and Unit Committees) Establishment Instrument of 1994, LI 1589 (amended)
- The Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement Instrument LI 1961
- Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654)
- Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)
- Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658)
- Ghana Audit Service Act, 2000 (Act 584)
- Internal Revenue Act, 2005 (Act 684)-Registration of Business
- Financial Administration Regulations, 2004 (LI 1802)
- Financial Memoranda for MMDAs-June, 2004 (Ghana Gazette, No. 35, 20th August, 2004)

## Functions of the District Assembly

The Assembly is mandated to perform the following functions:

- Exercise political and administrative authority in the district
- Constitutes the planning authority for the district
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the overall development of the district
- Have deliberative, legislative and executive functions
- Responsible for the overall development in the district
- Maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- Provision of infrastructure (schools, clinics, etc.)
- Provision of district services (sanitation, water, play grounds, etc.)
- Formulation and approval of budget of the district
- Making of bye-laws
- Levy and collect taxes, rates, fees, etc. to generate revenue
- Promotion of justice by ensuring ready access to the courts in the district. Act 462: 10 [1-3]

The Zonal councils under the District Assembly are to perform the following functions:

- Perform functions assigned to them by the instruments setting them up
- Perform functions assigned to them by the assemblies
- Record keeping of all ratable persons and properties in the urban area, zone or town
- Assist any person authorized by the District Assembly to collect revenues due to the assembly
- Recommend to the assembly the naming of all streets in its area of authority and cause all building in the streets to be numbered
- Plant trees in any street and to erect tree-guards to protect them so that the streets are not unduly obstructed
- Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- Prepare annual budgets of revenues and recurrent and development budget of the urban or town council for the approval of the assemblies
- Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- Prepare annual budgets of revenues and recurrent and development budget of the urban or town council for the approval of the assemblies

Functions of Unit Committees

- Supervise the staff of district assembly performing duties in its area of authority
- Assist in revenue collection
- Organize communal and voluntary work
- Educate the people in their rights, privileges, obligations, and responsibilities
- Provide focal point for discussion of local matters and make recommendations to the assembly
- Monitor the implementation of self-help and development projects
- Assist in enumerating and keeping records of all ratable persons and properties

## **How the Assembly works**

In the performance of its functions, the district assembly works through committees. These are statutory committees which the assembly is required to establish. The committee system enables the assembly to fully deliberate issues and achieve consensus before they are laid before the General Assembly. It gives each assembly member the opportunity to be heard and thereby protects the minority. The day-to-day work of the assembly is in the hands of officers, who implement the assembly members' decisions and manage the delivery of services. Senior officers (Heads of Departments) with specialist knowledge in particular subjects also advise assembly members.

The thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda include the following;

- Improvement and sustenance of macro-economic stability
- Expanded development of production infrastructure
- Accelerated agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development
- Sustainable partnerships between government and the private sector
- Developing the human resources for national development
- Transparent and accountable governance
- Reducing poverty and income inequalities

## **Mission Statement**

“To have a well-developed district with basic infrastructure and services available to the people”

## **Vision Statement**

“The effective and efficient mobilization of both human and material resource for the total development of the district”

## **Goal**

“To mobilize material, financial and human resources for development”

### 1.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES PERFORMANCE FOR 2010-2013 PLAN PERIOD

#### Composite Progress Report on Development Projects: Works

In the year 2013, there were the implementations of several projects to enhance the development of the district. Under works, the River Pra Bridge, the new market and other selected feeder roads were rehabilitated, as well as an effective management of waste to ensure a clean and hygienic environment. Also, 10,000 trees were grown around water bodies to prevent them from pollution and drying up. Some projects such as the construction of a three unit classroom block at Aboso could not be completed.

**Table 1: Composite Progress Report on Development Projects for Works**

No	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
1	Rehabilitation and relocation of market	Twifo Praso	Economic	Direct labor	14/02/2013	18/03/2013	27/06/2013	N/A	40,000.00	N/A	18,000	67	DACF	In progress
2	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Bepobeng	Education	Ancient Mariner Ltd	04/11/2013	20/11/2013	20/05/2014	N/A	161,891.32	167,534.32	159,439.75	100	DDF	Completed
5.	Reshaping of Mintaso – Adadekofi and other Feeder Roads (19.6 km)	Mintaso	Road	M/s Hafissco GH. Ltd	21/12/2012	18/02/2013	11/06/2013	20/08/2013	49,756.70	N/A		100	GoG / ROAD FUND	Completed
6.	Reshaping of Nkwankyemaso - Nuanua and other Feeder Road (17.5 km)	Nkwankyemaso	Road	M/s B-Molie Ent.	21/12/2012	28/02/2013	11/06/2013	15/06/2013	46,905.00	N/A		100	GoG / ROAD FUND	Completed
7.	Construction of road	Senkyem-Asenso Agave	Road	Debrasco Company Ltd	12/08/2013	22/12/2013	18/12/2013	29/12/2013	19,000.00	N/A	38,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
8.	Reshaping of Pewodie – Gyaware and other Feeder Roads (11.5 km)	Pewodie	Road	M/s Acquah and Son Ltd	21/12/2012	18/03/2013	27/06/2013	20/08/2013	26,425.00	N/A	26,425.00	100	GoG / ROAD FUND	Completed
9.	Reshaping of Adjatey Camp Jn. - Adjatey Camp and other Feeder Roads (6.2 km)	Adjatey Camp	Road	Direct Labor	4/07/2013	10/07/2013	03/10/2013	15/10/2013	10,100.00	N/A		100	TAMDA	Completed

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
10.	Construction of Revenue Kiosk	Twifo Mam-pong	Local Gov.	Direct Labor	30/04/2013	12/04/2013	07/08/2013	08/08/2013	20,000.00	N/A	7,000	100	DACF	Completed
11.	Repair Pra bridge and other feeder roads	Twifo Praso	Road	Direct Labor	22/03/2013	03/04/2013	06/08/2013	01/09/2013	20,000.00	N/A	20,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
12.	Reshaping of Abodom-Hemanso and other Feeder Roads (9.5 km)	Abodom	Road	Direct Labor	12/07/2013	15/08/2013	11/11/2013	10/12/2013	10,925.00	N/A	10,925.00	100	TAMDA	Completed
13.	Complete Dining Hall for HAT	Twifo Praso	Health Education	Paa Aggrey Ent.	07/02/2013	21/02/2013	16/08/2013	24/06/2013	22,100.00	N/A	22,100.00	100	DACF	Completed
14.	Rehabilitation of 6-Unit Classroom Block	Nuamakrom	Education	Jakobra Const. Works	16/08/2013	29/08/2013	27/12/2013	08/12/2013	31,000.00	N/A	31,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
15.	Construction of Area Council Block	Twifo Mampong	Education	Jakobra Works	08/02/2013	22/03/2013	03/04/2013	31 May 2013	10,000.00	N/A	2,500.00	100	DACF	Completed
16.	Completion of Slaughter House	Twifo Praso	Environment	Nana Asamoah Const. Works	09/05/2013	27/09/2013	30/09/2013	N/A	14,365.16	24,325.26	20,325.26	82	DDF	On-going
17.	Construction of Teachers Quarters	Fankyenko	Education	Nana Asamoah Const. Works	04/11/2013	25/11/2013	24/09/2013	30/09/2013	85,000.00	N/A	10,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
18.	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Aboso	Education	Jakobra Const. Works	08/11/2013	19/08/2013	11/12/2013	30 /12/2013	85,000.00	N/A	85,000.00	100	DACF	In progress
19.	Construction of 2-Unit lecture hall	Nursing & Midwifery Training School	Health Education	Jakobra Const. Works	04/11/2013	25/11/2013	03/04/2013	N/A	76,792.54	N/A	35,439.82	51.28	DDF	On-Going
20.	Construction of 1 No Unit chamber & hall and WC attached to old block	Pra Agya	Local Govt.	Jakobra Const. Works	04/05/2013	14/05/2013	03/09/2013	23 Sep 2013	25,000.00	N/A	10,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
21.	Construction of 6 institutional latrines (Twifo SHS, NMTC, Nyinase, Juaben and Ayaase Basic Schools)	Twifo Praso, Ayaase, Juaben and Nyinase	Education	Jakobra Const. Works / Ancient Marina Const. Ltd	07/05/2013	19/05/2013	23/12/2013	30 Dec 2013	85,000.00	N/A	85,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
22.	Water shed management	Twifo Nyinase	Environment		02/08/2013	16/08/2013	25/11/2013.	4 Dec 2013	10,000.00	N/A			DAFC	Completed
23.	Spot improvement (2.5 km)	Akatakya Junction	Road	M/s Tamlana Tega Ent	12/02/2013	22/02/2013	21/06/2013	15/06/2013	86,624.65	N/A	86,624.65	100	TAMDA / GoG	Completed

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
24.	Spot improvement (3.5 km)	Wamaso - Kojokrom	Road	M/s Abdul Rahman and Sons	12/02/2013	22/02/2013	21/06/2013	10 Sep 2013	125,783.44	N/A	125,783.44	100	TAMDA / GoG	Completed
25.	Reshaping of Darmang - Moseaso and other Feeder Roads (16 km)	Darmang	Road	M/s Koo Baiden Co Ltd	21/12/2012	28/02/2013	17/06/2013	15 June 2013	35,926.00	N/A	35,926.00	100	GoG / ROAD FUND	Completed
26.	Reshaping of Nyinase - Brofeyedur and other Feeder Roads (14.4 km)	Nyinase	Road	M/s Ebko-V Ltd	21/12/2012	18/03/2013	21/06/2013	20 Aug 2013	35,873.00	N/A	35,873.00	100	GoG / ROAD FUND	Completed
27.	Tree (10,000) planting to protect water bodies and enhance climate change	Twifo Ayaase	Environment	Direct Labor	08/03/2013	22/03/2013	26/08/2013	5 Sep 2013	10,000.00	N/A		100	DACF	Trees are planted
28.	Conversion of 20-seater KVIP into 20-seater WC	Sakora Park , Twifo Praso	Environment	Nana Asamoah Const. Works	10/07/2013	16/08/2013	29/08/2013	30 Oct 2013	15,000.00	N/A	5,000.00	84	DACF	Near Completion
29.	Rehabilitation of DCE's residence	Twifo Praso	Local Govt.	Direct Labor	08/08/2013	19/08/2013	27/11/2013	22 Nov 2013	10,000.00	N/A	10,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
30.	Undertake waste management districtwide	Districtwide	Environment	Direct Labor	26/02/2013	12/03/2013	30/03/2013	4 Apr 2013	30,000.00	N/A	30,000.00	100	DACF	2 refuse disposal sites were cleared

## Composite Progress Report on Development Projects: Services

The service sector had various activities undertaken to helping the achievement of the district's set goals and objectives.

On services, child labor activities were monitored in cocoa growing communities, there was also an effective promotion of the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers in cereals and tubers. Also, healthy and clean environment was ensured to enhance the efficient performance. Others activities include training of farmers on good husbandry activities to boost up the agricultural sector. In an attempt to improve the educational sector, regular utilities were provided. All these are activities were successfully undertaken to enhance the achievement of the set goal of the district.

**Table 2: Composite Progress Report on Development Projects for Services**

No	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
1	Undertake monthly monitoring of assembly's projects	Districtwide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	20/03/2013	14/09/2013	20/09/2013	20,000.00	N/A	20,000.00	100	DACF	Projects were monitored
2	Provide support to maintain security	Districtwide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	11/02/2013	12/07/2013	20/07/2013.	8,000.00	N/A	8,000.00	100	DACF	Night patrols were undertaken
3	Maintenance of office machines & equipment	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	28/02/2013	13/03/2013	27/09/2013	24/09/2013	15,000.00	N/A	15,000.34	100	DACF/ IGF	Photocopier and 4 desktops were repaired
4	Undertake contract printing and photocopying to enhance the efficiency of MOFA office	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,322.00	N/A	DACF	On-going
5	Routine maintenance of assembly vehicles	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,000.00	N/A	16,000.00	100	DACF	Vehicles maintained
6	Donation / Awards	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000.00	N/A	2,000.00	100	DACF	Donations offered
7	Mount public education campaigns on the 2013 national budget statement	20 selected communities	Information	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400.00	N/A	400.00	100	MOI	Successful
8	Provide public address equipment at official functions	Twifo Praso	Information	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200.00	N/A	1,200.00	100	MOI	Successful

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
9	Awareness creation of new policy, events and sensitive issues by way of street announcement	104 communities	Information	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,936.00	N/A	1,936.00	100	DACF	Successful
10	Grants to Traditional Authorities	Districtwide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	18/02/2013	26/07/2013	22/03/2013	2,000.00	N/A	2,000.00	100	DDF	Grants offered
11	Public Education programme	Districtwide	Education	N/A	N/A	06/03/2013	N/A	22/08/2013	6,000.00	N/A	6,000.00	100	DACF	Sensitization successful
12	Courses, Seminars and Conferences	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	8/08/2103	N/A	11/10/2013	8,000.00	N/A	8,000.00	100	DACF	On-going
13	Community Initiated Project	Districtwide	Governance	N/A	N/A	28/02/2013	12/03/2013	13/06/2013	13,000.00	N/A	13,000.00	100		Funds not available
14	National / Cultural festivals	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,000.00	N/A	5,000.00	100	DACF	Successful celebrations
15	Provide one hot meals for pupils	Districtwide	Local Gov.	N/A					15,000.00	N/A	15,000.00	100	DACF	Successful
16	Provide support for campaign against HIV/AIDS	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	28/02/2013	N/A	30/05/2013	10,000.00	N/A	10,000.00	100	DACF	Sensitization done
17	Train farmers on sustainable land management practices	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,830.00	N/A	5,830.00	100	DACF	Training successful
18	Use of mass communication and electronic media to disseminate existing technological packages	Districtwide	Governance	N/A	28/01/2013	07/03/2013	20/03/2013	7/06/2013	1,490.00	N/A	1,490.00	100	DACF/ IGF	Experiencing Delay
19	Disseminate improved livestock technological packages to farmers in the district	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	9/01/2013	05/02/2013	14/02/2013	28/02/2013	2,263.00	N/A	2,263.00	100	DACF/ IGF	Experiencing Delay
20	Train farmers on the Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	31/01/2013	08/03/2103	21/03/2013	11/06/2013	2,322.00	N/A	22,322.00	100	DACF	Successful
21	Undertake surveillance of crops, livestock and fish pests and disease	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,086.00	N/A	3,086	N/A	DACF	Successful
22	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling of agricultural products	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	31 July 2013	08/08/2103	21/09/2013	11/10/2013	1,490.00	N/A	1,490.00	100	DACF	Completed

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
23	Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	Districtwide	Governance	N/A	15/11/2012	06/12/2012	20/12/2012	22/01/2013	2,263.00	N/A	2,263.00	100	DACF	Successful
24	Collect, analyze data and generate report on food production	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	23/01/2013	21/02/2013	05/03/2013	22/05/2013	1,952.00	N/A	1,952.00	100	DDF	Completed
25	Promote the use of organic and inorganic fertilizer in maize, rice, roots and tuber production	Districtwide	Agriculture	N/A	04/01/2013	31/01/2013	11/02/2013	14/03/2013	10,000.00	N/A	10,000.00	100	GSOP	Completed
26	Equip and provide logistics for animal health clinics in the District	Districtwide	Education	N/A	25/01/2013	28/02/2013	12/03/2013	22/05/2013	2,626.00	N/A	2,626,000.00	100	GSOP	Completed
27	Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities	Districtwide	Local Gov.	N/A	13/03/2012	07/01/2013	31/01/2013	11/02/2013	5,830.00	N/A	5,830.00	100	DACF	Cordial relationship enhanced
28	Provide regular source of utilities	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	30/01/2013	28/02/2013	13/03/2013	03/06/2013	1,490.00	N/A	1,490.00	100	DACF	Utilities provided
29	A-day's workshop for 220 school based health coordinators	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500	N/A	1,500	100	USAID	Successful
30	Organized Mock exams for 2,700 JHS 3 Students	7 circuit centers	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,420	N/A	5,420	100	DACF	Mock organized
31	Organized 56. Independence Day anniversary	7 circuit centers	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,400	N/A	2,400	100	DACF	Independence day organized
32	A-day's workshop for French teachers	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	N/A	1,000	100	DACF	Workshop organized
33	Supervision / Invigilation of 2,700 BECE Students	7 circuit centers	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500	N/A	1,500	100	DACF	Invigilation successful
34	Organized a 2-day workshop for 250 SMC/PTA's	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,000	N/A	4,000	100	PAGE	Workshop organized
35	DEOC Monitoring	50 selected schools	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,716	N/A	1,716	100	PAGE	Monitoring successful
36	2-day training workshop on ICT for 75 teachers	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,007	N/A	4,007	100	PAGE	75 teachers trained

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
37	Workshop on SPAM for 20 selected schools	7 circuit centers	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4000	N/A	4000	100	PAGE	Workshop successful
38	2-day workshop on annual school census for 145 head teachers in both public and private basic schools	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,907	N/A	1,907	100	DFID	Workshop organized
39	Workshop on School Based Assessment for 220 head teachers and Asst. Heads	Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,795	N/A	6,795	100	PAGE	Workshop organized
40	Distribution of bursary items to 338 beneficiary students	25 communities	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500	N/A	1,500	100	CAMFED	Distributed
41	Ensuring clean and healthy environment for efficient performance	5 selected communities	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,490.00	N/A	1,490.00	N/A	DACF	Clean environment enhanced
42	Scale up the coverage of functional CHPS zones from 7 to 8	Denyaase	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50,000.00		50,000.00	100	HFFG	Successful
43	Strengthen Health Information system at all levels	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,500.00		4,500.00	100	USAID	Health info strengthened
44	Re-roofing of DHD building	Twifo Praso	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40,000.00		40,000.00	100	1.GAVI 2 members of parliament	Building re-roofed
45	Improve EPI coverage by strengthening outreach services	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,500.00		10,500.00	100	GHS	EPI coverage improved
46	Strengthen referral system	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,200.00		6,200.00		GHS	Successful
47	Intensify TB case detection	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000.00	N/A	12,000.00	100	GHS	Intensification successful
48	Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers to strengthen disease surveillance	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,000.00	N/A	6,000.00	100	GHS	CBSV retrained
49	Improving care for people living with HIV/Aids	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,300.00	N/A	4,300.00	100	NACP	Successful

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
50	Implement NMCCSP in ear-marked communities and monitor activities	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80,000	N/A	80,000	100	World Bank	NMCCSP
51	Intensify Malaria Control activities	Districtwide	Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,500.00	N/A	7,500.00	100	GHS	Intensification successful
52	Business Advisory and counseling services for 211 enterprises	Districtwide	economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	PCMU	Successful
53	1-day sensitization workshop on Export Development and Agricultural-Industrial Fund (EDAIF)	Twifo Praso	economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	210.00	N/A	210.00	100	PCMU	Workshops organized
54	Business Counseling and general follow up on clients and entrepreneurs	Twifo Praso	economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600.00	N/A	600.00	100	PCMU	Counseling successful
55	5-day entrepreneurship and Management training for 12 entrepreneurs	Twifo Praso	economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	940.00	N/A	940.00	100	PCMU	Successful
56	5-day business orientation seminar for 25 unemployed Youth	Twifo Praso	Economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,092.00	N/A	1,092.00	100	PCMU	Seminars organized
57	5-day Community Based technical Trainings for 25 Cassava processors.	Districtwide	Economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,750.00	N/A	1,750.00	100	PCMU	Trainings successful
58	1-day Export information and dissemination workshop	Twifo Praso	Economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	250.00	N/A	250.00	100	PCMU	Information disseminated
59	5-day Technical Training for exportable commodities (palm oil) for 10 processors	Twifo Praso	Economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,570.00	N/A	1,570.00	100	PCMU	Information disseminated
60	Stakeholders Meeting (preparation of 2014 annual work plan and budget )	Twifo Praso	Local Govt.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		100	PCMU	Successful
61	Maintain and repair official vehicle to enhance service delivery	Twifo Praso	Agriculture	N/A	08/01/2013	31/01/2013	11/02/2013	15/03/2013	1,600.00	N/A	1,600.00	100	DACF	Maintenance done

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
62	Organize 12 study group meetings in 3 communities on social issues	Districtwide	Social	N/A	08/01/2013	31/01/2013	11/02/2013	15/03/2013	800.00	N/A	800.00	100	DDF/IGF	Community members sensitized on the operations of area councils
63	Organize community meetings in 24 communities	Districtwide	Governance	N/A	31/01/2013	26/02/2013	8/03/2013	10/04/2013	3,211.00	N/A	1,500.00	86	DACF	20 out of 24
64	40 home visits in 3 communities to educate nursing mothers and their babies	Districtwide	Governance	N/A	9/01/2013	5/02/2013	14/02/2013	28/02/2013	150.00	N/A	150.00	100	DACF	Monitoring is on-going
65	Establish and monitor income generating groups	Districtwide	Social	N/A	15/11/2012	6/12/2012	20/12/2012	22/01/2013	150.00	N/A	150.00	100	DACFS	Monitoring is on-going
66	Monitor and guide 10 women income generating groups and link them to credit	Districtwide	Social	N/A	04/01/2013	30/01/2013	08/02/2013	21/03/2013	174.00	N/A	174.00	100	DACF	Monitoring done
67	Maintain and repair office building	DOFA	Agriculture	N/A					1,500.00	N/A	1,500.00	100	DACF	Office maintained
68	Maintain office fixtures and furniture	DOFA	Agriculture	N/A				N/A	1,000.00	N/A	1,000.00	100	DACF	Fixtures maintained
69	Meeting with Collaborators, Stakeholders and Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) Team	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,650.00	N/A	1,650.00	100	GoG/PWDs COMMON FUND	Successful
70	Caseworks Settlements	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,172.00	N/A	1,172.00	100	GoG	Successful
71	Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	107.00	N/A	107.00	100	GoG	Successful
72	Repairs and Maintenance for Office Equipment and Office Motorbikes	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,560.00	N/A	1,560.00	100	GoG	Repairs done
73	Identification/registration and selection of PWDs and training need assessment	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	130.00	N/A	130.00	100	GoG/PWDs Common Fund	16 PWDs identified in 10 communities and TNA conducted

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
74	Celebration World Day Against Child Labor (WDACL)	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,400.00	N/A	1,400.00	100	GoG/ILO	Organized
75	Monitoring of Child Labor Activities in Cocoa Growing Areas and Ghana Child Labor Monitoring Systems (GCLMS)	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,000.00	N/A	4,000.00	100	GoG/ILO	Monitoring successful
76	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme. LEAP Payments to 26 Beneficiary Communities and Social Mobilization	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	266,428.00	N/A	266,428.00	100	GoG/ GH. POST	Successful
77	Organize 2-day Capacity Building Training Workshops for PWDs and Family Guides on Entrepreneurial Skills	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,510.00	N/A	9,510.00	100	GoG/ PWD Common Fund	Workshops organized
78	Disbursements of Disability Common Fund to PWDs and Support for OPWDs Activities	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,700.00	N/A	21,700.00	100	GoG/ PWD Common Fund	Successful
79	Undertake Social and Public Education and Community Sensitization/ Advocacy on Child Welfare, Child Rights and Domestic violence and Radio Discussion.	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,600.00	N/A	3,600.00	100	GoG	Education successful
80	To organize 24 Mass Meetings in 5 communities on government policies and interventions	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	266,428.00	N/A	266,428.00	100	GoG	Meetings organized
81	To organize 12 study group meetings under adult education programmes in four study groups	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,510.00	N/A	9,510.00	100	GoG	Meetings organized
82	Monitor income generating group "Onua Do Na Eye" at Mampong	District	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,700.00	N/A	21,700.00	100	GoG	Visits successful

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
83	20 home visits within two communities in Nuamakrom and Afosua to educate women and their children on development matters	District	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,600.00	N/A	3,600.00	100	GoG	Education successful
84	22 home visits within three communities in Mampong, Ntefrewaso and Eduabeng to educate women HIV/AIDS, home management, health and sanitation	District	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	266,428.00	N/A	266,428.00	100	GoG	Visits done
85	Monitor the construction of 15 boreholes and <b>four (1)</b> water pipe systems		Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.00	N/A	40.00	100	IDA	Monitoring done
86	Undertake a profiling exercise in 10 CCP communities as part of the ILO/CCP		Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	GoG/ILO	Successful
87	Validate the profile on all the 625 beneficiary children and parents in 10 beneficiary communities in the District		Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	GoG/ILO	Profile validated
88	Monitor performance of 20 WATSAN committees and 3 Water and Sanitation Boards		Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.00	N/A	60.00	100	IDA	
89	Monitor feeder road construction under the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) in 5 communities	Five selected communities	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300.00	N/A	300.00	100	GSOP	Roads monitored
90	Monitor 625 ILO/CCP beneficiary children in 10 beneficiary community; Being the Direct Beneficiary Monitoring Report (DBMR)	10 beneficiary communities	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	GoG	Beneficiaries monitored
91	Monitor the construction of institutional latrines in 5 beneficiary Schools	Five selected schools	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00	N/A	100.00	100	IDA	Sites monitored

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
92	Food hygiene and medical screening of food & drink handlers	Districtwide	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,800.00	N/A	1,800.00	100	DACF	Screening successful
93	Staff development	District assembly	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500.00	N/A	1,500.00	100	DACF	Successful
94	Domiciliary inspection	Districtwide	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200.00	N/A	1,200.00	100	DACF	Houses inspected
95	Health education and school health	Schools, premises, various communities in the district	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500.00	N/A	1,500.00	100	DACF	Successful
96	Waste management and levelling of final disposal site	Districtwide	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,000.00	N/A	25,000.00	100	DACF	Successful
97	Supervision of sanitary laborers	All district communities.	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600.00	N/A	600.00	100	DACF	Supervision successful
98	Hotels and restaurants inspection	Hotels and restaurants in the district.	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00	N/A	100.00	100	DACF	Successful
99	Slaughterhouse duties and meat inspection	Twifo Praso	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500.00	N/A	500.00	100	DACF	Successful
100	Monitoring and evaluation exercise on sanitation activities	Institutions, hotels/restaurants, food & drink handlers, communities	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500.00	N/A	500.00	100	DACF	Successful
101	Staff meetings	Twifo Praso	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	-	100	DACF	Meetings held
102	Prosecution of sanitary defaulters	Twifo Praso	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	800.00	N/A	800.00	100	DACF	Prosecuted
103	Purchase of sanitary tools	Twifo Praso	Environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000.00	N/A	2,000.00	100	DACF	Purchased
104	Community Disaster Preparedness Plan Forum	Twifo Praso	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000	N/A	2,000		World vision	Forum held

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
105	Disaster sensitization on fire outbreak for Market Women	Twifo Praso	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	N/A	500	100	DACF	Successful
106	Disaster Sensitization Education On Epidemics	10 selected communities	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000	N/A	2,000	100	World vision	successful
107	Disaster Sensitization Education On geological disasters	12 selected communities	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000	N/A	2,000	100	World vision	successful
108	Clean-up exercises	8 selected communities	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500	N/A	1,500	100	DACF	successful
109	Hazard monitoring exercise	Districtwide	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	100	100	World vision	successful
110	Stakeholders forum on disaster management	Twifo Praso	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	N/A	200	100	World vision	Successful
111	Sensitization on hydro-meteorological disasters	Districtwide	Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2000	N/A	2000	100	World vision	Successful
112	District Implementation Committee Meeting	District Assembly, Twifo Praso Otuano Camp School	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500.00	N/A	1,500.00	100	TAMDA	Successful
113	Renovation of kitchen, canteen and polytank stand for 4 beneficiary schools	Kenkuase, Afosua, Brofoyedur and Kayeriku	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,500.00	N/A	2,500.00	100	TAMDA	Successful
114	Screening exercise	District Assembly Hall, Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	540.00	N/A	540.00	100	TAMDA	Successful
115	"My First Day at School" Event	Ntafrewaso Basic, Akweikrom DA Primary School & Kotokyir Basic School	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	650.00	N/A	650.00	100	TAMDA	Successful
116	Immunization Exercise	In 8 beneficiary schools	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,200.00	N/A	2,200.00	100	TAMDA	Successful

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
117	Orientation Exercise	Teachers Credit Union, Twifo Praso	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,500.00	N/A	8,500.00	100	TAMDA	Successful
118	Monitoring Exercise	In 8 beneficiary Schools	Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600.00	N/A	600.00	100	TAMDA	Successful
119	Preparation of sector Planning Schemes	Aboabo Mampong	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000.00	N/A	20,000.00	100	DACF	Schemes prepared
120	Staff training on permitting process and LUPMIS	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,600.00	N/A	2,600.00	100	DACF	Staff trained
121	Monitoring & evaluation on haphazard developments	District Wide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,200.00	N/A	1,200.00	100	DACF	Successful
122	Public Awareness Programme on planning and permitting process	District Wide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500.00	N/A	1,500.00	100	DACF	Successful
123	Supply and installation of office equipment and logistic	District Wide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000.00	N/A	10,000.00	100	DACF	Equipment supplied
124	Educating the public on the importance of registration	Paaso/Boobi	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.00	N/A	20.00	100	DACF	Successful
125	Celebration of Child Health week	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	Successful
126	Celebration of Birth and Death day	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	450.00	N/A	450.00	100	GHS	Successful
127	Placement of 5 beneficiary children into Biriwa National Vocational Institute	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	270.00	N/A	270.00	100	DACF	Successful
128	Meeting with parents of beneficiary children to discuss their commitment towards their child's education	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.00	N/A	200.00	100	DACF	Successful
129	Monitoring of beneficiary children's performance in school (Biriwa National Vocational Institute)	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00	N/A	100.00	100	DACF	Successful

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GHC		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
130	Sensitization in 15 communities on the need for encouraging their girl child to study non-traditional trades	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	750.00	N/A	750.00	100	DACF	Successful
131	Opening of application and selection of applicants for scholarship programme	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500.00	N/A	500.00	100	DACF	Successful
132	Placement of beneficiary children into community development training and vocational institute Pamfokrom	Districtwide	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	350.00	N/A	350.00	100	DACF	Successful
133	Working visit to the 2 proposed co-op transport societies to ascertain operations	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	-	100	DACF	Successful
134	Improve revenue mobilization in the district through the support of the co-op. Distillers and Distillers and Retailers Union Ltd.	Agona, Ayaase, Juaben, Nuamakrom, Nyenase, Praso, Wamaso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	240.00	N/A	240.00	100	DACF	Successful
135	Inspect 2 proposed co-transport Societies	Twifo Praso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	-	100	DACF	Successful
136	Audit 6 registered co-op Distillers and Retailers Societies LTD	Ayaase, Juaben, Nuamakrom, Nyenase, Praso, Wamaso	Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	180.00	N/A	180.00	100	DACF	Successful
137	Audit 4 cooperative credit unions in the district	TOPP, Praso, Hemang, ILO	Social						60.00	N/A	60.00	100	DACF	Successful

### Composite Progress Report on Development Projects: Goods

On goods, forty tires were purchased for the Assembly vehicles, farm inputs were procured and materials to support community initiated projects were as well purchased for five selected communities. All these were successfully supplied and utilized to help in the development of the district.

**Table 3: Composite Progress Report on Development Projects for Goods**

№	Project Name	Location	Sector	Contractor and contact	Date				Contract Sum in GH¢		Payment to date	Work Done	Funding Source	Remarks
					Awarded	Commenced	Expected completion	Completed	Original	Revised				
1	Procure sanitation tools and equipment	Districtwide	Sanitation	N/A	26/03/2013	4/04/2013	02/08/2013	01/08/2013	2,000.00	N/A	2,000.00	100	DACF	Supplied
2	Procure uniforms for security men, revenue collectors, drivers and secretaries	Twifo Praso	Economic	ABR SAAR	04/04/2013	05/05/2013	16/08/2013	25/08/2013	16,000.00	N/A	16,000.00	100	DACF	Supplied
3	Purchase stationery	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	Afskem Enterprise	18/04/2013	31/05/2013	11/11/2013	04/11/2013	12,000.00	N/A	5,000.00	100	DACF	Purchased
4	Operation activities of MP	Districtwide	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150,000.00	N/A	80,000.00	76	DACF	MP visited 32 communities
5	Procure materials and logistics such as stationery, printed materials, office facilities supplies and access	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	02/04/2013	04/04/2013	19/12/2013	27/12/2013	8,202.00	N/A	8,202.00	100	DACF	supplied
6	Up-keep of residence	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,000.00	N/A	11,000.00	100	DACF	Completed
7	Purchase of vehicles 40 tires	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	Afskem Enterprise	08/08/2013	10/08/2013	30/11/2013	27/11/2013	5,200.00	N/A		100		Procured
8	Purchase of farming/agricultural inputs	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	Vision & Sport	14/08/2013	23/08/2013	26/11/2013	19/12/2013	50,000.00	N/A		100		Supplied
9	Purchase of laptop	Twifo Praso	Local Gov.	Benab Ventures	08/08/2013	19/08/2014	26/11/2013	22/11/2013	30,000.00	N/A	30,000	100		Supplied
10	Procure materials for Community Initiated Project (CIP)	Districtwide	Local Gov.		18/04/2013.	31/05/2013	11 Oct 2013	20 Oct 2013	8,0000.00	N/A	6,000.00	100	IGF	5 communities supported with building materials

### 1.1.3 PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR EXTERNAL DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS

#### Performance Review 2010-2013: Information Services Department

*Table 4: Performance Review 2010-2013 for Information Services*

Objectives	Achievements	Achieved	Challenges / Reasons for achievement	Collaborators
Educate and inform majority of the members in the district about the government's policies/programmes and activities	Mount public campaigns on the national budget statement	75%	Majority of the members in the community were aware of what was in the budget statement Campaign was not carried out during 2013 due to the demise of the then District Information Officer	Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Communication
Ensure programmes are carried out effectively	Provide public address equipment at official functions	60%	The assembly sometimes resort to hiring public address equipment from private individuals Public address equipment were provided for all general assembly meetings and other official programmes	District Assembly
Efficiently and effectively collaborate with the other decentralized units	Mount Public Education on topical issues	80%	Decentralized Units involve the department in their programme Public education may delay due to faulty vehicle/Public address equipment	Social Welfare/ Environmental Health/Ghana Health Service/Ministry of Lands Natural Resources
Timely inform the general public on the activities of the District Assembly	Awareness creation of new policy, events and sensitive issues by way of street announcement	60%	Members in the community are aware of the activities of the District Assembly Funds are sometimes not released on time for street announcement	District Assembly
Timely inform the general public with updates on issues priority areas to the assembly	Educate and inform the residents about the programmes and policies of the district assembly	40%	ISD is not seen as the public relations unit of the Assembly	District Assembly

## Performance Review 2010-2013: Department of Social Welfare

**Table 5: Performance Review 2010-2013 for Social Welfare**

Programmes / Projects	Activities	Implementation Status	Funding	Rolling on
Organize 8 Capacity Building & Training Workshops on disability advocacy and skills development for 160 PWDs and their guides (2 workshops per year)		Done	World Vision	All programmes need to be rolled on to the next MDTP because they are all centered on the welfare of the people especially the vulnerable and the excluded in the society.
	Meeting with resource persons and collaborators or stakeholders.	Done	World Vision International, Disability Common Fund	
	Procurement of <b>inputs</b> & logistics for workshop	Done	World Vision International, Disability Common Fund	
	Organize 2 training workshops for 20 PWDs and their guide (Total 40 Persons per year)	12 workshops for 160 PWDs	World Vision International, Disability Common Fund	
	Support 160 selected PWDs to engage in economic activities (financial and material input)	358 PWDs (200%)	Disability Common Fund	
Registration of PWDs from 60 selected Communities	Visit 15 communities per year for sensitization and registration of PWDs	548 PWDs registered	World Vision International, Disability Common Fund	
Community sensitization on disability act and disability issues	Undertake sensitization in 60 communities (15 communities per year)	120 in 60 communities (200%)	Disability common Fund	
	40 radio discussion programmes on disability issues etc.	25 radio discussions (62.5%)	Insufficient funding	
Social and public education on social issues like child welfare, child labor, juvenile justice administration and rights, HIV/AIDS, gender based and domestic violence, teenage pregnancy through Community Advocacy & Sensitization Programmes (25 communities per year)	Planning and meeting with collaborators and stakeholders	Done	World Vision International	
	Undertake social mobilization and visit communities / FBOs for sensitization and advocacy	Done	World Vision International	
	Hold 2 review meetings per year	12 meetings (182%)	World Vision International	
	Visit to clients in selected communities for feedback and assessment of welfare issues	75 communities (300%)	World Vision International	
	Undertake radio discussion programmes	34 radio discussions	Insufficient funding	

Programmes / Projects	Activities	Implementation Status	Funding	Rolling on
Capacity Building for OVC residential managements and other stakeholders. Advocacy for OVC Care and Support	Quarterly meetings of child panel	None	Insufficient funding	
	Regular conduct of enquires on juveniles & OVC	47 social enquiries	Made possible through the efforts of the probation officer even though funds were not available for that.	
	Undertake advocacy at communities & FBOs on OVC	20 advocacy sections	Insufficient funding	
	Undertake 4 periodic visits per year to residential home and facilities of OVC and day care centers (Total: 16 )	54 visits (338%)	No funding but the office managed to achieve this through their own efforts	
	Reunite identified OVC with their families or place them for adoption	16 OVCs	MEWE Ghana	
	Organize 4 seminars for orphanages and Day Care Centers (one per year)	Not done	Insufficient funding	
Strengthening family stability, social responsibility and reconciliation	Conduct cases investigations, settlements and conflict resolution	996 cases resolved	Made possible through the officers own effort	
	Undertake guidance and counseling sessions	150 sessions	Possible through the efforts of the officers	
	Follow-up to selected clients and communities for feedback by clients and families	Done successfully	Through officers own innovations	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Review meetings, visits to selected clients and communities	Done	Through the officers own efforts and innovations	
Equipping Social Welfare Department with basic ICT facilities and training (administrative setup) and furniture	Contact stakeholders for resource mobilization	Done (100%)	Equipment's provided by ILO and LEAP programmes.	
	Maintenance of computer, procurement of toner cartridges and other accessories, furniture etc.	Done (98%)	The officer used his own money to do that activity	
	Embark on staff ICT training	Not done	Insufficient funding	

Programmes / Projects	Activities	Implementation Status	Funding	Rolling on
Strengthening extremely poor households and the aged, OVC and severely disabled persons through the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP)	Meeting with stakeholders and selected communities	15 meetings	Through the sacrifice of the various committees and community members	
	Sensitization and identification of beneficiary households	9 sensitizations in 26 beneficiary communities	LEAP	
	Refresher training for data collectors; Collection of data	Not done	Insufficient funding	
	Facilitation and disbursement of social grants for qualified households	Disbursements were undertaken during the period under review	LEAP Unit Accra	
	4 review meetings of DLIC per year	Not done	Insufficient funding	
National Programme For Elimination of Worst Forms of Child labor In Cocoa (NPECLC)	Sensitization of selected communities on NPECLC	Done	ILO	
	Undertake social protection programmes for withdrawn children	Done	ILO	
	Capacity building workshop for DCPC, CCPCs and other stakeholders	Done	ILO	
	Review meetings for stakeholders	Done	ILO	

## Performance Review 2010-2013: Activities against child labor

Elimination of child labor was the objective of an ILO project carried out in Twifo-Atti-Morkwa District through an area-based approach. The project started in January 2012 and ended in October 2014. Five communities namely Ayekrom (Akutuase), Bempong Egya, Nkwankyemaso, Chiaboso and Hasowodze were beneficiaries.

The project was funded by USA Department of Labor, facilitated by ILO/IPEC through the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations. It was implemented by Development Fortress Association, a local NGO, with the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly as the client.

**Table 6: Performance Review of the ILO project**

Performance Review 2010-2013: Activities against child labor			
No	Activity	Date	Institution responsible
1	Mapping Exercise	02/2012	Development Fortress
2	One-on-one visit to DCPC members and presentation of terms of reference	02/2012	Development Fortress
3	Reconstitution of District Child Protection Committee (DCPC)	03/2012	District Assembly
4	Advocacy with GES, MOFA, COCOBOD, DA, GIZ	04/2012	Development Fortress
5	Stakeholders (DCPC) meeting to brief them on the Cocoa Community Project	03/2012	Development Fortress, DA
6	Three radio talk shows on child labor and benefits of education on Arise FM	06/2012 06/2013	Development Fortress
7	Fun games as part of World day against child labor	06/2012	Development Fortress
8	World day against child labor celebration	06/2012 06/2013	Development Fortress, DA
9	Capacity needs assessment of institutions		International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)
10	Baseline survey in 5 project communities		ISSER
11	Community entry-meeting with community level stakeholders to introduce the CCP	10/2012	Development Fortress, DA
12	Formation of Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC)	10/2012	Development Fortress
13	Community sensitization on Community Action Plan (CAP) development	10/2012	ICI, Development Fortress, DA
14	Community-wide sensitization on child labor and the benefits of education	10/2012	Development Fortress, DA
15	Inauguration of the CCPCs in the 5 communities	10/2012	Development Fortress, DA
16	Review of criteria for selection of beneficiaries	11/2012	Development Fortress, DA
17	Launching of the Action programme	11/ 2012	Development Fortress, DA
18	Supply of office items (1 office desk, 1 office chair, 2 foolscap notebooks, 10 pens, 1 Stamp, 1 stamp pad, 1 long ruler, 5 flat files, 1 dust bin, 1 ream A4 sheet, 1 pack of paper clips, 10 plastic chairs, 2 child labor posters) to CCPCs in the 5 communities	04/2013	Development Fortress, DA
19	Training of 20 teachers on modern methods of teaching	03/2013	Development Fortress, GES, DA

## Performance Review 2010-2013: Activities against child labor

No	Activity	Date	Institution responsible
20	Training of 50 school children and 10 patrons on supporting the Rights of Children through Education, Art and Media (SCREAM) methodology	04/2013	Development Fortress, GES, DA
21	Supplied 50 dual desks to 5 project schools	05/2013	Development Fortress, DA
22	Provision of 2 white boards and 3 green concrete boards to Ayekrom	05/2013	Development Fortress, DA
23	Distribution of 20 teachers tables and 20 teachers chairs to the 5 project schools	07/2013	Development Fortress, DA
24	Organization of focus group discussions on child labor and benefits of education in the 5 project communities	02/2013	Development Fortress, DA
25	Renovation of Ayekrom, Bempong Egya and Nkwankye-maso basic schools	03/2013 09/2013	Development Fortress, DA
26	Supply of educational items (school uniforms, school bags, exercise books, note books, pencils, pens, math set, footwear, socks, vest/singlet, underwear, boxer, text books etc.) to 360 school children in the 5 project communities	06/2013	Development Fortress, GES. DA
27	Enrolment of 23 never-been-to-school children	07/2013	Development Fortress, GES. DA
28	Identification of 6 beneficiary children who have completed JHS	11/2013	Development Fortress, GES. DA
29	Enrolment of 3 out of school children in Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET)	08/2013	Development Fortress, DA
30	Training of 126 beneficiary families on business management and additional livelihood options (palm oil extraction, baking, trading, animal rearing and vegetable production)	07/2013	Development Fortress, NBSSI, Adwumapa Cooperatives Union, GAWU, DA
31	First and second monitoring of beneficiary children in formal education	07/2013 09/2013	Development Fortress, DA
32	Holiday classes for school children in ten project communities	08/2013	Development Fortress, GES
33	Organized functional literacy classes for 6 community facilitators and 3 monitoring teams from the 5 project communities	11/2013	NFED. Development Fortress
34	Risk assessment of children targeted for protection	08/2013	Development Fortress & District Labor Officer
35	TVET enrolment	08/2013	Development Fortress
36	Development of community rules and regulations	2013	Development Fortress
37	Health screening for 313 beneficiary children and 125 families	08/2013	GHS, Development Fortress
38	Supply of 96 school attendance registers to beneficiary schools in Bimpong-Egya, Kyeaboso, Ayekrom. Private schools (Christ the King, Happy Home, Christ Salvation, Heaven Gate Int., Adom International)	09/2013	Development Fortress
39	Provision of start-up tools for 125 beneficiary families	2013	Development Fortress, DA
40	Memoranda of Commitment (MOC) to support CAPs implementation	11/2013	Development Fortress, ICI

## Performance Review 2010-2013: Activities against child labor

No	Activity	Date	Institution responsible
41	Community durbars (about 4,279 communities members were sensitized on child labor issues and child education through community durbars and SCREAM CLUB performances)	01/2014 02/2014	Development Fortress, DA
42	Formation and inauguration of agricultural clubs in 5 project communities	01/2014 02/2014	Development Fortress
43	Launched Community Action Plans and Community Rules and Regulations	01/2014 02/2014	Development Fortress, DA, ICI
44	Training on resource mobilization for CAPs implementation, leadership, fundraising advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of CAPs		Development Fortress, ICI
45	Formation of cooperatives and registration of 125 beneficiary families with Adwumapa Cooperative Credit Union	01/2014 02/2014	Development Fortress, Adwumapa Cooperatives Union
46	Monitored the performance of teachers and SMC/PTAs in the project communities	01/2014 02/2014	Development Fortress
47	Supply of materials for construction of production centers in the 5 project communities	03/2014	Development Fortress
48	3 DBMR monitoring of beneficiary children in formal education	03/2014	Development Fortress

## **Performance Review 2010-2013: District Directorate of Education**

### **Profile of Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Education Office**

The Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Education Directorate is the overall body in the district responsible for the implementation of educational policies of both the district assembly and the government. Its activities are organized in 10 circuits: Praso, Mampong, Nuamakrom, Agona, Bimpong-Egya, Kyeaboso, Juaben, Morkwa, Nyenase and Wamaso. The office of the District Directorate is located at Twifo Praso.

The institution is headed by a Director, who is supported by four Assistant Directors responsible for (1) Finance and Administration, (2) Supervision and Monitoring, (3) Human Resource Management and Development and (4) Statistics and Planning. Officers are also appointed to other key areas: circuit supervisors, public relations officer, SHEP coordinator, personnel, training officer, KG coordinator, accountant, sports, exams, culture, budget, logistics, registry etc.

#### **FUNDING**

The District Education Directorate operates on funds from the Government through the GoG, district assembly, NGO's and other stakeholders in education for administrative expenses, workshops, stationery and other expenses for the promotion of more responsive, appropriate education delivery service through efficient utilization of resources.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

The district office building and about 61% of school buildings are in deplorable state and needs urgent attention from the government. Sanitation facilities such as toilets, urinals are inadequate especially the deprived areas. Schools structures have no stores, libraries, staff rooms, sick bay or science laboratories.

#### **HUMAN RESOURCE**

The highest number of teachers at the basic level in ranks are Diploma (39%), Principal Superintendent (25%), Assistant and Deputy Directors (0.8%) and Pupil Teachers (36.2%). District staff and teachers have benefitted from INSETS programmes which are designed to address their professional needs teachers are taught how to prepare good lesson notes based on the basic curriculum materials.

#### **PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT**

There are 32 private schools in the district. Praso and Mampong circuits have a high number of private schools. Private schools contribute positively to the advancement of education in the district especially sports, culture and good academic performances.

#### **ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

The district has been recording below 55% at the BECE, Mathematics (42.2%) and English (51.3%).

#### **SECOND CYCLE**

The district has only one second cycle institution, which is Twifo Praso Senior High School. It has a boarding facilities and well-structured buildings. The population is about 1,000 students.

## **Achievements of the district during the period 2010-2013**

### TRAINING PROGRAMME ON CONNECTING CLASSROOMS (SCHOOLS ONLINE)

The training programme “Connecting Classrooms” was attended by 50 ICT-teachers. Teachers were taken through introduction to ICT and “Schools Online”. It was a very successful programme as participants were able to upload materials and participate in online projects, learned how to find support materials on ICT on “Schools Online” and understood what the school online service offers.

### CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSROOMS AND ANCILLARY FACILITIES BY THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The following communities benefitted from the following projects:

- Kyirenkum: Construction of 3-unit teacher accommodation
- Ayaase: Construction of 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facilities at Ayaase Methodist School
- Kayireku: Construction of 3-unit classroom block, office, store, 4-seater KVIP and 3-unit urinal

### MONITORING OF SCHOOLS

The District Director and D.E.O.C members undertook monitoring of schools in groups of three in 30 schools between May and July 2013. During this period, they interacted with the pupils especially the BECE candidates, finding ways to reduce schools recording zero percent. The BECE results this year showed a vast improvement. Percentage of pupils scoring aggregates (6-36) was 35.14% for the year 2013. Currently, it is 73.53% (2014) which is a huge achievement.

### ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY DURBARS TARGETS

Through the Ghana Education Service (GES) and an NGO, Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education, are working hard to improve education delivery in the communities. 10 Schools were selected each year to participate in the durbar. Laudable efforts carried out showed positive signs in the academic performances of these communities, for example Asamoakrom, Osenagya and Kyeaboso.

### SMC / PTA TRAINING

40 communities have been trained on the roles and responsibilities of SMC / PTA in education delivery over the years. Preparation of School Performance Improvement Plan (SPIP) to improve the physical, moral and academic structures. More funding is needed to extend the training to other communities for efficient educational delivery.

### TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Throughout the year, there has been a fruitful interaction with the District Education Directorate to improve the cordial relationship between them. Curriculum development training has been organized regularly for them to improve their competencies. The impact can be seen in the BECE results over the years.

### READING COMPETITION

Due to poor academic performance and misuse of instructional hours, the District Directorate organized a Reading Competition for Schools at the Circuit levels. The responds was encouraging and more support is

needed to extend the competition to other schools. NGO's and FBO's should support to sustain through scholarships. The School Education Assessment shows upsurge in the numeracy and literacy at the primary levels as a result of the competition

#### GIRL CHILD PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT

The district has only one girl child programme being undertaken by an NGO called CAMFED (Campaign for Female Education). Beneficiary girls are given bursary items and scholarships. They started operation in the district in 2013. 184 SHS students and 158 JHS pupils are currently on the programme. They were given items such as notebooks, pens, sanitary pads, footwear, calculators, text books on core subjects, school bags and mathematical sets. This support will go a long way to reduce the financial burden of parents and improve the academic performance in the district.

#### CAPITATION GRANTS / SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

The School Capitation Grants and the School Feeding Programmes are aimed at addressing equity issues in access to basic schooling due to poverty. The Capitation Grant is also a vehicle for local responsiveness and accountability, and to tackle the perceived financial obstacles to attendance caused by the levying of additional fees (e.g.) for repairs. The Capitation Grant now provides 4.5 GHC for each pupil in the basic school which can be used for teaching and learning materials, school management, improving school and community relationships, minor repairs, sports and cultural levies etc. The administration of the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programmes are laudable initiatives that are expected to improve school enrolment and quality of education. Currently, there are 8 schools under the school feeding programme:

- Kayireku DA Basic School
- Otvano Camp KG/Primary school
- Juaben DA School
- Afosua DA Basic School
- Kenkuase DA Basic School
- Ntafrewaso DA Basic School
- Brofoyedur DA KG/ Primary school
- Akweikrom DA KG/Primary school

The total enrolment for the school year 2013/2014 is 1,162 boys and 1,134 girls totaling 2,296 students.

#### ANNUAL SCHOOL CENSUS

The Annual School Census was organized for 91 public and 32 private schools to administer questionnaires which contain all the educational indicators such as enrolment, staffing, infrastructure, textbooks and furniture. All school heads filled the forms correctly and vetted by the district statistics officers. The data analysis gave a vivid account of the districts status, used by the government for planning, for researchers and NGO's.

## Performance Review 2010-2013

The District Development Plan for (2010-2013) showed that 35 projects and programmes were planned for but 22 were implemented representing 62.8%.

### Reasons for achievement

- Reviewing and improving previous practices
- Using equitable allocation bases to implement activities in the district
- The concept of accountability and transparency

### Reasons for non-completion of projects

- Inadequate funds
- Some of the activities planned were not accepted by the donors
- Extra curricula activities affected some of the programmes

### Challenges

In as much as the implementation of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan saw a lot of progress, it was not without challenges. Some challenges were met during the implementation period.

First and foremost and perhaps the most challenging was the delay in release of the District Assembly Common Fund. The DACF is a source of fund for many projects and programmes in the district. Also, the targeted and estimated Internally Generated Fund of the assembly of which some projects were tied to could not be achieved.

The delay in the release of funds for the Ghana Education Trust Fund (Getfund) projects stalled the implementation of projects.

Another challenge observed was inadequate documentation of projects and programmes during the planned period. This made access to information about them difficult.

The vast nature of the district coupled with inadequate resources made community work and interactions so difficult during the period under review.

Additional challenge that was encountered was the split of the district into two in June 2012 namely Twifo/Atti-Morkwa and Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assemblies. The official scarce resources such as vehicles and computers were accordingly divided for the two districts. This had negative effect on the work. And it took a bit of time for Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District to re-organize itself.

Programmes and projects need to be rolled out unto the DMTP 2014-2017 in order to:

- Increase access to and participation in education,
- Improve the quality of teaching and learning for enhanced pupil's achievement,
- Ensure effective decentralization and community ownership,
- Increase deployment of especially female teachers to remote areas and reduce attrition rates,
- Provide girls with equal opportunities.

## Performance Review 2010-2013: Ghana Health Service (GHS)

The district can boast of fourteen (14) health facilities which include eleven public health facilities and three (3) private health facilities. The table below shows the type of facility and the number in the district.

**Table 7: Health facilities in the district**

Type of facility	Number
District Hospital	1
Health Centre	1
Clinic	1
CHPS Zones	10
Maternity Home	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: District Health Directorate

Over 70% of projects and programs planned for the period 2010-2013 were implemented. Below is an overview of the major ones:

- One additional CHPS Compound was established totaling the number of CHPS to nine
- Renovation of District Health Directorate
- Implementation of GAVI project
- Implementation of Nutrition & Malaria Control for Child Survival Project in 92 communities
- Distribution of LLIN to children and pregnant mothers.

### Reasons for Achievement

- Commitment on the part of the District Health Management Team and the entire workforce of GHS
- Donor support for specific programs/projects
- Support from local NGOs
- Effective monitoring and supervision

### Challenges

The underlining reason for the non-achievement was financial but have however been factored into the 2014-2017 plan for implementation.

## **Performance Review 2010-2013: Water and Sanitation**

The District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) exist mainly to co-ordinate the provision of potable drinking water and also provision of Institutional KVIP'S toilet etc. in communities. In doing these albeit, it collaborates with institutions like Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and Environmental Health Unit.

Currently, there exist about 485 water facilities in the district. Out of these, there are four pipe systems, these are Twifo Praso, Mampong, Wamaso and Morkwa-Sebenso. Nyenase-Kayireku and Abodom systems are under construction. There are 420 boreholes and 56 wells. Even though almost every community has access to water, only 208 of them have access to potable drinking water.

Challenges like site selection, bad water quality in some communities, poor maintenance culture, and non-corporation by communities had led to decrease in water in the district. The district hoped to increase and improve on water supply through capacity building on operation and maintenance (O&M) for communities. Some of the problems in waste management are; plastic littering, dumping of refuse at unauthorized places, skip containers are not enough and final disposal site usually overflow.

In ensuring personal hygiene in the district, CWSA have organized hand washing with soap promotion workshop for DWST, EH, SHEP Coordinators and community meeting on hygiene education is ongoing in the district

## **Performance Review 2010-2013: Environment Health Unit**

### **Activities of the Environmental Health Unit**

Environmental Sanitation is an essential factor contributing to the health, productivity and welfare of the populace in the district. During the period, various programmes were implemented, such programmes include food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers, domiciliary inspection, slaughterhouse duties and meat inspection, community health education and school health programme, waste management and leveling of final disposal site, market sanitation, prosecution of sanitary defaulters, monitoring and evaluation of sanitation activities, etc.

Also, Zoomlion Ghana Ltd (a private waste management company) has been supplying sanitary tools and equipment which has increased in waste collection as well as regular quarterly leveling of the final disposal site. The assembly has constructed new slaughter house and meat shop at the new market to ensure wholesome meat production, procure one cesspit emptier but due to the separation of the District Assembly it has been given to Hemang District in 2012, the assembly was able to phased out all pan latrines,

Sanitation problem in the district has been improved by the unit through the implementation of the above mentioned activities especially public education focusing on environmental health, sanitation hygiene, disease prevention and control, regular monitoring of sanitation activities as well as constant hygiene promotion to all food and drink handlers on the need to practice personal hygiene and to undergo medical screening before selling food which the number of screened food and drink handlers increased yearly, resulting in the incidence of food borne infection in the district has been reduced drastically.

**Table 8: Selected activities of the Environmental Health Unit 2010-2013**

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013
Medical Screening Food & Drink Handlers	2,982	3,027	3,274	1,494
Waste management (solid waste) in tons	4,963	5,040	5,096	5,940
Domiciliary inspection	7,062	8,793	7,276	3,286
Meat inspection, slaughterhouse duties:				
- Cattle	29	38	31	39
- Goat	1,124	1,167	1,353	991
- Sheep	257	289	621	392
School Health Programme	30	60	67	16
Prosecution of sanitary defaulters	15	29	15	45
House latrines constructed	71	80	289	77
Institutional latrines constructed	9	34	38	15

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

Furthermore the unit received capacity building on Cost and Financing, Monitoring and Evaluation of sanitation service delivery, networking, knowledge sharing, training in data collection and data management programme organized by the VNG and MAPLE.

The unit also benefited from training organized by Community Water and Sanitation Agency on implementation of environmental and social safeguard for Small Towns Water and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSP) and social management frame work for sustainable rural water and sanitation project in 2012, community led total sanitation under IDA Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) open defecation free (ODF) verification protocol in 2013.

Nevertheless, the unit faces the following challenges in the execution of activities. These include delay and inadequate release of funds in activities implementation, inadequate sanitary tools, logistics, educational materials, staff and equipment, low level commitment of some community members to access health facilities on time, low labor strength, lack of commitment of the management, inadequate refuse containers and vehicles for waste collection etc.

To ensure effective implementation of activities in improving sanitation and attitudinal change among the populace, the following points must be considered: adequate release of funds and on time, adequate supply of sanitary tools, logistics, educational materials and equipment, availability of means of transportation for outreach programmes and monitoring of sanitation activities etc.

Also, the Unit intend to increase stakeholders' involvement in decision making, liaise with District Information Office to undertake massive education on sanitation, sensitized households to apply for house to house waste collection on fee-base, encourage household latrine construction, introduction of other communities to community led total sanitation concept.

## Operational Staff

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit of Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly comprise the following categories of staff:

**Table 9: Personal resources of the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit**

Category of staff	Male	Female	Total
Environmental Health Officer	5	2	7
Sanitation Guards	4	11	15
Sanitary Laborers	13	6	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

Environmental Health Officers of the Unit have been assigned to each Area Councils to ensure good environmental sanitation standards in all communities as well as the sanitation Guards in assisting the Environmental Health Officers in discharging their duties.

The unit implements several programmes in ensuring improvement of sanitation in the district. Such programmes include premises inspection, food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers, waste management (in collaboration with Zoomlion GH Ltd), Community Led Total Sanitation implementation (CLTS), hygiene education, meat inspection and slaughter house duties, prosecution, eating and drinking premises inspection, school health programme, promotion of house latrine construction etc.

## Logistics and equipment

**Table 10: Material resources of the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit**

Equipment	Quantity	Remarks
Communal Refuse containers	11	
Litter Bins	41	Owned by Zoomlion
Skip Trucks	2	
Knapsack spraying machine	0	2 are badly needed

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

**Table 11: Public sanitary infrastructure in the district**

Type	Location	Function	Not funct.	Total
<b>Sanitary Facility</b>				
Water Closet	Twifo Mampong	2	2	7
	Wamaso	1	1	
	Twifo Praso	4	4	
KVIP	Twifo Mampong	1	-	5
	Kyirenkum	2	-	
	Twifo Agona	1	-	
	Twifo Praso	-	1	
Aqua privy	Ntafrewaso	1	-	3
	Twifo Praso	-	1	
	Twifo Moseaso	1	-	
Environloo	Twifo Darmang	1	-	4
	Ayase	1	-	
	Bepoben	1	-	
	Twifo Praso	-	1	
Pour Flush	Twifo Praso	1	-	1
Final Disposal Site	Twifo Praso-Aboso	1	-	1
Urinal	Twifo Praso	4	-	4
Institutional Latrines	Districtwide	89	7	96
<b>Waste Collection</b>				
Refuse Containers	Twifo Praso (Official Town)	1	-	11
	Twifo Praso (Mortuary Rd)	4	-	
	Twifo Praso (Adom Guest house)	1	-	
	Twifo Praso (Anogyan)	2	-	
	Eduabeng	1	-	
	Twifo Mampong	1	-	
	Twifo Ntafrewaso	1	-	
Approved Dump Sites	Districtwide	-	-	329
<b>Water Facilities</b>				
Bore Holes	Districtwide	210	56	266
Hand dug wells	Districtwide	31	11	42
<b>Other Facilities</b>				
Market	Twifo Praso	1	-	1
Slaughterhouse	Twifo Praso	1	-	1
Meat Shop	Twifo Praso	1	-	1

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

## 1.2 DISTRICT PROFILE

### 1.2.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Background

Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District is one of the twenty administrative districts in the central region of Ghana. It was formerly known as the Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira District with its capital at Twifo Praso. It was carved from Denkyira District Council in 1988 by LI 1377 with the name Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. Again, in 2012, government split the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District into two districts namely Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District and Hemang Lower Denkyira District under the Local Government Act 462 of 1992 by LI 2023.

**Figure 1: Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District in the national context**



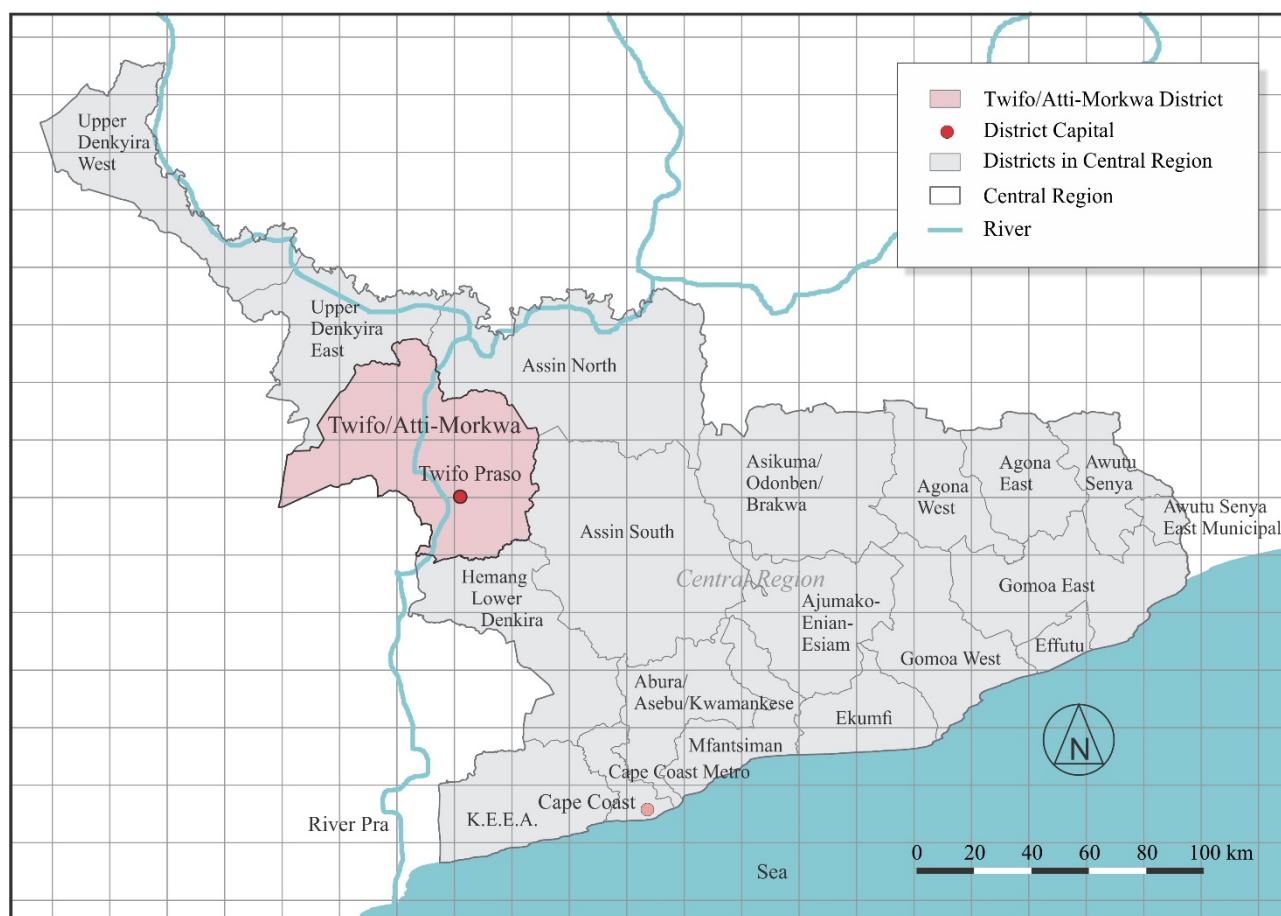
## Physical and Natural Environment

### Location and size

The district is bounded on the north by the Upper Denkyira East Municipal at the South by the Hemang Lower Denkyira District, at the West by the Mphohor Wassa East District and at the East by the Assin North Municipal and Assin South District.

The functions of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly like all other district assemblies are basically derived from statute, as mandated by Local Government Act 462 of 1993 and Legislative Instrument No. 2023.

**Figure 2: Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District within in regional context**



Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

### Relief and Drainage

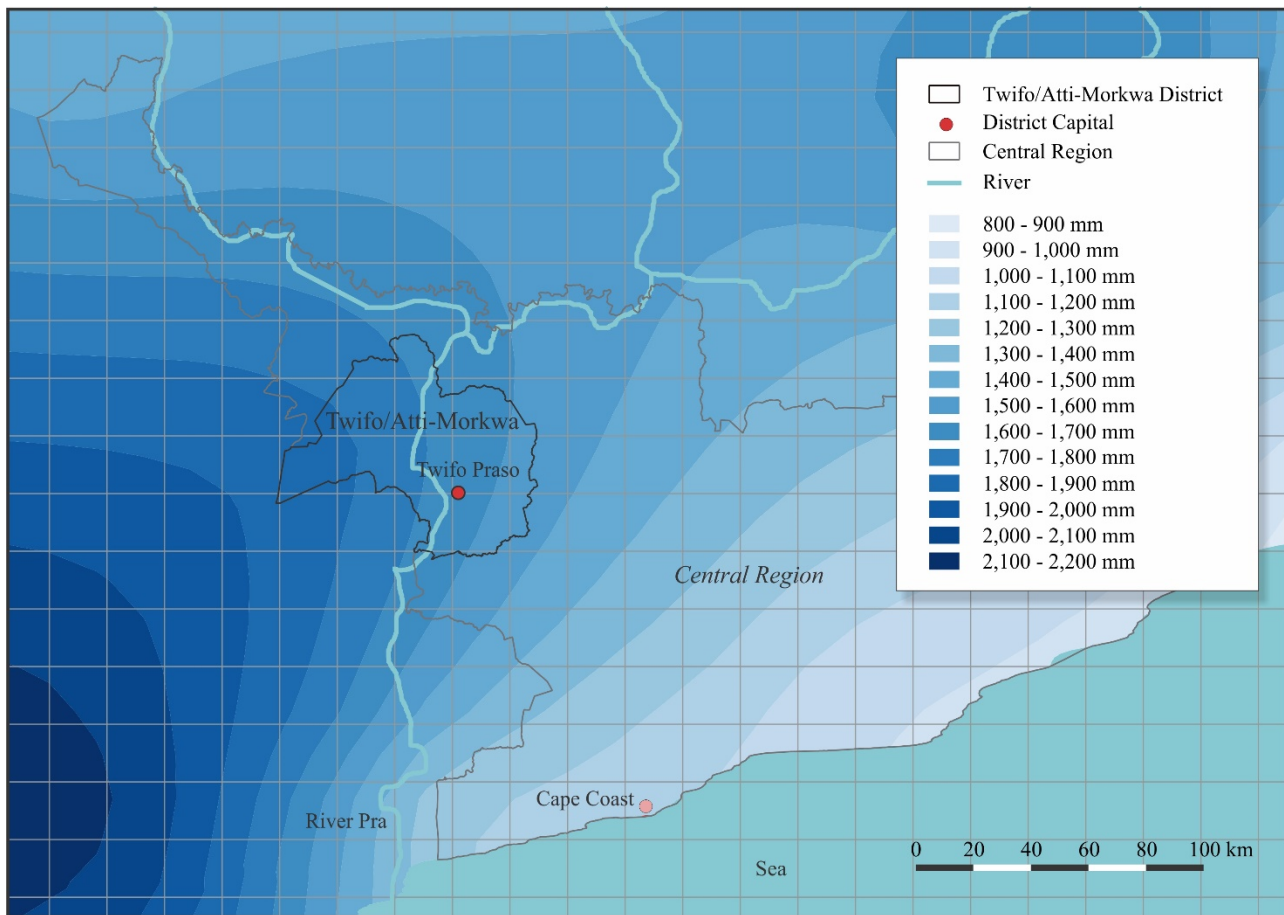
The District has a generally undulating landscape with a general altitude between 60-200 meters above sea level. The Pra River and its tributaries serve as the major drainage system in the area.

### 1.2.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

#### Climate

The district falls within the semi equatorial climatic zone marked by double maximal rainfall with a total annual mean rainfall between 1,200 mm and 2,000 mm. The first rainy season spans from March to June with the heaviest in June while the second rainy season is from September to November (Dickson and Benneh, 2001). The main dry season is from November to February. It has fairly high uniform temperatures ranging between 26°C (in August) and 30°C (in March).

**Figure 3: Annual rainfall in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District within regional context**



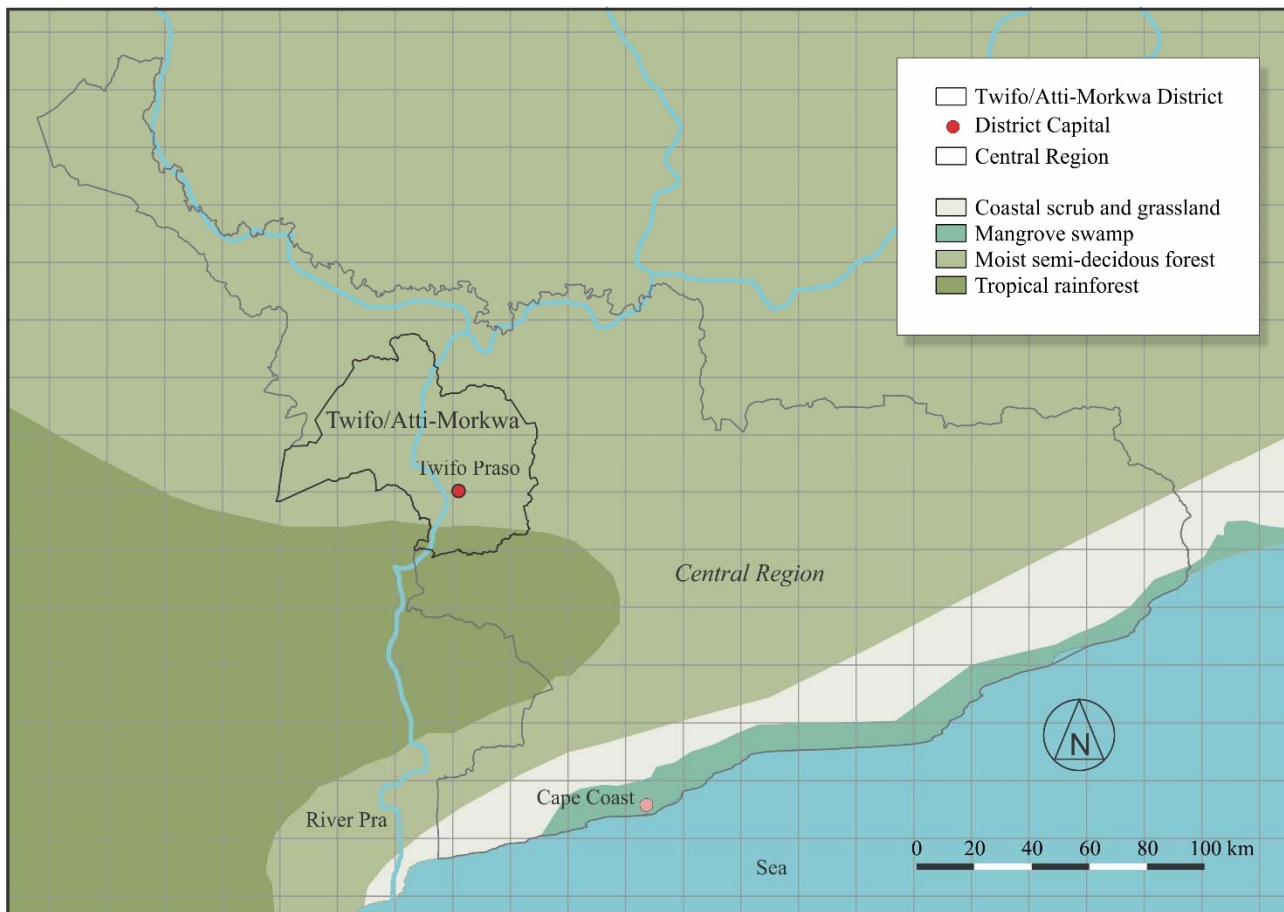
Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

### Vegetation

The vegetation of the district basically consists of secondary forest that has been largely disturbed by the activities of man through logging, crop/livestock farming and mining among others.

There are, however, large areas of forest reserves like, Bimpong Forest Reserve, Minta Forest Reserve and Bonsaben Forest Reserve.

**Figure 4: Vegetation in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District within regional context**

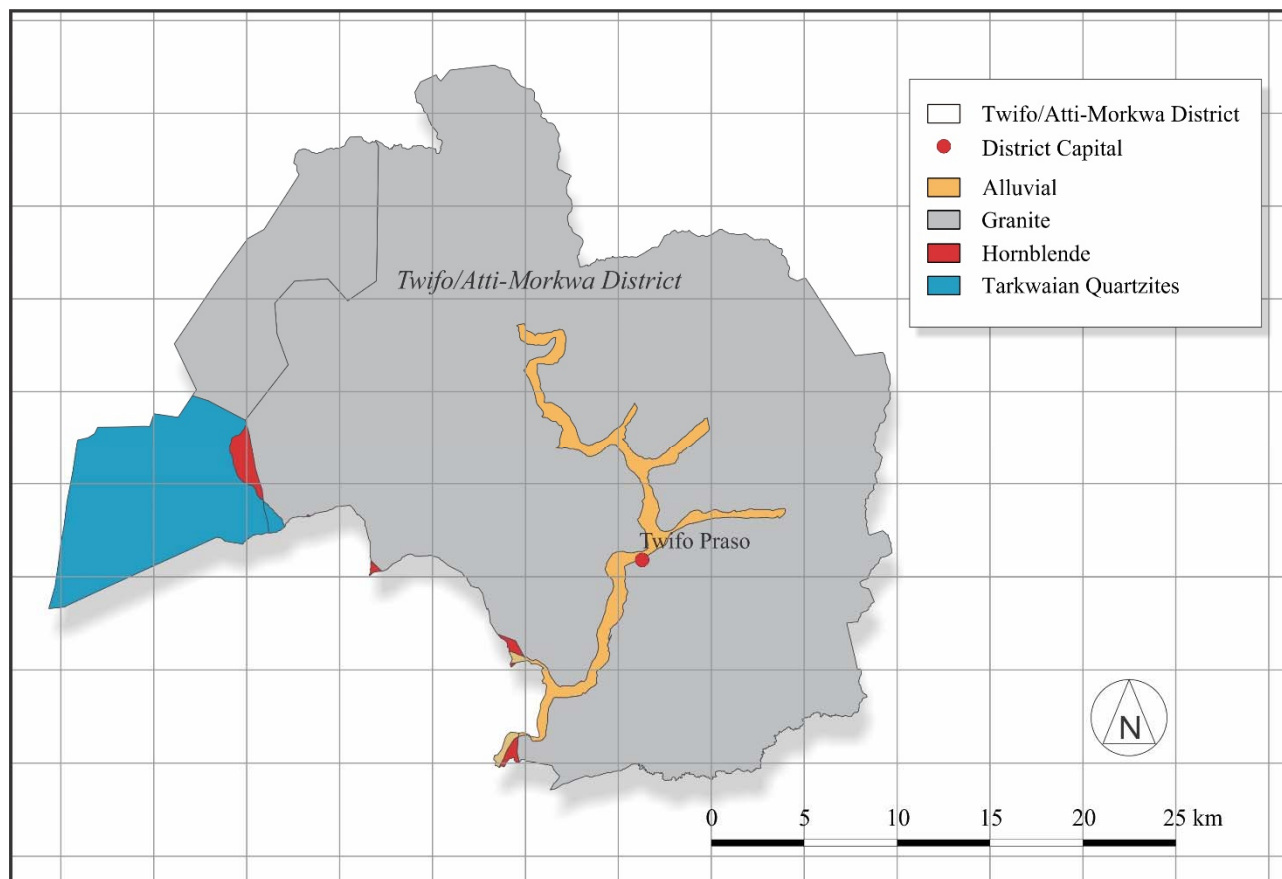


Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

## Soils, Geology and Minerals

Birimian and Tarkwaian rocks can be found within the Pra River. These rocks hold the potential for the exploitation of gold and manganese. The bed of the River Pra has alluvial gold deposits which are currently being mined illegally by local galamsey operators to the detriment of rural communities who drink from the river.

**Figure 5: Geology in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District**



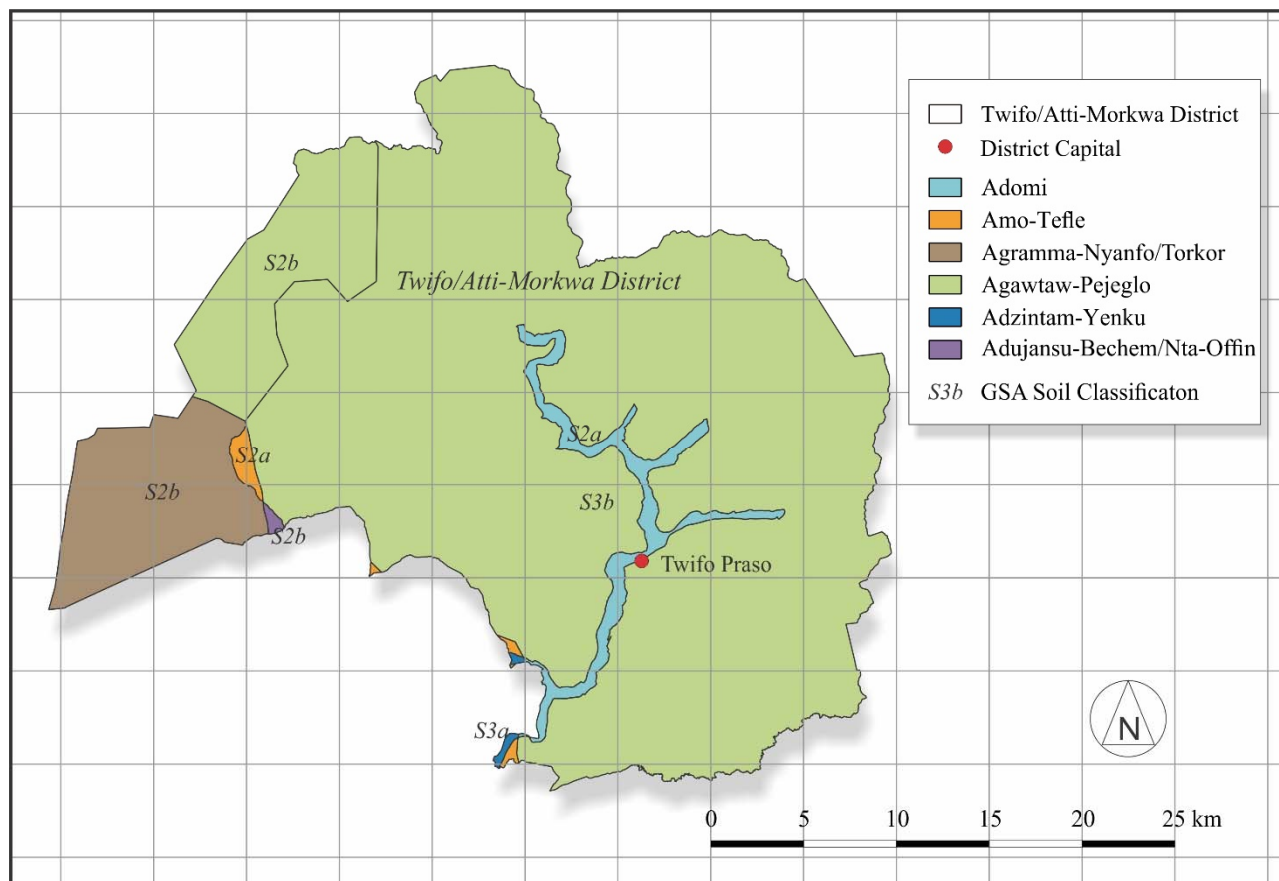
Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

The district has four main soil types namely; the Nsaba-Swedru Compound, the Nsuta-Offin Associates, the Asuanzi-Kumasi Associates, the Bekwai-Nzema-Oda compound. The Nsaba-Swedru Compound: These are soils developed over granite that are well drained and respond well to phosphorus fertilizer application. They can be found in the northern part of the district around Mampoma, Morkwa, Agona and Nkwankyemaso. They are excellent for the cultivation of tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, citrus, and coffee, and food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, banana, and cassava.

Nsuta-Offin Associates are soils developed over rocks which are poorly drained. They are found around Brofoyedur. They are generally suitable for the cultivation of tree crops such as citrus, cola and oil palm. In addition to the tree crops, these soils tend to support semi-perennial food crops, dry season vegetables, sugar cane, and rice.

Bekwai-Nzema-Oda compound: They are found around Bepobeng, Moseaso, Nyinase and Tweapease. These soils are suitable for the cultivation of perennial tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, coconut, coffee and food crops such as maize, cassava, and cocoyam.

**Figure 6: Soil types in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District**



Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

### 1.2.3 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURE

#### Ethnicity

Akans form the majority amongst the ethnic groups in the district. The indigenes are Twifo and Atti-Morkwa who are Akans that speak Twi. Migration has also brought ethnic groups such as Ewes, Krobos, Ga-Dangmes as well as from Upper East, West and Northern Regions into the district. Some of the Ghanaian languages spoken in the district are Twi, Fante, Ewe, Akuapim and Ga-Dangme.

The Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district is predominantly matrilineal, where succession line is taken from the maternal lineage. The original settlers of the district are the Twifo and the Atti-Morkwa people who belong to the Akan group, the largest ethnic group in the district.

#### Religion and Festivals

The Christian population (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) was the dominant religion (85.2%) in the district followed by Islam (7.9%) while the least (0.3%) was Traditionalist. The

Pentecostal/Charismatic religious group in the district is the largest (36.0%), higher than that of the region and the national as a whole (29.8%). The Table also indicates that there are more female Christians than their male counterparts but the opposite is the case with Islam (Males: 8.4% and females:7.5 %) in the district.

## Housing Characteristics

The distribution of housing stock indicates a total of 8,664 houses of which most (81.5%) of them are located in the rural areas. The household size is 4.8, and the most common dwelling unit in the district is a compound house (49.0%). A higher proportion of the female headed households (54.4%) live in compound houses. Similarly, larger percentages of households (68.1%) live in compound houses. About 83.3 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas is owned by household member. The main construction material for outer walls and floor in the district is cement while metal sheets constitute the main roofing material. The main source of lighting for dwelling units in the district is electricity (mains) (59.4%). Gas is the main cooking fuel in the urban areas (59.7%) while wood (93.4%) is the most common cooking fuel in the rural areas.

### 1.2.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### Population Size and Distribution

This section provides information on sex composition, sex ratio and type of locality. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the district has a total population of 61,743, representing 2.9 percent of the population of the Central Region.

**Table 12: Population of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district by age and sex ratio**

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
0 - 4	9,327	15.1	4,657	50.0	4,670	50.0	99.7
5 - 9	8,343	13.5	4,156	50.0	4,187	50.0	99.3
10 - 14	8,116	13.1	4,156	51.0	3,960	49.0	104.9
15 - 19	6,623	10.7	3,383	51.0	3,240	49.0	104.4
20 - 24	5,265	8.5	2,381	45.0	2,884	55.0	82.6
25 - 29	4,851	7.9	2,141	44.0	2,710	56.0	79.0
30 - 34	3,768	6.1	1,814	48.0	1,954	52.0	92.8
35 - 39	3,445	5.6	1,613	47.0	1,832	53.0	88.0
40 - 44	2,882	4.7	1,433	50.0	1,449	50.0	98.9
45 - 49	2,446	4.0	1,232	50.0	1,214	50.0	101.5
50 - 54	2,068	3.3	1,041	50.0	1,027	50.0	101.4
55 - 59	1,248	2.0	663	53.0	585	47.0	113.3
60 - 64	1,075	1.7	537	50.0	538	50.0	99.8
65 - 69	668	1.1	337	50.0	331	50.0	101.8
70 - 74	697	1.1	314	45.0	383	55.0	82.0
75 - 79	334	0.5	146	44.0	188	56.0	77.7
80 - 84	302	0.5	121	40.0	181	60.0	66.9
85 - 89	154	0.2	66	43.0	88	57.0	75.0
90 - 94	95	0.2	41	43.0	54	57.0	75.9
95 - 99	36	0.1	22	61.0	14	39.0	157.1

All Ages	61,743	100.0	30,254	49.0	31,489	51.0	96.1
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Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 12 shows the population of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district by age and sex ratio. The age distribution of the population shows that the age group 0-4 years exhibits the highest proportion of 15.1% and the age group 95-99 years constituting the lowest proportion of 0.1%.

Figure 7 shows that females (51%) outnumber males (49%) in the district. This is consistent with the regional and national levels which also have more females than males (GSS, 2010).

**Figure 7: Sex composition of the population**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to sex ratio, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females, the sex ratio of the district is 96.1 which implies that there are 96.1 males to every 100 females in the district. The sex ratio of the district is higher than the regional ratio of 91.2. The sex ratio of the district indicates that females are more than males which could be attributed to male out-migration from the district. This is evident by the fact that the highest sex ratio of 113.3 falls within the age group of 55-59 years which forms part of the active population or working population.

**Age Dependency Ratio**

Table 13 shows the dependent populations, that is, age group 0-14 (Children) and 65 and above (Elderly) and the working population (15-64) and also the total dependency ratio (ratio of persons in the dependent ages to those in the economically productive ages in a population) by locality.

The results indicate that Twifo/Atti-Morkwa has a total age dependency ratio of 83.4 as compared with the regional average of 81.4. The total dependency ratio for the urban areas is lower (71.8%) than that of the rural areas (87.3%).

Both child and old age dependency ratios are higher in the rural areas (child dependency ratio 79.4 and old age dependency ratio 7.9) than urban areas (child dependency ratio 68.1 and old age dependency ratio 3.6).

**Table 13: Age dependency ratio by locality**

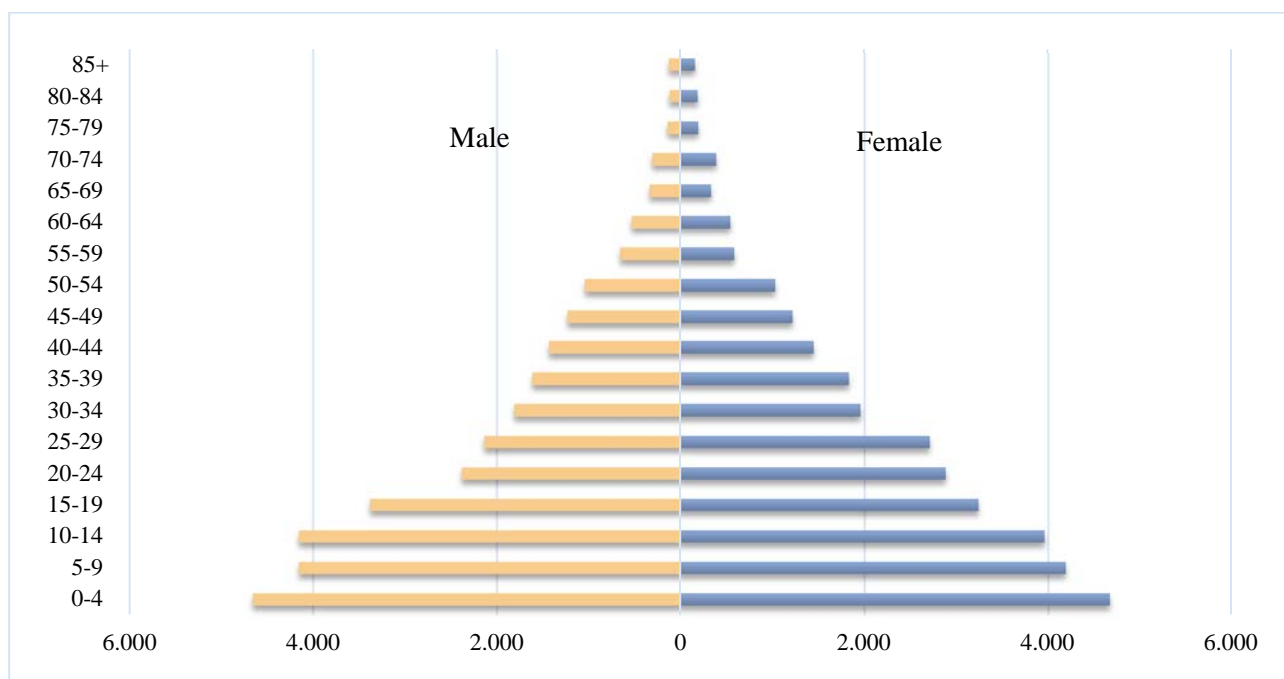
Age group	Both sexes	Type of locality	
		Urban	Rural
All Ages	61,743	14,651	47,092
0-14	25,786	5,816	19,970
15-64	33,671	8,530	25,141
65+	2,286	305	1,981
Age-dependency ratio	83.4	71.8	87.3
Child dependency ratio	76.6	68.1	79.4
Old age dependency ratio	6.8	3.6	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Age Sex Structure

A population pyramid illustrates the age - sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about the nature of dependency ratio as well as the social and economic structure of a country's future population. The pyramid (Figure 8: Population pyramid) shows the age-sex structure of the population of Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. The age structure shows a youthful population which is characteristic of most developing countries. The shape of the pyramid is generally of a bell-shape with a broad base, which tapers off with increasing age. It is characterized by a large proportion of children aged less than 15 years (41.7%) and a small proportion of elderly (65 years and older) (3.7%). Females constitute the majority in most of the age groups, especially between ages 70 and 94 years. This could be due to the fact that they constitute the majority in the district, regional and national total populations (GSS, 2012).

**Figure 8: Population pyramid**

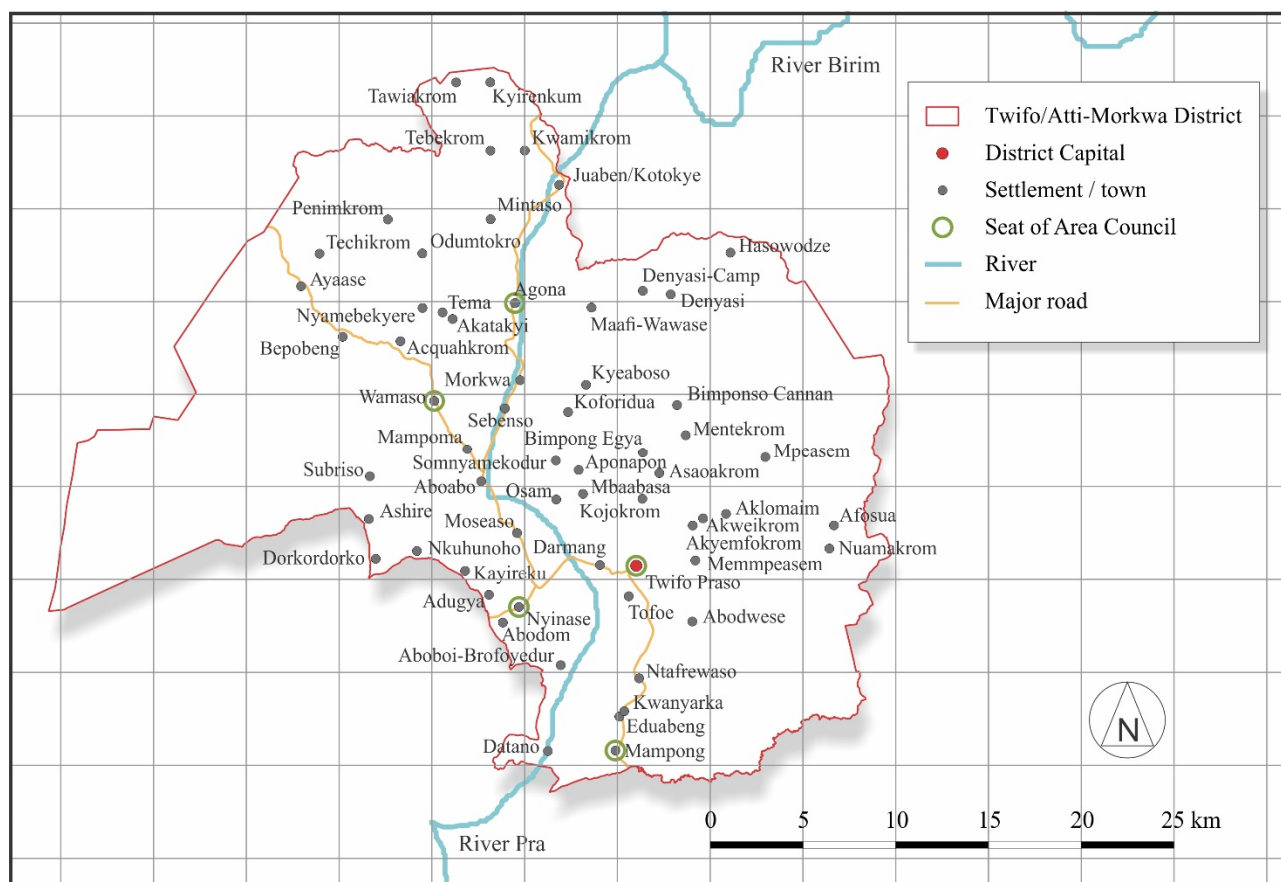


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Population by Settlements

The district is a typical rural district. There are about 850 settlements in the district. Only one of them namely, Twifo Praso is statistically urban. The urban population constitutes only 14% of the district’s population. With population aside, Twifo Praso is typically a commercial town with very limited urban functions and formal employment avenues. Other larger communities are: Mampong, Nyenase, Ayaase, Wamaso, Ntafrewaso and Nuamakrom. Most of the rest are hamlets/farmsteads, usually with populations below 200 people. All the major settlements are located along the main Cape Coast - Twifo Praso - Dunkwa trunk road.

**Figure 9: Settlements in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District**



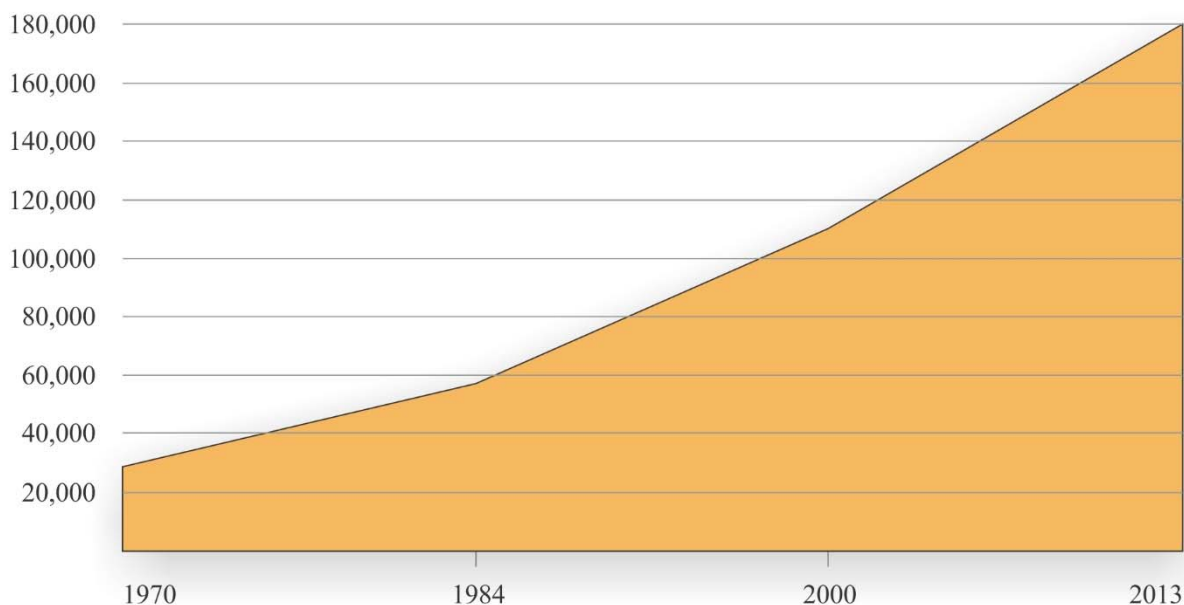
Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

### Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2000 Population and Housing Census put the population of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District at 116,349. This figure showed an increase of 37.1 percent over the 1984 population of 1,564 and gave an inter-censal growth rate of 2.9 percent. The rate is one of the lowest in the Central Region. It is however higher than the national average of 2.7 percent. The district has 7.3 percent share in the total regional population of 1,593,823. The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services which must be equitably distributed. Against this background, efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, housing and employment opportunities. The population density of 121 persons per square kilometer in 2013 will increase to 132, 142 and 153 persons per square kilometer

in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. It is important to regulate land uses to sustain ecological balance as the population density increases over the years.

**Figure 10: Population of the district (old borders) from 1970 to 2013**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service

### Population Density

The population density for the district which covers an area of 1,199 km<sup>2</sup> has been increasing steadily over the years. In 1970, it was 44 persons per square km. This figure increased to 80 persons per square km in 1984 and reached 89 persons per square km in 2000. However compared to the regional population density figures of 91 person per square km in 1970, 116 people's square km in 1984 and 162 persons per square km in 2000, the district figures have been quite low. Again, population densities are relatively high along the main Cape Coast - Twifo Praso - Dunkwa road. The relatively low population density figures for the district hinterland could be attributed to unskilled youth and basic school graduates who dislike farming but prefer staying in the cities like Accra, Takoradi and Kumasi.

**Table 14: Population Density**

Year	Population	Persons / km <sup>2</sup>
1970	28,800	24
1984	57,295	48
2000	110,352	92
2010	166,224	139
2011	171,811	152
2012	177,398	167
2013	182,985	181

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Table 15: Population growth of selected towns in the district**

Locality	1984	2000	Growth rate	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Census	Census	Census	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Twifo Praso	3,613	9,011	5.7%	20,014	21,093	22,172	23,251
Mamong	1,945	3,361	3.4%	5,420	5,598	5,776	5,954
Nyenase	1,474	1,976	1.8%	2,552	2,597	2,642	2,687
Ayaase	377	1,937	10.2%	8,069	8,816	9,563	10,310
Wamaso	114	1,598	16.5%	15,906	18,158	20,410	22,662
Ntafrewaso	191	1,548	13.1%	9,585	10,695	11,805	12,915
Nuamakrom	997	1,420	2.2%	1,935	1,976	2,017	2,058
Mampoma	826	1,339	3.0%	2,042	2,101	2,160	2,219
Twifo Agona	739	1,061	2.3%	1,456	1,489	1,522	1,555
Kayireku	746	997	1.8%	1,285	1,308	1,331	1,354
Eduabeng	340	945	6.4%	2,307	2,446	2,585	2,724
Morkwa (New Morkwa)	506	866	3.4%	1,386	1,432	1,478	1,524
Afosua	495	784	2.9%	1,172	1,205	1,238	1,271
Aboabo	522	773	2.5%	1,090	1,117	1,144	1,171
Kyerenkum	430	751	3.5%	1,222	1,263	1,304	1,345
Hasowodze	587	727	1.3%	876	887	898	909
Twifo Kotokye (Juaben)	573	704	1.3%	843	854	865	876
Twifo Mintaso	510	667	1.7%	844	858	872	886
Akweikrom	636	613	-0.2%	594	593	592	591
Bepoben	330	601	3.7%	1,014	1,050	1,086	1,122
Adugyaa	321	586	3.8%	992	1,028	1,064	1,100
Akromiam	434	548	1.5%	672	682	692	702
Sebenso	324	491	2.6%	706	724	742	760
Brofeyedur	245	482	4.2%	870	905	940	975
Abodom	325	465	2.2%	636	650	664	678
Somnyame Kodur (Moseaso)	318	428	1.9%	555	565	575	585
Moseaso	332	422	1.5%	521	529	537	545
Twifo Pewodie	321	420	1.7%	532	541	550	559
Twifo No. 9	282	352	1.2%	368	372	376	380

Source: District Statistical Office 2014

## Rural-Urban Split

In 2000, the rural / urban proportion was 86.2 / 13.8. Presently, the rural / urban proportion constitutes 69.72 / 30.28 after taking into account the growth rates of the six largest urban localities namely Twifo Praso, Twifo Ayaase, Wamaso, Ntafrewaso Mampong and Morkwa. This situation poses a problem for the distribution of higher order services in the district. This is because services need some threshold populations before they can be provided; implying that many of the small communities may not qualify for higher order services.

### 1.2.5 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

Closely linked to the family is the formation of households in which members are not necessarily connected by blood but have decided to live together and belong to the same housing unit. In Ghana, households constitute an important source of information for planning especially in many social interventions rolled out by government.

#### Household composition

Data on household composition by sex are presented in Table 16. The district has a total household membership of 59,284 out of which the males constitute 49.1 percent and the females 50.9 percent. Male headship is common (30.9%) as compared with female headship (13.1%) in the district (Table 16). This is expected because within the Ghanaian cultural settings, males are generally the heads of households not females. A female becomes a head of household under the following circumstances: when she is single or not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or when her husband has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

**Table 16: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Head	12,959	21.9	8,992	30.9	3,967	13.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,679	11.3	254	0.9	6,425	21.3
Child (son/daughter)	27,468	46.3	13,965	48.0	13,503	44.8
Parent/parent in-law	349	0.6	51	0.2	298	1.0
Son/daughter in-law	285	0.5	90	0.3	195	0.6
Grandchild	4,544	7.7	2,276	7.8	2,268	7.5
Brother/sister	1,740	2.9	963	3.3	777	2.6
Step child	430	0.7	206	0.7	224	0.7
Adopted/poster child	166	0.3	70	0.2	96	0.3
Other relative	3,840	6.5	1,775	6.1	2,065	6.8
Non-relative	824	1.4	469	1.6	355	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,284</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,111</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of household members are children (46.3%), followed by heads (21.9%) and spouse (11.3%). This may be due to the dwindling influence of the extended family system practiced in the country where the nuclear

family system is getting more knitted than the extended family system. Among the children, the proportion of the sons (48.0%) is higher than that of the daughters (44.8%). Grand child is the next dominant member of households (7.7%) in the district. Adopted or foster children constitute the least proportion (0.3%) of household members in the Municipality.

### Household structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

Table 17 shows that the extended family is the dominant (50.4%) household structure in the district followed by the nuclear family (49.6%). However, the general preference for the nuclear family in recent times means that the nuclear family is more likely to be prevalent in the future. Within the nuclear family structure, nuclear households (Head, spouse(s) and children) are predominant (33.9%) while 23.6 percent are nuclear extended households (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives). The proportion of the males (50.7%) is higher than that of the females (49.3%) in the nuclear family structure. Males are predominant in the nuclear family households while their female counterparts are dominant in the extended nuclear family households. Table 3.2 also shows that females are dominant in the single parent's household for both extended and nuclear families. In the head only category, the males recorded higher proportion of 4.2 percent as compared with that of the females who recorded 2.1 percent.

**Table 17: Household population by structure and sex**

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear family	29,404	49.6	14,910	50.7	14,494	49.3
Head only	1,869	3.2	1,235	4.2	634	2.1
Head and a spouse only	890	1.5	453	1.6	437	1.4
Single parent Nuclear	6,544	11.0	2,874	9.9	3,670	12.2
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	20,101	33.9	10,348	35.5	9,753	32.3
Extended family	29,880	50.4	14,201	47.5	15,679	52.5
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children, head's relatives)	14,002	23.6	6,919	23.8	7,083	23.5
Extended + non relatives	931	1.6	463	1.6	468	1.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,065	3.5	1,032	3.5	1,033	3.4
Single parent Extended	8,386	14.1	3,458	11.9	4,928	16.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	617	1.0	249	0.9	368	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,879	6.5	2,080	7.1	1,799	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,284</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,111</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.2.6 FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION

The 2010 census collected data on fertility, mortality and migration which are the three components of population change. Data collected on fertility are total fertility, general fertility, crude birth rate, children ever-born, children surviving and sex of child. Mortality data collected are deaths in households and crude death rate while migration data cover place of birth, duration of stay in residence, emigration and nationality. The levels and changes in the three components of population are important indicators for the interplay of demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. It is also important for socioeconomic planning and policy making in the decentralized system of governance in Ghana. This section describes results on data collected on fertility, mortality and

#### Fertility

Information on fertility is key in analyzing the growth of a country's population. Lifetime fertility is defined as the total number of live births that females aged 12 years and older have ever had during their life time while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females aged 12-54 years and older have had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

**Table 18: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district**

District	Population	Women 15-49 years	Births last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
K.E.E.A.	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo/Atti-Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4
<b>All districts</b>	<b>2,201,863</b>	<b>553,384</b>	<b>58,292</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is defined as the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women aged 15-49, while Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births per 1,000 populations during a specified period. Women were asked some questions to determine the total number of live births they have in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months. Data collected include that of females aged 12-14 years, which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years usually used in computing adolescent fertility.

Table 2.3 reveals that Twifo/Atti-Morkwa has a TFR of 4.1 which is higher than that of the Central Region (3.6). Also, both the CBR (29.5) and GFR (119.2) are higher than that of the region (CBR 26.5 and GFR 105.3). The high levels of TFR, GFR and CBR in the district can partly be attributed to low contraceptives use among females.

### Children ever born and children Surviving by female 12 years and older

Children ever born and children surviving are presented in Table 2.3. In Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district, 56,969 children were born to 21,009 female population aged 12 years and older. In general, the number of children surviving is less than children ever born. There is an increasing pattern of the number of children ever born and children surviving from age group 12-14 to 40-44.

The female population aged 60 years and older has more children ever born and surviving than all other females in the district. However, females between 12-14 age group gave birth to 13 children out of which 12 are surviving (Table 19).

**Table 19: Female population 12 years and older, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	21,009	56,969	28,424	28,545	49,288	24,316	24,972
12 – 14	2,337	13	2	11	12	2	10
15 – 19	3,240	456	217	239	404	187	217
20 – 24	2,884	2,532	1,228	1,304	2,339	1,104	1,235
25 – 29	2,710	5,292	2,657	2,635	4,958	2,471	2,487
30 – 34	1,954	6,244	3,094	3,150	5,772	2,829	2,943
35 – 39	1,832	7,866	3,926	3,940	7,210	3,601	3,609
40 – 44	1,449	7,258	3,648	3,610	6,463	3,195	3,268
45 – 49	1,214	6,537	3,280	3,257	5,701	2,860	2,841
50 – 54	1,027	6,331	3,171	3,160	5,310	2,643	2,667
55 – 59	585	3,453	1,707	1,746	2,852	1,405	1,447
60 +	1,777	10,987	5,494	5,493	8,267	4,019	4,248
All ages	21,009	56,969	28,424	28,545	49,288	24,316	24,972

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Mortality

Information on mortality plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Mortality data could among others be used for the analyses of potential growth of population and constructing population projections as well as formulating policies for the development of all sectors of the economy.

Mortality is measured by crude death rate which is affected by many population characteristics, particularly age structure. It is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons in a given year and it measures the mortality experience in an entire population.

In a total of 16,694 deaths recorded in households in the region, Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District recorded the second least number of deaths in the households (399 deaths) in the region in the last 12 months preceding the 2010 PHC (Table 20).

The crude death rates by districts and the region are presented in Table 20. The crude death rate of Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District is 5.5 per 1,000 population, which is lower than most districts in the region as well as the regional crude death rate of 7.6 percent

**Table 20: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district**

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Crude death rate
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo/Atti-Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5
All districts	2,201,863	16,694	7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Birthplace and migration pattern

In the 2010 PHC, migrants refer to persons who are residents in the district during the period of enumeration but were not originally born in the district. In this section, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence as shown in Table 21.

Table 21 indicates that, out of the total population of 61,743 of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district, 38.3 percent (23, 648) are migrants. About 53.0 percent (12,461) were born elsewhere in the region, 47.3 percent were migrants born in other regions of Ghana while 1.9 percent were born outside Ghana.

Among the migrants from other parts of Ghana (inter-regional migrants), the higher proportion (28.4%) are those who migrated from the Eastern Region to the district while the least (1.0%) are those who came from the Upper West Region. Migrants from the Eastern region constitute the largest proportion (35.6%) among migrants who have lived in the district for more than twenty years. Also, the results indicate that 23.6 percent of migrants born elsewhere in the region have lived in the district for more than twenty years.

For migrants who have lived in the district for less than one year, the greater proportion (21.4%) were migrants from the Upper West Region while the least (9.1%) are those from the Northern Region. The highest percentages of migrants (42.4%) who have lived in the district between 1-4 years are migrants from the Volta Region. About 29.0 percent of those born outside Ghana have stayed in the district for 1-4 years, which is the highest proportion among all migrants who have stayed in the district for that period.

**Table 21: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Born elsewhere in the region	12,461	11.7	26.6	17.5	20.6	23.6
Born in another region						
Western	1,928	12.4	33.9	20.0	18.6	15.0
Greater Accra	978	14.7	37.5	17.1	12.4	18.3
Volta	2,537	18.5	42.4	13.8	11.9	13.4
Eastern	3,174	10.3	21.0	16.3	16.9	35.6
Ashanti	1,192	15.4	31.5	18.9	18.7	15.6
Brong Ahafo	451	19.7	31.3	24.4	11.8	12.9
Northern	287	9.1	35.9	17.4	21.3	16.4
Upper East	143	15.4	36.4	14.7	11.9	21.7
Upper west	117	21.4	26.5	15.4	17.1	19.7
Outside Ghana	380	18.9	28.7	18.4	19.7	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,648</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>

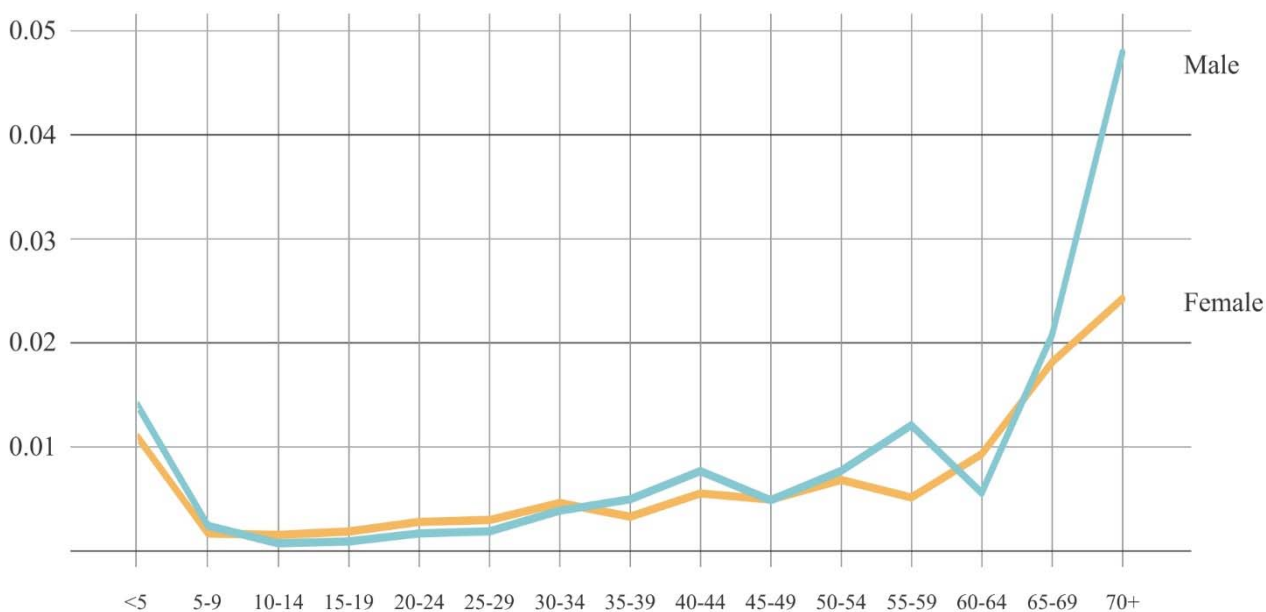
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Age specific death rates by sex

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) are computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example deaths among 20-24 year-age group to the population in that age group (20-24 years) multiplied by a multiple of 10, usually 1,000 or 100,000.

Figure 11 provides information on age specific death rates in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but drop steadily to their the lowest point in the age group 10-14 years where they start to rise steadily until they reach the age group 30-34 years and then that of the males rises while that the females declines. This may be attributed to maternal mortality. Its follows a gradual rise and fall pattern until ages 45-49 where its rises sharply to 70 years and older. The ASDRs for males is higher at ages 50-69 years than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for the males as compared with that of the females. Furthermore, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female are greater as compared with that within the lower age groups.

**Figure 11: Reported age specific death rates by sex**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.2.7 MARITAL STATUS

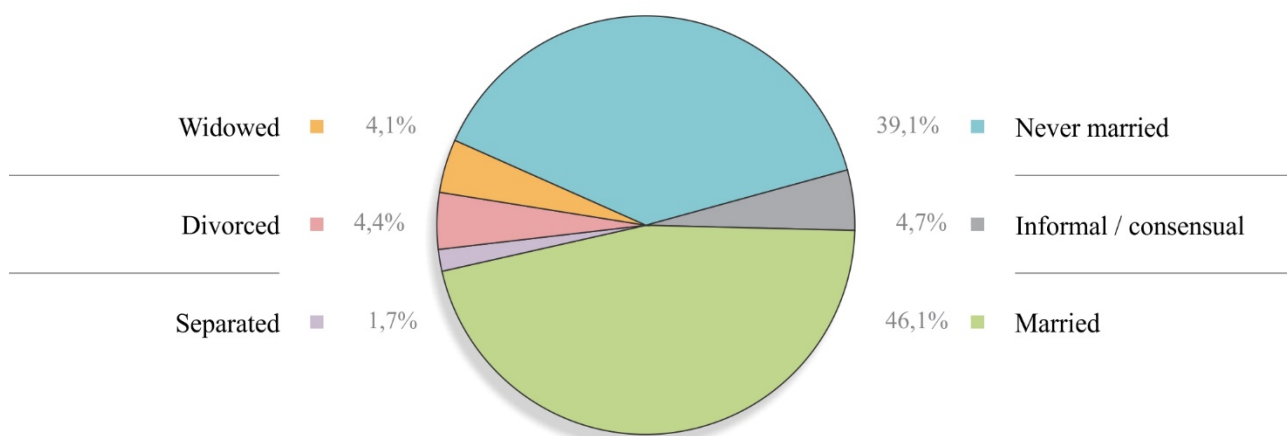
Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children (GSS, 2012). It serves as a means for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriages in Ghana are the customary, ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions with no legal obligations.

An analysis of marital characteristics has demographic, economic and socio-cultural and health implications. While it is recognized that there is a legal minimum age prescribed for marriage, females below the prescribed age have been given into marriage in traditional settings, as a cultural practice. To capture such child spouses

in the 2010 census, the eligible age for marriage is reduced from 15 (as used in the 2000 census) years to 12 years and older.

Figure 12 shows the population aged 12 years and older by marital status. From the results, persons aged 12 years and older who have never married constitute 39.1 percent while 46.1 percent are married. The results further show that 4.7 percent are in informal or consensual union, 4.4 percent are divorced while 1.7 percent is separated.

**Figure 12: Marital status of persons 12 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Marital Status and Age**

Table 22 indicates marital status of the population aged 12 years and older by age and sex in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. From the table, 40,705 of the population are aged 12 years and older, constituting 51.6 percent (21,009) females and 48.3 percent (19,696) males.

46 percent are married (customary, church or ordinance), 39.1 percent have never married while 4.7 percent are in informal / consensual union / living together. The pattern of never married population declines steadily as age increases from age groups 12-14 years to 50-54 years while, married population increases with age from 12-14 years until age group 40-44 years where it turns to decrease probably due to deaths, divorce or separation. Among the never married, higher proportion (45.1%) are males while 33.5 percent are females. The highest proportion of the divorced (12.3%) occurs in the age group 55-59 years while the population aged 65 years and over recorded the highest spousal death (33.6%). This is expected because the aged are more prone to death than the young people. A higher proportion of those aged 25-29 years (11.0%) are in informal/consensual union/living together. This is expected because they are still young and might want to study each other before formalizing their marriages.

The proportion of never married is the highest in the age groups 12-14 years (97.4%) and 15-19 years (90.2%). This may be due to the fact that they are in full time education since they are within the school going ages.

**Table 22: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal / consensual	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes	40,705	100.0	39.1	4.7	46.1	1.7	4.4	4.1
10-14	4,748	100.0	94.7	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,623	100.0	90.2	2.3	6.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	5,265	100.0	60.0	9.6	27.5	1.2	1.4	0.3
25 - 29	4,851	100.0	28.2	11.0	55.0	2.3	3.0	0.4
30 - 34	3,768	100.0	10.9	7.1	73.3	2.3	5.0	1.3
35 - 39	3,445	100.0	5.8	4.4	78.4	3.0	6.2	2.1
40 - 44	2,882	100.0	3.7	3.6	80.4	2.2	6.5	3.6
45 - 49	2,446	100.0	2.0	2.6	79.7	2.1	8.7	4.9
50 - 54	2,068	100.0	1.2	1.7	75.0	2.7	11.0	8.4
55 - 59	1,248	100.0	1.5	1.1	69.7	2.4	12.3	13.0
60 - 64	1,075	100.0	2.5	1.5	64.6	2.3	10.8	18.3
65+	2,286	100.0	3.5	1.3	48.3	2.7	10.6	33.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>19,696</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
10-14	2,411	100.0	94.4	0.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,383	100.0	95.2	0.6	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,381	100.0	78.7	5.8	14.8	0.2	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	2,141	100.0	41.6	10.8	44.7	1.4	1.3	0.2
30 - 34	1,814	100.0	15.9	7.8	70.9	1.8	2.9	0.7
35 - 39	1,613	100.0	8.8	5.2	78.9	2.4	4.1	0.6
40 - 44	1,433	100.0	4.7	3.8	82.7	1.8	5.0	1.9
45 - 49	1,232	100.0	3.1	3.0	85.1	1.9	5.6	1.3
50 - 54	1,041	100.0	1.3	2.0	88.1	1.1	5.6	1.9
55 - 59	663	100.0	1.7	1.5	84.8	2.4	6.3	3.3
60 - 64	537	100.0	3.0	1.5	82.1	2.6	6.1	4.7
65+	1,047	100.0	4.0	2.0	71.5	2.3	9.2	11.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>21,009</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
10-14	2,337	100.0	95.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,240	100.0	85.0	4.0	9.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	2,884	100.0	44.6	12.7	37.9	2.0	2.3	0.5
25 - 29	2,710	100.0	17.6	11.1	63.2	3.0	4.4	0.6
30 - 34	1,954	100.0	6.2	6.6	75.6	2.8	7.0	1.9
35 - 39	1,832	100.0	3.2	3.8	77.9	3.7	8.0	3.4
40 - 44	1,449	100.0	2.6	3.5	78.1	2.6	8.0	5.2
45 - 49	1,214	100.0	0.9	2.2	74.1	2.3	11.9	8.5
50 - 54	1,027	100.0	1.1	1.5	61.8	4.3	16.5	14.9
55 - 59	585	100.0	1.4	0.7	52.6	2.4	19.0	23.9
60 - 64	538	100.0	2.0	1.5	47.0	2.0	15.4	32.0
65+	1,239	100.0	3.1	0.7	28.6	3.1	11.8	52.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Marital status and education

The level of education one attains before marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family. It is assumed that when couples are educated they turn to have a well-planned family and leave together happily in the community. Table 23 shows that in a total married population of 18,748, 30.8 percent have no formal education, 57.2 percent have basic education while 1.0 percent have obtained tertiary education. On the basis of sex, higher proportion of the females (39.2%) who are married as compared with that of their male counterparts (21.8%) have no formal education.

**Table 23: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All lev-els	No Educa-tion	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secon-dary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./Tech./Comm.	Post middle/secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes	40,705	100.0	23.0	62.8	8.9	1.2	3.4	0.7
Never married	15,912	100.0	6.4	75.0	14.0	0.5	3.6	0.4
Informal/Consensual	1,897	100.0	19.6	62.3	9.9	1.4	6.3	0.5
Married	18,748	100.0	30.8	57.2	6.0	1.7	3.4	1.0
Separated	686	100.0	37.9	51.3	5.7	2.3	2.3	0.4
Divorced	1,779	100.0	44.6	49.9	2.3	1.5	1.6	0.2
Widowed	1,683	100.0	67.8	28.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.2
Male	19,696	100.0	15.2	67.1	10.8	1.4	4.2	1.2
Never married	8,877	100.0	6.5	74.4	14.8	0.6	3.2	0.6
Informal/Consensual	779	100.0	13.6	66.0	12.3	1.9	5.1	1.0
Married	9,038	100.0	21.8	61.4	7.6	2.1	5.3	1.8
Separated	223	100.0	26.9	57.8	6.3	3.6	4.5	0.9
Divorced	527	100.0	34.0	58.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	0.4
Widowed	252	100.0	45.2	45.2	2.4	2.4	4.0	0.8
Female	21,009	100.0	30.2	58.8	7.1	1.0	2.6	0.2
Never married	7,035	100.0	6.3	75.8	13.1	0.5	4.1	0.2
Informal/Consensual	1,118	100.0	23.7	59.7	8.2	1.0	7.2	0.2
Married	9,710	100.0	39.2	53.2	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.3
Separated	463	100.0	43.2	48.2	5.4	1.7	1.3	0.2
Divorced	1,252	100.0	49.0	46.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.1
Widowed	1,431	100.0	71.8	25.9	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The results also show that 75.0 percent of persons aged 12 years and older who have never married have attained Basic School (Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS), 6.4 percent have no formal education while 0.4 percent have attained tertiary education.

Again, it can be observed that 49.0 percent of divorced women have no formal education as compared to 34.0 percent of their male counterparts. Table 3.4 also reveals that among the males who are married, 1.8 percent

have attained tertiary education as compared with 0.3 percent of their female counterparts. In general, more females than males have no formal education or have low level of formal education in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. This has implications for the socio-economic status of the family. The low educational attainment of the females in the district is a reflection of the high level of illiteracy among the females in the country (GSS, 2010).

### Marital status by sex and economic activity status

In the 2010 PHC, questions on economic activity were restricted to persons aged 12 years and older who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. Table 24 presents marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by economic activity status of Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District.

**Table 24: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	40,705	100.0	26,443	65.0	878	2.2	13,384	32.9
Never married	15,912	100.0	5,562	35.0	384	2.4	9,966	62.6
Informal/Consensual	1,897	100.0	1,479	78.0	84	4.4	334	17.6
Married	18,748	100.0	16,149	86.1	346	1.8	2,253	12.0
Separated	686	100.0	570	83.1	15	2.2	101	14.7
Divorced	1,779	100.0	1,484	83.4	35	2.0	260	14.6
Widowed	1,683	100.0	1,199	71.2	14	0.8	470	27.9
Male	19,696	100.0	13,249	67.3	353	1.8	6,094	30.9
Never married	8,877	100.0	3,500	39.4	220	2.5	5,157	58.1
Informal/Consensual	779	100.0	696	89.3	18	2.3	65	8.3
Married	9,038	100.0	8,211	90.8	105	1.2	722	8.0
Separated	223	100.0	193	86.5	5	2.2	25	11.2
Divorced	527	100.0	455	86.3	3	0.6	69	13.1
Widowed	252	100.0	194	77.0	2	0.8	56	22.2
Female	21,009	100.0	13,194	62.8	525	2.5	7,290	34.7
Never married	7,035	100.0	2,062	29.3	164	2.3	4,809	68.4
Informal/Consensual	1,118	100.0	783	70.0	66	5.9	269	24.1
Married	9,710	100.0	7,938	81.8	241	2.5	1,531	15.8
Separated	463	100.0	377	81.4	10	2.2	76	16.4
Divorced	1,252	100.0	1,029	82.2	32	2.6	191	15.3
Widowed	1,431	100.0	1,005	70.2	12	0.8	414	28.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economically active population comprises of employed and unemployed population of the district. Among the married population in the district, 86.1 percent (16,149) are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed while 12.0 percent are economically not active.

Higher proportion of the married males (90.8%) than females (81.8%) are employed. Unemployment is higher among the married females (2.5%) than their male counterparts (1.2%). A higher proportion of the widowed males (77.0%) than their female counterparts (70.2%) are employed.

### 1.2.8 NATIONALITY

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalization.

Table 25 shows that about 95 percent of the total population (61,743) of the district are Ghanaians by birth, 1.3 percent have dual nationality while 0.3 percent of the population are made up of foreigners. A higher percentage of the foreigners comprise ECOWAS nationals (1.7 %). The proportion of the male ECOWAS nationals (0.9%) is higher than that of the females (0.6%) but the proportion of both males and females African other than ECOWAS nationals in the districts the same (0.3 % each).

**Table 25: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghanaian by birth	59,845	96.9	29,292	96.8	30,553	97.0
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & other)	818	1.3	395	1.3	423	1.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	256	0.4	129	0.4	127	0.4
ECOWAS	454	0.7	261	0.9	193	0.6
African other than ECOWAS	202	0.3	103	0.3	99	0.3
Other	168	0.3	74	0.2	94	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,743</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,489</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.2.9 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Table 26 presents population by religious affiliation and sex in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. The Christian population (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christians) was the dominant religion (85.2%) in the district followed by Islam (7.9%) while the least (0.3%) was Traditionalist.

The Pentecostal/Charismatic religious group in the district is the largest (36.0%), higher than that of the region as a whole (29.8%).

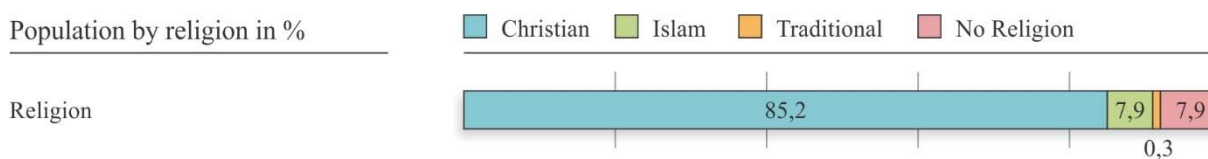
The table also indicates that there are more female Christians than their male counterparts but the opposite is the case with Islam (males 8.4% and females 7.5 %) in the district.

**Table 26: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No religion	3,630	5.9	2,385	7.9	1,245	4.0
Catholic	6,742	10.9	3,177	10.5	3,565	11.3
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,269	18.3	5,443	18.0	5,826	18.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	22,252	36.0	10,500	34.7	11,752	37.3
Other Christian	12,323	20.0	5,902	19.5	6,421	20.4
Islam	4,905	7.9	2,548	8.4	2,357	7.5
Traditionalist	166	0.3	102	0.3	64	0.2
Other	456	0.7	197	0.7	259	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,743</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,254</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,489</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 13 shows a diagram of the district population by religious affiliation. Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district could be described as Christian dominated district. From the results, 85.2 percent of the populations are Christians; Moslems constitute the second highest (7.9%) while 0.3 percent are traditionalists.

**Figure 13: Population by religion**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.2.10 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

In the 2010 PHC, literacy is defined as the ability to read and write simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. Information collected on literacy included None, English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, and Other. Education may be defined as the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capabilities for the well-being of society.

#### Literacy

Table 27 shows population of persons 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district.

**Table 27: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes	9,395	32,692	100.0	24.8	9.8	64.7	0.1	0.5
10-14	158	5,972	100.0	35.1	7.7	56.3	0.1	0.8
15-19	369	6,254	100.0	25.5	5.1	68.6	0.1	0.7
20-24	696	4,569	100.0	22.1	6.9	70.3	0.2	0.5
25-29	927	3,924	100.0	23.5	11.0	64.8	0.4	0.3
30-34	930	2,838	100.0	24.2	12.8	62.7	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,075	2,370	100.0	23.0	14.2	62.4	0.1	0.4
40-44	955	1,927	100.0	20.8	15.7	62.9	0.0	0.6
45-49	881	1,565	100.0	19.2	15.0	65.0	0.1	0.6
50-54	860	1,208	100.0	18.4	12.6	68.4	0.1	0.6
55-59	484	764	100.0	15.8	13.5	70.3	0.1	0.3
60-64	547	528	100.0	15.0	14.4	70.6	0.0	0.0
65+	1,513	773	100.0	15.0	16.2	68.6	0.0	0.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>17,396</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
10-14	75	3,060	100.0	35.3	7.8	56.1	0.0	0.8
15-19	144	3,239	100.0	24.6	4.7	69.7	0.1	0.9
20-24	223	2,158	100.0	18.6	5.6	75.1	0.2	0.5
25-29	280	1,861	100.0	21.7	9.5	67.9	0.4	0.4
30-34	299	1,515	100.0	20.8	11.4	67.5	0.1	0.3
35-39	311	1,302	100.0	20.4	10.9	67.9	0.2	0.6
40-44	290	1,143	100.0	20.1	11.7	67.3	0.0	0.9
45-49	279	953	100.0	17.6	10.8	70.3	0.2	1.0
50-54	268	773	100.0	18.1	8.9	71.9	0.1	0.9
55-59	166	497	100.0	15.3	9.1	75.1	0.2	0.4
60-64	173	364	100.0	12.6	13.5	73.9	0.0	0.0
65+	516	531	100.0	11.3	14.7	73.8	0.0	0.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>15,296</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
10-14	83	2,912	100.0	35.0	7.6	56.5	0.2	0.8
15-19	225	3,015	100.0	26.5	5.4	67.4	0.0	0.6
20-24	473	2,411	100.0	25.2	8.1	65.9	0.2	0.5
25-29	647	2,063	100.0	25.2	12.4	61.9	0.3	0.2
30-34	631	1,323	100.0	28.2	14.4	57.3	0.0	0.1
35-39	764	1,068	100.0	26.1	18.2	55.6	0.0	0.1
40-44	665	784	100.0	21.7	21.6	56.5	0.0	0.3
45-49	602	612	100.0	21.6	21.6	56.9	0.0	0.0
50-54	592	435	100.0	18.9	19.1	62.1	0.0	0.0
55-59	318	267	100.0	16.9	21.7	61.4	0.0	0.0
60-64	374	164	100.0	20.1	16.5	63.4	0.0	0.0
65+	997	242	100.0	23.1	19.4	57.0	0.0	0.4

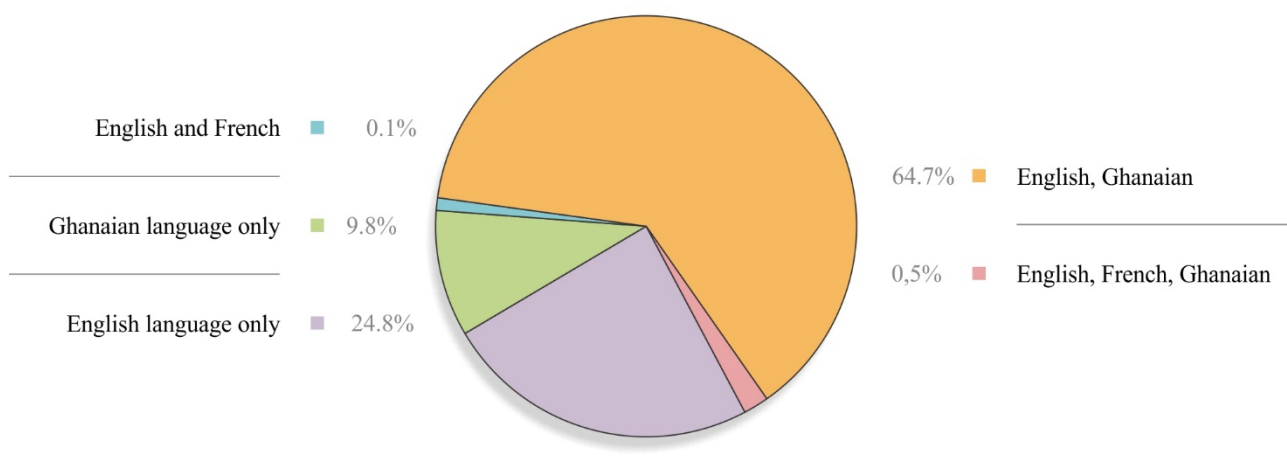
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the district, 0.8 percent of persons in the age group 11-14 years can speak English, French and Ghanaian Language. The results further show that 64.7 percent of persons aged 11 years and older can speak both English and Ghanaian Language. The highest percentage (16.2%) of persons who are literates in Ghanaian language only are those aged 65 years and above, and among them a higher proportion of the females (19.4%) than that of the males (14.7%) are literates in Ghanaian language only. In spite of attempts being made by government

and the French Embassy to promote literacy in French, only 0.1 percent of the district’s populations is literate in English and French. The highest proportion of those who can speak English only (35.1%) are those aged 11-14 years followed by those aged 15-19 years (25.5%). This might be due to the fact that they are in full time education since they are within the school going age.

The percentages of the literate population aged 11 years and older and their languages of literacy is shown in Figure 3.2. About two-thirds of the populations aged 11 years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language (64.7%). The second highest number of persons literate in one language is in English language only (24.8%). The proportion aged 11 years and older who are literate in is 0.5 percent.

**Figure 14: Literacy status of person 11 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Education**

Table 28 provides information on population aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of the 24, 488 persons enumerated as currently in school, 47.5 percent are in the primary, 18.2 percent are in the JSS/JHS while 6.0 percent are at the Senior High School level. The results further show that among persons currently attending school, the proportions of males and females in the primary school is the same (47.5% each), the proportions of males in JHS/JSS (19.0%), SSS/SHS (6.6%) and Tertiary (1.3%) were higher than females in JHS/JSS (17.4%), SSS/SHS (5.3%) and Tertiary (0.6%).

With regards to those who attended school in the past (20, 747), the distribution were as follows: Middle school (26.3%), Primary (17.8%), JSS/JHS (38.3%), SSS/SHS (8.5%) and Tertiary (3.0%). Also, the results show that a higher proportion of the females (42.8%) than that of the males (34.3%) ended their education at the JHS/JSS levels while higher proportion of the males (4.5%) than the females (1.4%) have completed Tertiary education (Table 28).

**Table 28: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Nursery	1,597	6.5	777	6.2	820	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	4,653	19.0	2,281	18.1	2,372	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	11,631	47.5	5,979	47.5	5,652	47.5	3,691	17.8	1,495	13.6	2,196	22.6
JSS/JHS	4,466	18.2	2,393	19.0	2,073	17.4	7,945	38.3	3,787	34.3	4,158	42.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,465	26.3	3,417	31.0	2,048	21.1
SSS/SHS	1,466	6.0	831	6.6	635	5.3	1,767	8.5	1,008	9.1	759	7.8
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	406	2.0	298	2.7	108	1.1
Voc./Tech./Comm.	44	0.2	28	0.2	16	0.1	435	2.1	249	2.3	186	1.9
Post mid/sec certificate	376	1.5	111	0.9	265	2.2	365	1.8	236	2.1	129	1.3
Tertiary	255	1.0	180	1.3	75	0.6	673	3.0	536	4.5	137	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,488</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,908</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,747</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,026</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,721</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.2.11 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

#### Economic Activity Status

Economically active are all persons

- who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census or
- who did not work but had jobs to return to, such as those on leave with or without pay, temporarily ill persons, temporarily laid off persons or
- who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e. the unemployed).

On the other hand, economically not active are homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability (GSS, 2012).

This section presents results concerning persons aged 15 years and older who are engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding census night in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. Table 29 shows that out of the population aged 15 years and older in the Municipality, 73.7 percent are economically active while 26.3 percent are economically not active. It also shows that 96.7 percent of the economically active populations are employed while 3.3 percent are unemployed.

The table further shows that higher proportion of males (76.0%) than females (71.6%) are economically active while the opposite is the case for economically not active between the two sexes. Table 29 also reveals that majority of the economically not active population are engaged in full time education (53.4 %) with the males constituting 65.0 percent and the females (44.3%). However, females outnumber their male counterpart in the

number of persons engaged in household chores. This is expected because females are naturally endowed with the skills needed in household chores.

**Table 29: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Economically active	26,511	73.7	13,145	76.0	13,366	71.6
Employed	25,636	96.7	12,793	97.3	12,843	96.1
Worked	24,854	96.9	12,496	97.7	12,358	96.2
Did not work but had job to go back to	745	2.9	283	2.2	462	3.6
Did voluntary work without pay	37	0.1	14	0.1	23	0.2
Unemployed	875	3.3	352	2.7	523	3.9
Worked before, seeking work and available	355	40.6	113	32.1	242	46.3
Seeking work for the first time and available	520	59.4	239	67.9	281	53.7
Economically not active	9,446	26.3	4,140	24.0	5,306	28.4
Did home duties (household chore)	2,462	26.1	691	16.7	1,771	33.4
Full time education	5,040	53.4	2,689	65.0	2,351	44.3
Pensioner/Retired	156	1.7	113	2.7	43	0.8
Disabled/Sick	592	6.3	237	5.7	355	6.7
Too old/young	725	7.7	214	5.2	511	9.6
Other	471	5.0	196	4.7	275	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,957</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Information about the population of aged 15 years and older by sex, age and economic activity status is presented in Table 30. It indicates that the peak of employment status is between ages 40-44 years for both sexes, the highest percentage of unemployment in both cases is 5.1 percent while about 70.0 percent aged between 15-19 years were economically not active. This may be due to the fact that persons aged between 15-19 years are within the school going age and are likely to be in full time education.

Higher proportions of both sexes aged between 20 and 29 years dominate the various employment status. However, there is a higher proportion of the males aged between 15 and 19 years (41.7%) than that of their female counterparts (32.8%) who are economically not active. This might be due to the fact that more males than females aged 15-19 years are in full time education.

However, the age groups with the highest proportions of employed males and females are aged 35-39 years and 50-54 years respectively. The proportion of the unemployed females (2.8%) is higher than that of the males (2.0 %) in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District.

**Table 30: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age**

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	35,957	100.0	25,636	71.3	875	2.4	9,446	26.3
15-19	6,623	100.0	1,851	27.9	151	2.3	4,621	69.8
20-24	5,265	100.0	3,121	59.3	269	5.1	1,875	35.6
25-29	4,851	100.0	3,879	80.0	207	4.3	765	15.8
30-34	3,768	100.0	3,322	88.2	90	2.4	356	9.4
35-39	3,445	100.0	3,150	91.4	32	0.9	263	7.6
40-44	2,882	100.0	2,668	92.6	21	0.7	193	6.7
45-49	2,446	100.0	2,261	92.4	24	1.0	161	6.6
50-54	2,068	100.0	1,932	93.4	9	0.4	127	6.1
55-59	1,248	100.0	1,139	91.3	8	0.6	101	8.1
60-64	1,075	100.0	869	80.8	52	4.8	154	14.3
65+	2,286	100.0	1,444	63.2	12	0.5	830	36.3
Male	17,285	100.0	12,793	74.0	352	2.0	4,140	24.0
15-19	3,383	100.0	967	28.6	58	1.7	2,358	69.7
20-24	2,381	100.0	1,429	60.0	120	5.0	832	34.9
25-29	2,141	100.0	1,808	84.4	83	3.9	250	11.7
30-34	1,814	100.0	1,678	92.5	30	1.7	106	5.8
35-39	1,613	100.0	1,554	96.3	11	0.7	48	3.0
40-44	1,433	100.0	1,370	95.6	6	0.4	57	4.0
45-49	1,232	100.0	1,174	95.3	6	0.5	52	4.2
50-54	1,041	100.0	1,000	96.1	4	0.4	37	3.6
55-59	663	100.0	615	92.8	5	0.8	43	6.5
60-64	537	100.0	445	82.9	23	4.3	69	12.8
65+	1,047	100.0	753	71.9	6	0.6	288	27.5
Female	18,672	100.0	12,843	68.8	523	2.8	5,306	28.4
15-19	3,240	100.0	884	27.3	93	2.9	2,263	69.8
20-24	2,884	100.0	1,692	58.7	149	5.2	1,043	36.2
25-29	2,710	100.0	2,071	76.4	124	4.6	515	19.0
30-34	1,954	100.0	1,644	84.1	60	3.1	250	12.8
35-39	1,832	100.0	1,596	87.1	21	1.1	215	11.7
40-44	1,449	100.0	1,298	89.6	15	1.0	136	9.4
45-49	1,214	100.0	1,087	89.5	18	1.5	109	9.0
50-54	1,027	100.0	932	90.7	5	0.5	90	8.8
55-59	585	100.0	524	89.6	3	0.5	58	9.9
60-64	538	100.0	424	78.8	29	5.4	85	15.8
65+	1,239	100.0	691	55.8	6	0.5	542	43.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in or a person's principal or usual work or business especially as a means of earning a living. In the 2010 PHC, occupation was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to, as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven days before the census night were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period.

Table 31 shows the employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district. The highest percentages (56.4%) of the population aged 15 years and older are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work. Males constitute a higher percentage (59.1%) as compared with that of the females (53.8%), implying that males were predominant in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work in the district.

The results further indicate that 14.2 percent of the populations of both sexes were engaged in service and sales work. However, females constituted the highest proportion (22.9%) of the population engaged in service and sales. This is expected because traditionally such occupations are associated with females.

**Table 31: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Managers	332	1.3	144	1.1	188	1.5
Professionals	1,082	4.2	682	5.3	400	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	283	1.1	215	1.7	68	0.5
Clerical support workers	153	0.6	97	0.8	56	0.4
Service and sales workers	3,653	14.2	712	5.6	2,941	22.9
Skilled agricultural forestry/fishery workers	14,469	56.4	7,558	59.1	6,911	53.8
Craft and related trades workers	3,019	11.8	1,453	11.4	1,566	12.2
Plant / machine operators and assemblers	1,544	6.0	1,503	11.7	41	0.3
Elementary occupations	1,100	4.3	428	3.3	672	5.2
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Industry

In the 2010 PHC, information on industry was collected on the main products or services produce during the seven days before the census night. Table 32 shows that 57.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and older were engaged in agricultural forestry and fishing industry followed by wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles representing 12.0 percent.

Table 32 also shows that females dominate (71.4%) the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles business. This is expected because the wholesale and retail activities in particular are traditionally undertaken by females.

Table 32 further shows that males, on the other hand, dominate more than half of the industries in the district which include construction (97.5%), transportation and storage (97.0%), information and communication (85.7%) and administrative, support services activities (91.9 %). This indicates that industries in the district are gender stereotyped.

**Table 32: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,726	100.0	7,822	53.1	6,904	46.9
Mining and quarrying	739	100.0	710	96.1	29	3.9
Manufacturing	2,492	100.0	966	38.8	1,526	61.2
Electricity, gas, steam and A/C supply	23	100.0	18	78.3	5	21.7
Water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities	40	100.0	18	45.0	22	55.0
Construction	446	100.0	435	97.5	11	2.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,065	100.0	878	28.6	2,187	71.4
Transportation and storage	659	100.0	639	97.0	20	3.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,135	100.0	90	7.9	1,045	92.1
Information and communication	28	100.0	24	85.7	4	14.3
Financial and insurance activities	75	100.0	52	69.3	23	30.7
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	57	100.0	40	70.2	17	29.8
Administrative and support service activities	74	100.0	68	91.9	6	8.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	167	100.0	129	77.2	38	22.8
Education	890	100.0	566	63.6	324	36.4
Human health and social work activities	170	100.0	63	37.1	107	62.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	48	100.0	42	87.5	6	12.5
Other service activities	729	100.0	209	28.7	520	71.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	73	100.0	24	32.9	49	67.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>50.1</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Employment Status

Employment status refers to the position of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. In the 2010 PHC, eight employment status categories were provided: employee, self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice and domestic employee (house-help).

From Table 33, self-employed without employees constitute the highest percentages in both sexes (62.6 %). This is consistent with the fact that in the district majority of the people are engaged in petty trading activities, especially females who recorded the highest percentage of employed without employees (64.3%). In the sex distribution of employees, the proportion of the male employees (17.9%) is higher than that of the females (6.0%). Domestic employees however recorded the least (0.6%) in both sexes (Table 33).

Females were twice (23.1%) the number of males (11.9%) who were engaged in contributing to family work. This is expected because females are mostly associated with family or domestic work (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007).

**Table 33: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex**

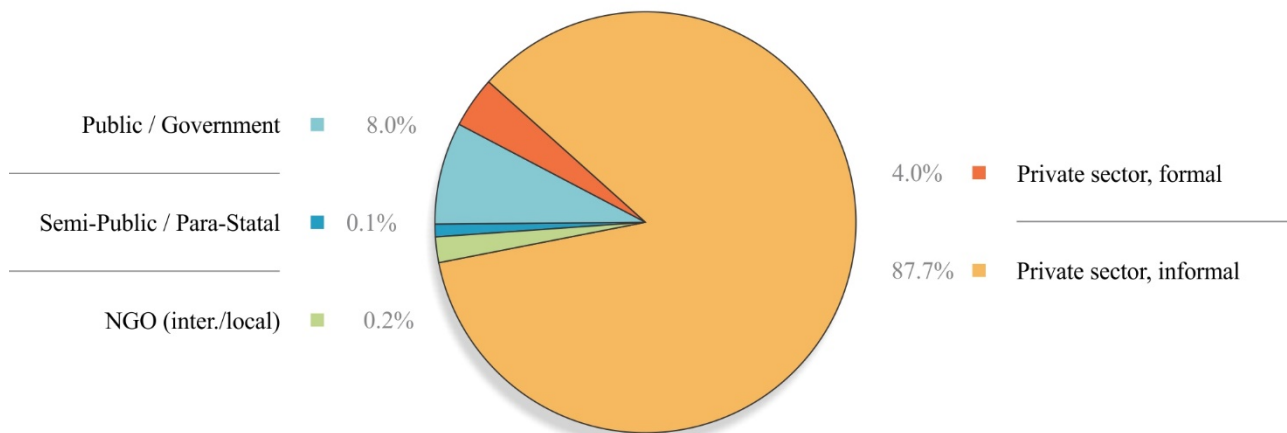
Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employee	3,059	11.9	2,284	17.9	775	6.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	16,058	62.6	7,800	61.0	8,258	64.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	692	2.7	426	3.3	266	2.1
Casual worker	662	2.6	510	4.0	152	1.2
Contributing family worker	4,499	17.5	1,527	11.9	2,972	23.1
Apprentice	492	1.9	171	1.3	321	2.5
Domestic employee (house help)	141	0.6	58	0.5	83	0.6
Other	33	0.1	17	0.1	16	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The sectors covered in the Ghanaian census are Public, Private formal, Private informal, Semi-public / Para-Statal, NGOs & international organizations. Figure 15 shows that private informal sector (87.7%) is the major employment sector followed by public or government (8.0%). The least sector representing 0.1% is NGO’S (local and international).

**Figure 15: Employment sector of population 15 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 1.2.12 POPULATION WITH DISABILITY

Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is shown in Table 34. In the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district, 2.6 percent (1,590) of the total population of 61,743 have different forms of disability, which is lower than the regional average of 3.4 percent.

The main types of disability in order of proportions are sight (40.0%), physical disability (28.2%), emotional (18.3%), hearing (16.9%) and speech (15.0%). Speech recorded a higher proportion among the males (58.2%) than that of the females (41.8%).

In the district, the males stand out in all forms of disabilities (52.6%). The proportion of the females with all forms of disabilities (50.2%) in the urban areas is slightly higher than that of the males (49.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of the males (53.3%) is higher than that of the females (46.7%) with all forms of disabilities in the rural areas. The main type of disability in the urban areas is physical (58.7%) while speech (60.8%) is the main type of disability in the rural areas.

**Table 34: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex**

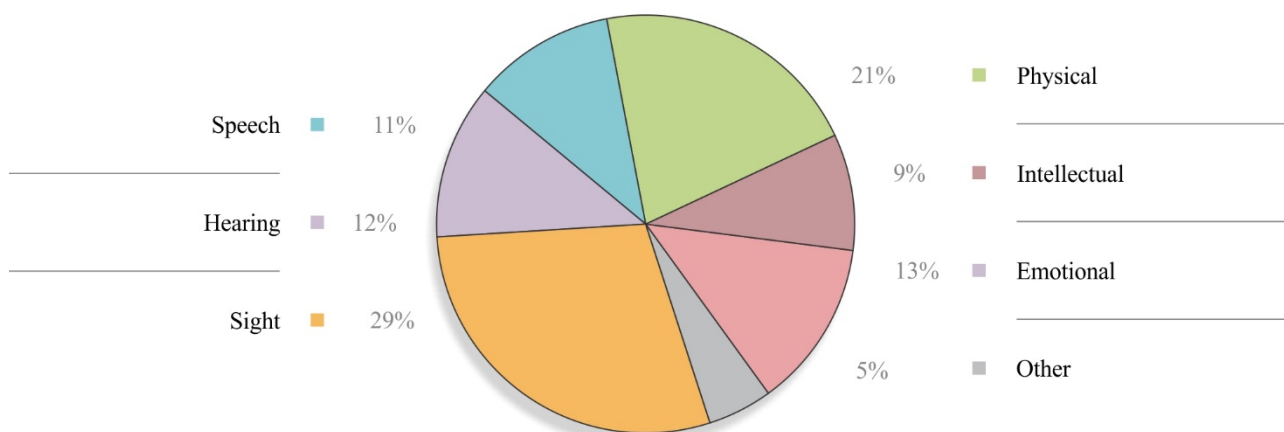
Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities	61,743	100.0	30,254	49.0	31,489	51.0
No disability	60,153	100.0	29,417	48.9	30,736	51.1
With a disability	1,590	100.0	837	52.6	753	47.4
Sight	637	100.0	328	51.5	309	48.5
Hearing	269	100.0	145	53.9	124	46.1
Speech	239	100.0	139	58.2	100	41.8
Physical	449	100.0	239	53.2	210	46.8
Intellectual	197	100.0	99	50.3	98	49.7
Emotional	291	100.0	149	51.2	142	48.8
Other	112	100.0	62	55.4	50	44.6
Urban	14,651	100.0	6,831	46.6	7,820	53.4
No disability	14,344	100.0	6,678	46.6	7,666	53.4
With a disability	307	100.0	153	49.8	154	50.2
Sight	174	100.0	86	49.4	88	50.6
Hearing	33	100.0	14	42.4	19	57.6
Speech	30	100.0	12	40.0	18	60.0
Physical	63	100.0	37	58.7	26	41.3
Intellectual	19	100.0	7	36.8	12	63.2
Emotional	34	100.0	17	50.0	17	50.0
Other	26	100.0	11	42.3	15	57.7
Rural	47,092	100.0	23,423	49.7	23,669	50.3
No disability	45,809	100.0	22,739	49.6	23,070	50.4
With a disability	1,283	100.0	684	53.3	599	46.7
Sight	463	100.0	242	52.3	221	47.7
Hearing	236	100.0	131	55.5	105	44.5
Speech	209	100.0	127	60.8	82	39.2
Physical	386	100.0	202	52.3	184	47.7
Intellectual	178	100.0	92	51.7	86	48.3
Emotional	257	100.0	132	51.4	125	48.6
Other	86	100.0	51	59.3	35	40.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Type of Disability

Figure 16 indicates PWDs by type of disability in the district. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (29.0%) followed by physical disability (21.0%), emotional (13.0%), hearing (12.0%), speech (11.0%), intellectual (9.0%) and others (5%).

**Figure 16: Population by type of disability**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Disability and Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period of seven days preceding the census night. Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as the economically active. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These includes homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and unable to work and those with ill-health or too old and too young to work.

Table 35 shows economic activity status by sex for persons aged 15 years and older who are disabled. The results show that 3.6 percent (1,300) of persons aged 15 years and older (35,957) in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district are PWDs. About 60.6 percent of PWDs are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed while 37.3 percent are economically not active. Table 35 also indicates that among the various types of disability, persons with emotional disability are the majority who are employed (67.8%), most of those unemployed are “other” (4.7%) while the highest proportion of economically not active are those with intellectual disability (52.5%).

Table 35 further indicates that higher proportions of males with various types of disabilities are employed as compared with that of their female counterparts while the opposite is the case for those who are economically not active. This could be due to one or a combination of the following scenario: either females with various types of disabilities have not acquired knowledge or skills that could enable them obtain employment or they are discriminated against in the job market or they are in full time education.

**Table 35: Economic activity of population 15 years and older with disability by sex**

Sex/ Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	35,957	100.0	25,636	71.3	875	2.4	9,446	26.3
No disability	34,657	100.0	24,848	71.7	848	2.4	8,961	25.9
With a disability	1,300	100.0	788	60.6	27	2.1	485	37.3
Sight	568	100.0	324	57.0	9	1.6	235	41.4
Hearing	189	100.0	124	65.6	2	1.1	63	33.3
Speech	168	100.0	103	61.3	1	0.6	64	38.1
Physical	369	100.0	198	53.7	12	3.3	159	43.1
Intellectual	137	100.0	62	45.3	3	2.2	72	52.6
Emotional	211	100.0	143	67.8	4	1.9	64	30.3
Other	86	100.0	45	52.3	4	4.7	37	43.0
Male	17,285	100.0	12,793	74.0	352	2.0	4,140	24.0
No disability	16,611	100.0	12,351	74.4	339	2.0	3,921	23.6
With a disability	674	100.0	442	65.6	13	1.9	219	32.5
Sight	290	100.0	173	59.7	4	1.4	113	39.0
Hearing	102	100.0	74	72.5	1	1.0	27	26.5
Speech	97	100.0	66	68.0	1	1.0	30	30.9
Physical	194	100.0	120	61.9	9	4.6	65	33.5
Intellectual	67	100.0	38	56.7	1	1.5	28	41.8
Emotional	102	100.0	77	75.5	0	0.0	25	24.5
Other	44	100.0	25	56.8	1	2.3	18	40.9
Female	18,672	100.0	12,843	68.8	523	2.8	5,306	28.4
No disability	18,046	100.0	12,497	69.3	509	2.8	5,040	27.9
With a disability	626	100.0	346	55.3	14	2.2	266	42.5
Sight	278	100.0	151	54.3	5	1.8	122	43.9
Hearing	87	100.0	50	57.5	1	1.1	36	41.4
Speech	71	100.0	37	52.1	0	0.0	34	47.9
Physical	175	100.0	78	44.6	3	1.7	94	53.7
Intellectual	70	100.0	24	34.3	2	2.9	44	62.9
Emotional	109	100.0	66	60.6	4	3.7	39	35.8
Other	42	100.0	20	47.6	3	7.1	19	45.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 36 shows the population aged three years and older with disability disaggregated by level of education and disability type. The results show that 2.8 percent (1,556) of the population aged three years and older (56,241) in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district have various types of disabilities. Among these persons, 38.7 percent have never attended school, 19.7 percent have completed primary school, 30% have completed middle school/ JSS/JHS, and 0.4 percent have degrees while 0.2 percent have post graduate certificates. The high

proportion of disabled persons who had never attended school implies that the education of such persons is neglected in the district.

**Table 36: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education**

Sex/disability type	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS/ higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS/ higher
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,241</b>	<b>11,006</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>33,198</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>
No disability	54,685	10,404	6,183	32,424	5,674	100.0	19.0	11.3	59.3	10.4
With a disability	1,556	602	67	774	113	100.0	38.7	4.3	49.7	7.3
Sight	629	253	23	290	63	100.0	40.2	3.7	46.1	10.0
Hearing	259	108	16	121	14	100.0	41.7	6.2	46.7	5.4
Speech	235	96	11	111	17	100.0	40.9	4.7	47.2	7.2
Physical	442	178	18	223	23	100.0	40.3	4.1	50.5	5.2
Intellectual	191	85	13	88	5	100.0	44.5	6.8	46.1	2.6
Emotional	277	94	16	156	11	100.0	33.9	5.8	56.3	4.0
Other	109	36	3	58	12	100.0	33.0	2.8	53.2	11.0
<b>Male (Total)</b>	<b>27,483</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>
No disability	26,668	3,629	3,026	16,614	3,399	100.0	13.6	11.3	62.3	12.7
With a disability	815	248	32	457	78	100.0	30.4	3.9	56.1	9.6
Sight	323	104	12	167	40	100.0	32.2	3.7	51.7	12.4
Hearing	142	55	7	70	10	100.0	38.7	4.9	49.3	7.0
Speech	137	44	5	74	14	100.0	32.1	3.6	54.0	10.2
Physical	236	73	8	138	17	100.0	30.9	3.4	58.5	7.2
Intellectual	95	35	7	50	3	100.0	36.8	7.4	52.6	3.2
Emotional	138	31	8	91	8	100.0	22.5	5.8	65.9	5.8
Other	59	16	2	37	4	100.0	27.1	3.4	62.7	6.8
<b>Female (Total)</b>	<b>28,758</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>16,127</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
No disability	28,017	6,775	3,157	15,810	2,275	100.0	24.2	11.3	56.4	8.1
With a disability	741	354	35	317	35	100.0	47.8	4.7	42.8	4.7
Sight	306	149	11	123	23	100.0	48.7	3.6	40.2	7.5
Hearing	117	53	9	51	4	100.0	45.3	7.7	43.6	3.4
Speech	98	52	6	37	3	100.0	53.1	6.1	37.8	3.1
Physical	206	105	10	85	6	100.0	51.0	4.9	41.3	2.9
Intellectual	96	50	6	38	2	100.0	52.1	6.3	39.6	2.1
Emotional	139	63	8	65	3	100.0	45.3	5.8	46.8	2.2
Other	50	20	1	21	8	100.0	40.0	2.0	42.0	16.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About half have had basic education (Primary, JSS, JHS and Middle school) while 4.2 percent (65) have had secondary or senior high school education. More than a third (37.5%) (290) of those with basic school education have visual impairment while the highest proportion of those with post-secondary certificate/diploma (1.2%) also have visual impairment. No persons with emotional disability have education up to the degree or postgraduate level in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District.

More females (354) than males (248) with all forms of disabilities have never attended school. Visual impairment is more prevalent among the females (149) than the males (104) who have never attended school. In general, visual impairment is the main type of disability in the district, particularly among the females aged three years and older who have never attended school.

### 1.2.13 HOUSING SITUATION

The Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District has a total population of 61,743 of which a higher proportion of 76.3 percent reside in the rural areas while 23.7 percent live in the urban areas. Table 37 shows that the total number of houses in the district is 8,664 of which 81.5 percent are located in the rural areas while 18.5 percent are in the urban areas. The average household size of the district is 4.8. The average household size of the rural areas (4.8) is slightly higher than that of the urban areas (4.7).

**Table 37: Stock of houses and households by type of locality**

Main roofing material	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	61,743	14,651	47,092
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	59,284	13,295	45,989
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	8,664	1,603	7,061
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	12,959	3,110	9,849
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4
Population per house*	7.3	6.4	7.1	9.1	6.7
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

\* This excludes homeless and institutional population.

### Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 38 shows percentages of type of dwelling units by sex of household heads and the type of locality in the district. The results show that there are 12,959 heads of households in the district of which 49.0 percent dwell in compound houses while 32.3 percent live in separate houses. Flats and Huts which represents (2.8%) and (2.3%) respectively are not common in the district.

A higher proportion of the female headed households (54.4%) than the male headed households (46.7%) live in compound houses. For household heads living in separate houses, male headed households were more than (33.7 %) their female counterparts (29.0 %).

A higher percentage of household heads in the urban areas (68.1%) live in compound houses as compared with 43.0 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, a higher proportion of household heads in the rural areas live in separate houses (36.9%) than that of their counterparts in the urban areas (17.7%). This is probably due to the fact that there are cheap building materials in the rural areas that can be used to build low-cost houses.

**Table 38: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality**

Type of dwelling	Totals			District				
	Country	Region	District	All	Male head	Female head	Urban	Rural
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	4,182	32.3	33.7	29.0	17.7	36.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,523	11.8	12.1	10.9	5.7	13.7
Flat / Apartment	256,355	22,889	367	2.8	3.1	2.2	5.7	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	6,356	49.0	46.7	54.4	68.1	43.0
Huts, Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	297	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.6	2.8
Huts, Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	42	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Tent	10,343	937	34	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Improvised (kiosk, container etc.)	90,934	3,674	71	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.2
Living rooms attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	40	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	44	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Other	9,846	1,003	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.1 Type of dwelling by sex and type of locality

Table 39 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Out of the total number of 12,959 households in the district, 8,130 are owned by a household member, 2,654 belong to other private individual while 1,574 belonged to relative not a household member. Male headed households own 69.4 percent of the dwelling units while female headed households own 30.6 percent. About 83.3 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas are owned by household member as compared with 16.7 percent in the urban areas. This might be due to the low cost of building materials in the rural than in the urban areas. 83 of the households have their dwelling units being purchased (e.g. mortgage).

**Table 39: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality**

Ownership status	Totals			Household head %		Urban %	Rural %
	Country	Region	District	Male	Female		
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	8,130	71.0	29.0	16.7	83.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	83	78.3	21.7	12.0	88.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	1,573	60.3	39.7	22.2	77.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	2,654	68.4	31.6	49.2	50.8
Private employer	83,610	5,191	291	81.1	18.9	4.5	95.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	28	67.9	32.1	32.1	67.9
Public / Government ownership	118,804	7,496	131	63.4	36.6	49.6	50.4
Other	24,000	2,090	69	79.7	20.3	7.2	92.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Construction Materials

### Material for outer wall

Table 40 indicates the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling unit by type of locality in the district. The data show that the main materials for outer walls in the district are mud brick/earth (55.0%) followed by cement blocks/concrete (41.2%).

Cement blocks/concrete are the main materials for outer walls in the urban areas (67.1%) while mud brick/earth (63.3%) constitute the main material for outer walls in the rural areas. This is expected because in the rural areas mud bricks/earth are common and cheaper for the type of buildings put up in those areas.

**Table 40: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Material for outer wall	Totals			District in %		
	Country	Region	District	Overall	Urban	Rural
Mud brick / earth	1,991,540	206,207	7,584	55.0	28.3	63.3
Wood	200,594	10,461	169	1.2	2.1	1.0
Metal sheet / slate / asbestos	43,708	2,698	61	0.4	0.3	0.5
Stone	11,330	942	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	143	1.0	1.0	1.1
Cement blocks / concrete	3,342,462	325,673	5,676	41.2	67.1	33.1
Land-crete	104,270	10,996	78	0.6	0.7	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	766	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf / thatch (grass) / raffia	38,054	1,295	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	42	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>567,051</b>	<b>13,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Floor material

Type of materials used for a floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of the household. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. Table 41, shows the main construction materials for floor of dwelling units by type of locality. Cement/concrete is mostly (81.2%) used as floor material in the district followed by mud brick/earth (16.6%).

Again, cement/concrete is the main materials for floors (90.5%) in the urban areas as compared with 73.8 percent in the rural areas. Thus, cement/concrete continues to be the dominant material for floors in both rural and urban areas in the district. This might be due to its durability for the floor of a house compared to other materials.

**Table 41: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Materials for the floor	Total			District in %		
	Country	Region	District	Overall	Urban	Rural
Earth, mud	872,161	59,543	2,155	16.6	6.4	19.9
Cement, concrete	4,255,611	448,599	10,525	81.2	90.5	78.3
Stone	32,817	2,192	42	0.3	0.5	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	718	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	41	0.3	0.8	0.2
Ceramic / granite / marble tiles	88,500	5,534	98	0.8	0.9	0.7
Terrazzo / terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	23	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	15,567	1,206	37	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Main construction material for roofing

The type of roofing material used in construction is very important. Disasters such as strong winds, fire outbreaks and roof leakages can be reduced if proper roofing materials are used. Table 42 shows the main materials for roofing by dwelling units in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. The main material used is metal sheet (84.3%) followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (8.4%). Although the use of metal sheets for roofing is generally high in both rural and urban areas, 94.5 percent of the urban dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets as compared with 81.1 percent in the rural areas.

**Table 42: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main roofing material	Total			District in %		
	Country	Region	District	Overall	Urban	Rural
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	69	0.5	0.1	0.6
Wood	45,547	3,047	75	0.5	0.8	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	11,623	84.3	94.5	81.1
Slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	300	2.2	0.7	2.6
Cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	83	0.6	1.0	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	58	0.4	0.0	0.6
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	359	2.6	0.8	3.2
Thatch / palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	1,154	8.4	1.6	10.5
Other	35,935	3,136	70	0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>567,051</b>	<b>13,791</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons determine the space available per person. According to K' Akumu (2007), the number of rooms can be analyzed against household size to give an indication of overcrowding, which then demonstrates the degree of housing inadequacy and overall socio-economic status or standard of living of the household.

**Table 43: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit**

Household size	Households	Number of sleeping rooms in %								
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine or more
1	1,869	90.7	6.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
2	1,501	76.7	18.0	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
3	1,657	69.5	21.5	6.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
4	1,917	61.5	25.9	8.6	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	1,768	52.9	28.6	11.7	4.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
6	1,365	43.9	33.5	14.2	5.0	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
7	1,063	32.6	37.7	17.8	7.7	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
8	669	27.8	34.4	20.6	12.4	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
9	391	18.7	32.0	28.1	10.2	6.1	2.8	0.8	0.3	1.0
10+	759	13.4	25.0	25.6	16.7	10.0	4.9	1.7	0.8	1.8
Total	12,959	57.2	24.3	10.5	4.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Overcrowding increases the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health. (GSS, 2012).

Table 43 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms in their dwelling units. A total of 1,869 households have household size of one, and 90.7 percent live in one room. It appears that as household size increases the proportion of persons living in two and three rooms also increases up to household size seven for those sleeping in two rooms and nine for those sleeping in three rooms. However, this does not mean a proportion increase in the number of sleeping rooms. For household size of two, 76.7 percent have one sleeping room while 18.0 percent share two sleeping rooms. About 53.0 percent of household with five members live in one room which is evident that such households are overcrowded.

## Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

### Main source of lighting of dwelling unit

Access to basic utilities and household facilities are essential to the socio-economic wellbeing of households. This section analyses access to utilities and household facilities in the district. Table 8.8, shows that the main source of lighting in the district is electricity (mains) (59.4%), which is lower than the regional value of 66.1 percent. This is followed by the use of flash lights/touch (21.7%) and kerosene lamp (17.5%). A higher proportion of the urban households (92.1%) use electricity (mains) than in the rural areas (49.0%) but the use of flash lights/touch (27.4%) and kerosene lamp (22.0%) is higher in the rural than in the urban areas. From Table 44, the three main sources of lighting in the district are electricity (main), flashlights/touch and kerosene lamp which is consistent with the regional level.

**Table 44: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main source of light	Total			District in %		
	Country	Region	District	Overall	Urban	Rural
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	7,693	59.4	92.1	49.0
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	88	0.7	0.4	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	2,268	17.5	3.4	22.0
Gas lamp	9,378	817	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	592	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight / Torch	858,651	59,233	2,808	21.7	3.6	27.4
Firewood	13,241	822	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	357	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,231	24	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

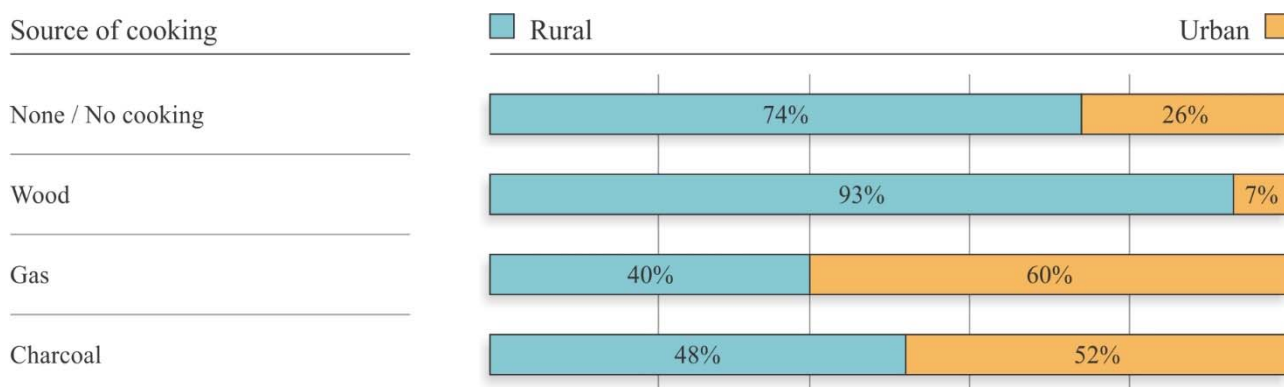
The main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households by locality is presented in Table 45. The main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood (58.6%) (7,599) followed by charcoal (25.3%) (3,274) and gas (11.1%) (1,442). Compared to the regional level, the proportion that use wood in the region is lower (44.2%), those who use charcoal is higher (36.9%) while those who use gas is slightly higher (12.5%). Wood is the main cooking fuel (93.4%) used in the rural areas while gas (60.0%) is the dominant cooking fuel used in the urban areas. There is a slight difference between the rural (51.7%) and the urban areas (48.0%) in the use of charcoal as cooking fuel. However, there are others who do not cook at all (26.0%). The use of wood and charcoal as the main cooking fuel in the rural areas has negative implications for the environment and the livelihood activities of future generation.

**Table 45: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households by type of locality**

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District				
			Total	Urban		Rural	
	Country	Region	No	No	%	No	%
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>							
None / no cooking	306,118	26,767	519	135	26.0	384	74.0
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	7,599	503	6.6	7,096	93.4
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,442	861	59.7	581	40.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	3,274	1,582	48.3	1,692	51.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9,849</b>	<b>76.0</b>
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>							
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	725	199	27.4	526	72.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	6,030	953	15.8	5,077	84.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	631	79	12.5	552	87.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	117	8	6.8	109	93.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	863	67	7.8	796	92.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	84	25	29.8	59	70.2
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	3,219	1,470	45.7	1,749	54.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	1,264	304	24.1	960	75.9
Other	21,007	2,653	26	5	19.2	21	80.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9,849</b>	<b>76.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regards to cooking space, 6,030 households cook in separate room exclusive for the household, 3,219 households cook on the verandah while 1,264 households cook in an open space in the compound. In the urban areas, the main cooking space is on the verandah (45.7%) while the in rural areas enclosure rooms without roof constitutes the common cooking space (93.2%).

**Figure 17: Main source of cooking fuel by type of locality**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

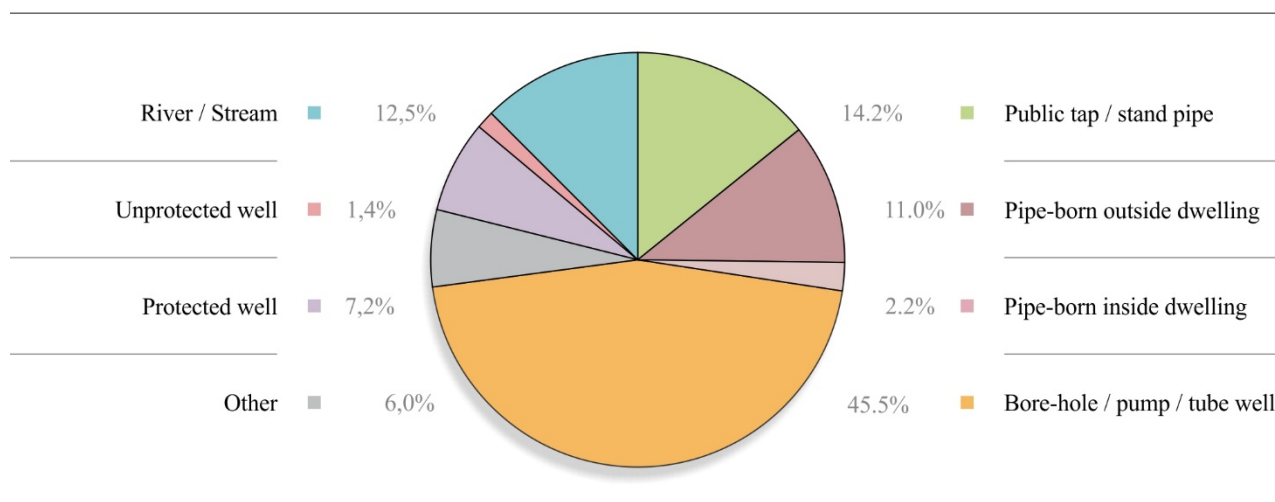
Figure 17 shows the main source of cooking fuel by type of locality in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district. Wood is the main cooking fuel (93.4%) used in the rural areas while gas (60.0%) is the dominant cooking fuel used in the urban areas. The difference between the rural (51.7%) and the urban areas (48.0%) in the use of charcoal as cooking fuel is not much.

## Main source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Uses

### Main source of drinking water

Water is one of the basic necessities of life and access to clean drinking water is a measure of quality of life. Therefore, availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability of improved drinking water are important aspects of the health of household members in the district. The UN Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG) aimed at reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has some health implications. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea cases, especially among children. Water sources are often classified as improved or unimproved. Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater while unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The main sources of drinking water in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district are presented in Table 46. Household drinking water is obtained from seven main sources namely: Bore-hole including pump or tube well (45.5%), public tap or standpipe (14.2%), river or stream (12.5%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (11.0%), protected well (7.2%), sachet water (4.6%) and pipe-borne water inside the dwelling unit (2.2%). The borehole is the most common source of drinking water in the district while public standpipe is the main source of drinking water in the region. The borehole/pump/tube well is the main source of drinking water in rural areas (51.2%) while pipe-borne water (inside and outside dwelling) constitutes the main source of drinking water in urban areas (30.1%). In general, 70 percent of the sources of drinking water in the district are from improved sources.

**Figure 18: Main source of drinking water**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Quality water for domestic uses is essential for the health of members of households. Table 46 shows the sources of water for other domestic uses of households in the district. The five main source of water for other domestic uses are: borehole/pump/tube (46.2%), river/stream (13.9%), public stand pipe (13.5%), protected well (10.2%), pipe borne outside dwelling (10.0%). Thus, borehole/pump/tube water remains the most widely used water for both drinking and domestic purposes in the district. The use of borehole/pump/tube well is higher in the rural (50.4%) than in the urban areas (33.1%). The use of river/stream for other domestic activities is higher in the rural (17.6%) than in the urban areas (2.0%). The proportion of households using pipe-borne water for domestic uses (inside dwelling unit and outside dwelling unit) is higher in the urban (26.8%) than in the rural (7.7%) areas.

**Table 46: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Sources of water	Total		District			
			Total		Urban %	Rural %
	Country	Region	No	%		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	285	2.2	3.1	1.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	1,427	11.0	27.0	6.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	122,845	1,836	14.2	7.2	16.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	96,113	5,893	45.5	27.3	51.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	15,072	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	3,972	365	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	289	2.2	3.6	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,301	10.0	23.2	5.9
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	1,754	13.5	6.9	15.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	5,988	46.2	33.1	50.4
Protected well	465,775	37,995	1,319	10.2	28.5	4.4
Rain water	39,916	6,583	112	0.9	0.3	1.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	28	0.2	0.5	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	239	1.8	0.9	2.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	1,799	13.9	2.0	17.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	102	0.8	0.9	0.8
Other	10,302	940	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>526,763</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

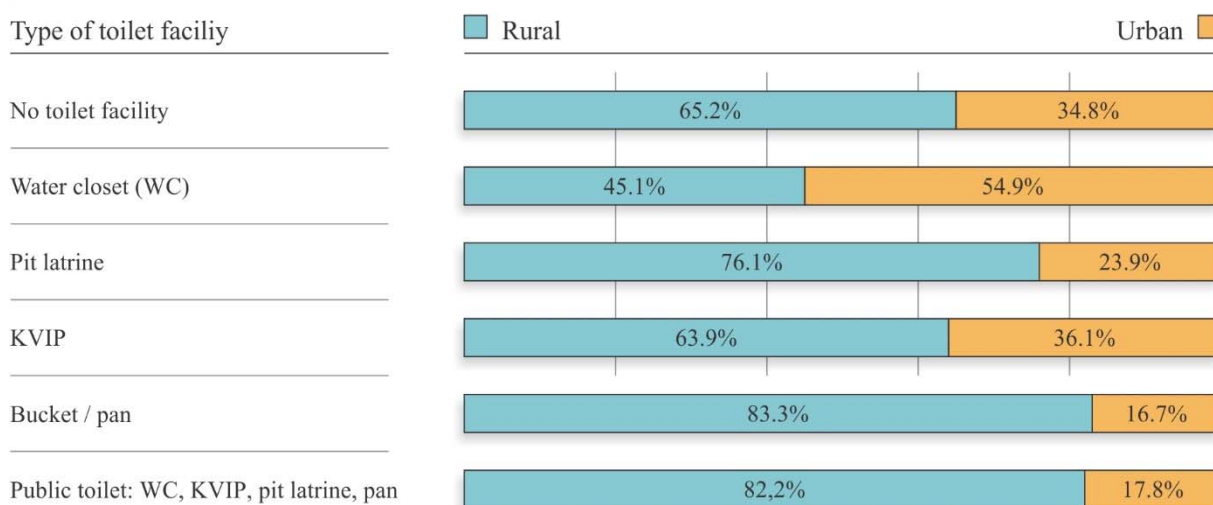
## Bathing and Toilet Facilities

### Toilet facilities by locality

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of every household in the district.

Figure 19 shows toilet facilities by localities of households in the district. In the rural areas, bucket/pan is the main toilet facility (83.3%) followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/pan: 82.2%), pit latrine (76.1%) and no facilities (bush/beach/field: 65.2%). Water closet (WC) is the main toilet facility in the urban areas (54.9%) followed by the Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP: 36.1%). Unlike the district where bucket/pan is the main toilet facility, public toilet (39.5%) is the main toilet facility in the region but the proportion as compared with that of the district is lower. The proportion with no toilet facility is higher in the district (65.2%) than the region (15.4%). This is a reflection of the situation of most districts along the coast in the central region where people use the beaches as places for defecation (GSS, 2012). The use of unhygienic toilet facilities such as KVIP, public toilets and the bush or beaches coupled with poor hygiene practices could lead to the contamination of water and food with human excreta (Tanle and Kendie, 2013).

**Figure 19: Toilet facilities by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Bathing and toilet facilities by locality

Table 47 shows the type of bathing and toilet facilities used by household by type of locality. It shows that 28.6 percent (3,710) used shared separate bathrooms in the same households, 26.4 percent (3,427) use own bathrooms for exclusive use while 22.8 percent (2,949) use share open cubicle. Rural households have higher proportions of all the bathing facility types than the urban households. On toilet facilities, the most common facility is public toilet (43.0%) followed by pit latrine (38.0%). Public toilet (46.5%) is the main toilet facility in the rural areas while pit latrine (37.87%) is the most widespread toilet facility in the urban areas.

**Table 47: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality**

Type	Total		District		
	Country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>					
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382		882	307	575
WC	839,611		417	229	188
Pit latrine	1,040,883		4,919	1,176	3,743
KVIP	572,824		1,093	395	698
Bucket/Pan	40,678		48	8	40
Public toilet (WC/ KVIP/ Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291		5,569	990	4,579
Other	23,385		31	5	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>		<b>12,959</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>9,849</b>
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>					
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392		3,427	534	2,893
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522		3,710	1,164	2,546
Private open cubicle	381,979		926	128	798
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257		2,949	1,044	1,905
Public bath house	140,501		180	19	161
Bathroom in another house	187,337		1,036	122	914
Open space around house	372,556		668	93	575
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234		40	6	34
Other	16,276		23	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>		<b>12,959</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>9,849</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Methods of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal continues to be a major problem for some Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana as population increases. Table 48 shows the methods of households' solid and liquid waste disposal by locality in the district. The most widely used method of solid waste disposal in the district is public dump (open space) (63.7%) (8,261) followed by dumping indiscriminately (12.5%) (1,618) and public dump (container) (10.7%) (1,383). Also, for the region as a whole, public dump (open space) (53.4%) is the main method of solid waste disposal but the proportion as compared with that of the district is lower.

In terms of locality, the main method of solid waste disposal in the urban households is through the public dump (container) (88.4%) followed by buried method (42.0%) and burned method (39.3%). Other (places not specified) is the most common place of solid waste disposal in the rural areas (98.1%) followed by dumping indiscriminately (91.1%). There is the need to identify how solid waste is disposed in the rural areas in the district so that appropriate mechanisms could be put in place when necessary.

Table 48 further shows how households in the district dispose liquid waste by locality.

58.2 percent (7,541) of households throw their liquid waste onto compounds, 26.9 percent (3,487) of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside while 1.4 percent (176) throw their liquid waste through the sewerage system. Like the region, compound and streets/outside (85.1%) constitute the main places for liquid waste disposal in the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District but the proportion is lower in the region (72.1%). In the urban areas, households mostly throw liquid waste into the gutters (50.1%) while other (places not specified: 92.7%) is where the rural areas throw their liquid waste into.

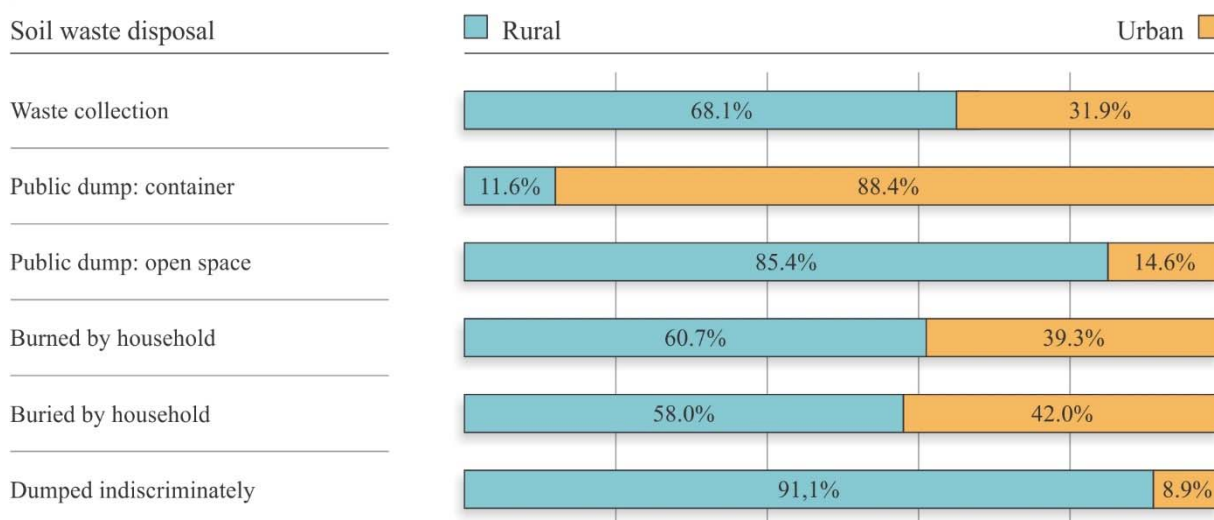
**Table 48: Methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality**

Waste Disposal	Total country	District					
		Overall		Urban		Rural	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Solid waste</b>							
Collected	785,889	529	100.0	169	31.9	360	68.1
Burned by household	584,820	499	100.0	196	39.3	303	60.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	1,383	100.0	1,222	88.4	161	11.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	8,261	100.0	1,205	14.6	7,056	85.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,618	100.0	144	8.9	1,474	91.1
Buried by household	182,615	402	100.0	169	42.0	233	58.0
Other	53,805	267	100.0	5	1.9	262	98.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9,849</b>	<b>76.0</b>
<b>Liquid waste</b>							
Through the sewerage system	183,169	176	100.0	58	33.0	118	67.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	452	100.0	149	33.0	303	67.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	232	100.0	36	15.5	196	84.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	3,487	100.0	1,014	29.1	2,473	70.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	989	100.0	495	50.1	494	49.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	7,541	100.0	1,352	17.9	6,189	82.1
Other	38,294	82	100.0	6	7.3	76	92.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9,849</b>	<b>76.0</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 20 shows the different methods of solid waste disposal by localities in the district. The main method of solid waste disposal in the urban areas is through the public dump (container, 88.4%) while other (places not specified) is the most common place of solid waste disposal in the rural areas (98.1%). The second most common methods of waste disposal in urban and rural areas are buried by household (42.0%) and dumped indiscriminately (91.1%) respectively.

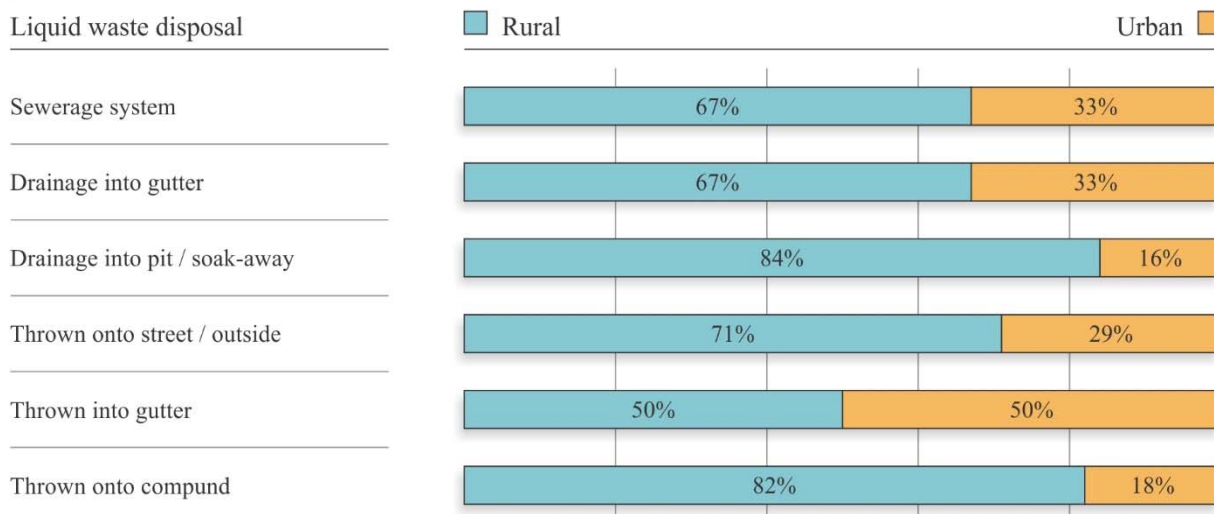
**Figure 20: Methods of solid waste disposal by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 21 shows liquid waste disposal by locality in the Twifo-Atti-Morkwa district. The same proportion of urban and rural households throw liquid waste into the gutters (50.0%) while rural households mostly (93.0%) throw their liquid waste into other (i.e. unspecified places).

**Figure 21: Methods of liquid waste disposal by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 1.2.14 COMMUNITIES WITH ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY

**Table 49: List of community with electric power supply**

No	Community	No	Community	No	Community
1	Aboabo	10	Eshire	19	Nkohunho
2	Abodom	11	Kayireku	20	Ntafrewaso
3	Agona	12	Kotokye	21	Nyinase
4	Ayaase	13	Kyirekum	22	Pewodie
5	Bepobeng	14	Mampoma	23	Sebenso
6	Darmang	15	Mampong	24	Toffoe
7	Dokodokor	16	Mintaso	25	Twifo Praso
8	Eduabeng	17	Morkwa	26	Wamaso
9	Edugyaa	18	Moseaso		

Source: Electricity Company of Ghana Limited, Twifo Praso (2014)

There are 850 communities in the district so if 26 of them have electricity power supply then it shows that there are many more communities that are really in need of electricity. The fact still remains that some of the communities are only farmsteads and hamlets.

### 1.2.15 SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

#### District Scalogram

The district scalogram below shows the distribution of social infrastructure in the district. A close look at the district map shows Twifo Praso and Mampong Council Area especially those on the Cape Coast – Twifo Praso main road are more endowed than those in the hinterland.

Generally, the settlements along the main road right from Mampong to Agona or Ayaase near Dunkwa-on-Offin are better off.

**HUMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

**Table 50: Scalogram of basic social services & infrastructure of the twenty largest communities in the district**

SERVICES VS SETTLEMENTS		Population (2010 est.)	KG	Primary School	JHS	Accessible Road	BH/Hand Dud Well	Drug Stores	Electricity	Telecommunication	Filling Station	Clinic /CHPS /Maternity Home	Bank	Post-office/Agency	Pipe	Weekly Market	Police Station	Hotel / Guest House	SHS	Community Library	Commercial /Technical	Hospital	Circuit Court	Total no of functions	Total cent. score	Hierarchy level
Weight			1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	5	3	1			
1	Twifo Praso	20014																						21	713	1.
2	Morkwa	1386																						14	188	2.
3	Nyinase	2552																						13	184	3.
4	TOPP/Ntafrewaso	9585																						11	133	4.
6	Agona	1456																						11	114	5.
5	Mampong	5420																						10	114	5.
7	Nuamakrom	1934																						10	97	6.
8	Wamaso	15906																						9	80	7.
9	Aboabo	1090																						10	77	8.
10	Bepobeng	1014																						9	64	9.
11	Kayireku	1285																						9	64	9.
12	Ayaase	8069																						8	56	10.
13	Eduabeng	2307																						8	51	11.
14	Adugyaa	992																						7	43	12.
15	Mampoma	2042																						7	42	13.
16	Hasowodze	876																						6	35	14.
17	Brofoyedur	870																						5	27	15.
18	Afosua	1172																						5	27	15.
19	Mintaso	844																						4	21	16.
20	Kyerenkum	1222																						4	21	16.
No. of settlements			20	20	17	18	18	14	12	11	8	8	4	5	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1			
Weighted centrality score			5	5	6	5	6	7	8	9	13	13	25	20	33	25	33	50	100	50	100	100	100			

## **Functional hierarchy of settlements and its implications**

Having ranked the functional hierarchy of settlements in the district, it is observed that Twifo Praso has the highest number of social infrastructure and services.

This is not strange because it is the capital of the district. Whereas communities such as Mampong and Ntafrewaso come close to Praso, communities beyond River Pra are less endowed. Even though Twifo Praso Secondary School is relocated beyond River Pra, it belongs to the district capital.

If this argument is accepted, then secondary or vocational institutions are needed at Wamaso or Agona Area Councils because Nyenase (4 km from Praso) can take advantage of the facilities at Twifo Praso. Providing secondary/vocational education around Wamaso or Agona would develop the human resources of the area.

The same goes with banks and telecommunication infrastructure. Future interventions should consider these areas in terms of the lacking facilities especially Twifo Ayaase and Nuamakrom.

From the spatial analysis, Twifo Praso plays a dominant role in the provision of services in relation to the other settlements in the district. In physical terms, Twifo Praso has better links to other cities outside the district, for instance, Cape Coast. A strong inter-district linkage especially between the rural and urban areas is very necessary to foster development. However, in the case of small towns, the linkage is either weak or sometimes absent such that the rural areas do usually not benefit from developments in the center. In most cases where the linkage occurs, the exchange relationship between the urban and rural areas helps to perpetuate the poverty and impoverishment of the rural people.

The above factors notwithstanding, the high order settlements are inadequately equipped to provide the services required by the rural settlements. The economy of space will require a strategy that can accelerate the pace of urbanization through the strengthening of the provision of urban services to rural areas through functional-spatial integration.

### **1.2.16 POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES**

A well-developed communication system and efficient postal services are essential for the development of the district through quick and reliable information exchange for smooth governance, social interaction and well-organized business transaction. The existing postal and telecommunication infrastructure in the district are woefully inadequate. There is only one post office at the district capital. Six other postal agencies have been opened in the district to handle the postal needs of the people.

A few wireless communication systems are installed in some government departments and agencies such as Twifo Oil Palm Plantations (TOPP). There are six cellular phone networks which operate in the district. These are MTN, Tigo, Airtel, Glo, Expresso and Vodafone. Unfortunately they are centered in about 15 big towns. Other operators are however gearing up with the acquisition of cell sites and erection of masts.

There are several commercial operators and credit/SIM cards sellers all spread out in Twifo Praso and a few telephone receptions in the district has improved with the replacement of the obsolete cables and the old digital equipment of 300 lines capacity.

One biggest advantage of the mobile phone services is the mobile money transfer which has an upper limit of GHC 1,000.00. This has enhanced transfer of cash in the district. Three service providers namely Tigo, MTN and Aitel are in to the mobile money transfer.

### 1.2.17 HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

**Table 51: Health facilities by type and location**

Name of Facility	Location	Hospital	Health Centre	Health Post	Clinic	CHPS Zone	IBAs	Priv. Clinic
Praso Hospital	Twifo Praso							
TOPP Clinic	TOPP							
Mampong CHPS	Mampong							
St. Florence Maternity	Twifo Praso							
Nyinase CHPS	Nyinase							
Kayeriku CHPS	Kayeriku							
Wamaso CHPS	Wamaso							
Ayebeng CHPS	Ayase / Bepoben							
Morkwa H/C	Morkwa							
Agona Pentecost								
Kotokye CHPS	Kotokye							
Adade Kofi CHPS	Adade Kofi							
Nuamakrom CHPS	Nuamakrom							
Denyase CHPS	Denyase							

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 52: Physical accessibility of health facilities**

Facility	Location	Accessibility
Praso Hospital	Twifo Praso	Very accessible
TOPP Clinic	TOPP	Very accessible
Mampong CHPS	Mampong	Very accessible
St. Florence Maternity	Twifo Praso	Very accessible
Nyinase CHPS	Nyinase	Accessible
Kayereku CHPS	Kayereku	Accessible
Wamaso CHPS	Wamaso	Accessible
Ayebeng	Ayase / Bepoben	Not user friendly due to location
Morkwa H/C	Morkwa	Accessible
Agona Pentecost	Agona	Accessible
Kotokye CHPS	Kotokye	Accessible
Adade Kofi CHPS	Adade Kofi	Not user friendly due to location
Nuamakrom CHPS	Nuamakrom	Accessible
Denyase CHPS	Denyase	Not quite accessible due to distance

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 53: Health personnel inventory**

Staff Category	No. at Post	GAP
Medical officers	4	
Technical officer (Disease Control)	3	-
Technical officer (Health Information)	2	-
Technical officer (Nutrition)	2	-
Technical officer (Leprosy)	0	1
Public Health Nurse	1	-

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 54: Categories of staff in the district's health facilities**

Name of facility	Staff categories		
Praso Hospital	Medical officers	Health Service admin.	Enrolled Nurses
	Physician assistants	Health information officer	Estates officer
	General Nurses	Midwives	Store keeper
	Pharmacist	Community Health Nurses	Orderlies
	Anesthetist	Accountant	Security
TOPP Clinic	Medical officers	General Nurses	Lab Tech
	Physician assistants	Pharmacist	Community Health Nurses
Mamong CHPS	Community Health Nurses		
St. Florence Maternity	Midwife	Orderlies	
Nyinase CHPS	Community Health Nurses	Enrolled Nurses	
Kayeriku CHPS	Community Health Nurses	Enrolled Nurses	
Wamaso CHPS	Community Health Nurses	Enrolled Nurses	
Ayebeng CHPS	Community Health Nurses		
Morkwa H/C	Physician assistants	Midwives	Enrolled Nurses
	General Nurses	Community Health Nurses	Orderlies
Agona Pentecost	Physician assistants	General Nurses	Midwives
Kotokye CHPS	Community Health Nurses	Enrolled Nurses	
Adade Kofi CHPS	Community Health Nurses		
Nuamakrom CHPS	Community Health Nurses		
Denyase CHPS	Community Health Nurses		

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 55: Nurse and doctor: patient ratio**

Nurse : Patient Ratio	1 : 579
Doctor : Patient Ratio	1 : 18813
Number of TBAs	100

Source: GHS, Twifo Praso

**Table 56: Departments at the district hospital in Twifo Praso**

Facility	Location	Accessibility
OPD	Admissions & Discharges	Public Health
Mental Health	Mortuary	Theater
Eye Clinic	Pharmacy	Administration,
Maternity	Laboratory	Accounts
Emergency & Casualty Ward		

Source: GHS, Twifo Praso

Departments yet to be added are an Ear, Nose & Throat and X-Ray facility.

**Table 57: OPD per capita in public facilities**

Cases / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
OPD Per Capita	0.33	0.4	0.5	0.9

Source: GHS, Twifo Praso

**Table 58: OPD attendance over the last four years**

Institution / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Praso Hospital	37704	54191	47976	33181
TOPP Clinic	28031	26152	19296	21641
Mampong CHPS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Florence Maternity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nyinase CHPS	N/A	N/A	N/A	2178
Kayereku CHPS	1790	2417	3122	2836
Wamaso CHPS	723	1396	1873	1547
Ayebeng	N/A	N/A	1142	1223
Morkwa H/C	3082	2989	4225	2557
Agona Pentecost	3753	352	7265	N/A
Kotokye CHPS	719	1120	1259	1251
Adade Kofi CHPS	N/A	N/A	642	414
Nuamakrom CHPS	440	883	1964	2079
Denyase CHPS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: GHS, Twifo Praso

**Table 59: Number of useable hospital beds**

Facility	Useable Beds	Not Useable Beds	No. of Beds Required
Praso Hospital	61	0	0

Source: GHS, Twifo Praso

Major problems exist in terms of facilities, infrastructure and human resource development.

**Table 60: Major problems of health facilities**

Facilities	Infrastructure	Human Resource Development
6 additional CHPS compounds required	Roof leakages of most health facilities	Limited number of midwives in the district
Siting of facilities by the DA without consulting the Health directorate	Some health facilities require expansion	Limited number of general nurses

Source: GHS, Twifo Praso

Suggested solutions are: (1) Liaising with Praso Nurses training school to absorb more staff yearly, (2) Entreating the DA to sponsor students and (3) Encourage more staff to pursue further studies.

**Table 61: Top-ten diseases in the district**

Cases / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Malaria	32,741	31,136	35,751	36,829
Skin diseases	6,135	5,204	6,002	7,674
Rheumatism& joint pains	2,534	3,140	3,700	4,431
Diarrhea disease	2,089	2,343	3,049	2,395
Acute urinary tract infection	1,915	2,764	1,545	1,802
Hypertension	1,665	1,387	1,214	2,240
Upper respiratory tract infection	1,090	7,483	8,646	9,783
Anemia	1,040	1,357	2,386	1,644
Diabetes	1,033	956	937	1,775
Acute eye infection	1,016	1,611	2,330	3,447

Source: District Health Directorate

From the figure and table above, Malaria continues to dominate the chart of top ten diseases in the district. In spite of the interventions made, the figures kept increasing year by year. This implies that more work has to be done in regards to changing the attitude of the people alongside the distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets.

**Table 62: Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)**

Number / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
ITN Distribution	-	-	-	3,060

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 63: Infant and child maternal mortality rate**

Ratio / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Infant Mortality Rate	11 / 1,000 LB	5 / 1,000 LB	5 / 1,000 LB	5 / 1,000 LB
Child Mortality Rate	30 / 1,000 LB	16 / 1,000 LB	13 / 1,000 LB	13 / 1,000 LB
Maternal Mortality Ratio	264 / 100,000 LB	124 / 100,000 LB	209 / 100,000 LB	211 / 100,000 LB

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 64: Proportion of supervised delivery**

Ratio / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion of supervised delivery	39	53	73	98

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 65: Immunization coverage**

Antigen / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
BCG	5,453 (100%)	5,753 (97%)	6,967 (175%)	4,603 (197%)
Penta 3	4,517 (83%)	5,022 (84%)	5,216 (131%)	3,145 (135%)
Measles1	4,276 (76%)	4,262 (72%)	5,262 (132%)	3,283 (141%)
Measles2	N/A	N/A	2,016 (51%)	2,121 (91%)
ROTA2	N/A	N/A	1,829 (46%)	3,268 (141%)
PCV3	N/A	N/A	1,296 (33%)	3,080 (132%)

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 66: Detected tuberculosis cases**

Cases / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Detected Tuberculosis Cases	63	90	79	41

Source: District Health Directorate

**Table 67: Reported HIV infections**

Cases by Sex / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	10	11	17	19
Female	56	67	88	59
Total	66	78	105	78

Source: District Health Directorate

Awareness on HIV in the district is very high. Strategies for combating HIV are regular radio education on Arise FM, know-your-status-campaign and outreach programmes. Health workers have a special service available called Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP). This is available to staff who get pricked by sharp objects when attending to clients so they will be protected from contracting the virus.

### 1.2.18 ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

#### The Natural Environment

The district is a densely forested area. The extensive forest has given rise to a large-scale timber extraction and illegal chainsaw operations in district. Apart from lumbering, the other major economic activities include crop/livestock farming and small-scale mining. The slash and burn method of farming has degraded the vegetation so much.

The combination of these activities, among others, has caused some form of environmental degradation. The extraction of timber has immensely depleted some economic trees, deteriorated some roads and caused some sort of destruction to cash and food crops. Farming practices have also affected the environment adversely by reducing the forest from primary to secondary state. Small-scale mining activities have equally caused extensive destruction to the vegetation and degraded large tracts of land. In effect, these have affected the ecosystem negatively.

### 1.2.19 TOURISM

There are few tourist sites that have not been developed.

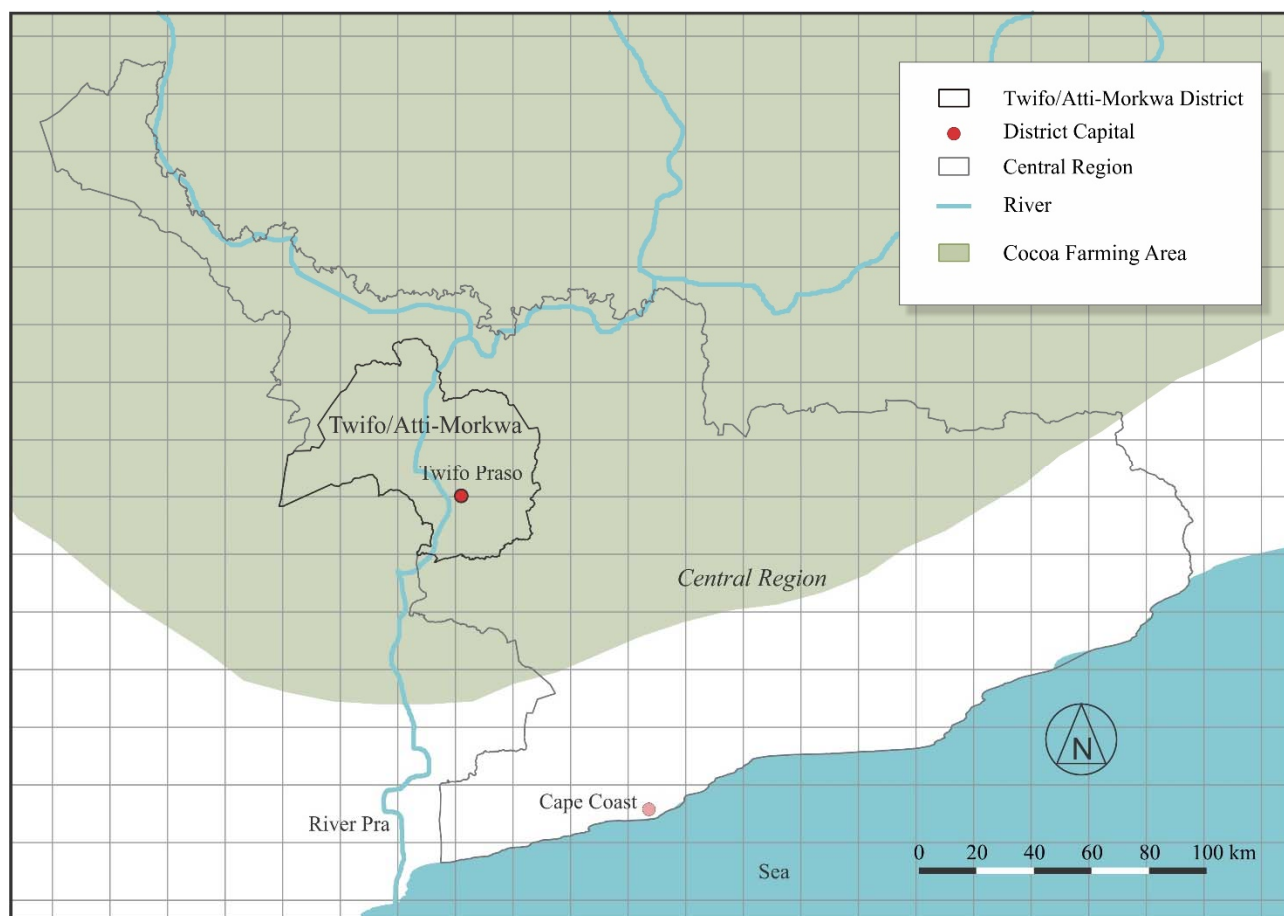
**Table 68: Potential tourist sites**

Site	Location
The site of Otumfuo Osei Tutu's Waterloo	
Important historic site for both the Ashanti's and Twifo. The site is a natural bridge across River Pra which is used during the dry season. An attractive site for visitors and tourists. Otumfuo Osei Tutu I was killed here when crossing the river.	Twifo Toffoe
Bonsaben Forest Reserve	
Scientific natural beauty of an evergreen forest with some particularly tall trees. Great biodiversity of both plants & animals. This is also the Watershed of some rivers.	Twifo Ayaase
Snake-Like Oil Palm Tree	
Snake-like oil palm tree located between Bimpong Forest reserves and a large cocoa farm. The coiled and meandering shape of the oil palm tree affords visitors the opportunity to know the extent to which nature can deviate. Potential for educational tours and general tourists.	Canaan

### 1.2.20 ECONOMY

Twifo/Atti-Morkwa district is predominantly an agrarian economy. Some of the agricultural activities undertaken include crop farming, livestock rearing and tree growing. The district is noted for its dominance in the cultivation of oil palm. There is a local Palm Oil production company known as Twifo Oil Palm Plantation (TOPP) which is a major supplier of local palm oil to major companies like Nestle Ghana limited.

The district has a big market located at Twifo Praso, the district capital. It attracts people from neighboring towns and villages on Tuesdays and Fridays which are the markets days.

**Figure 22: Cocoa farming areas in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa within regional context**

Source: MLGRD / TAMDA

### 1.2.21 ECONOMIC SERVICES

A number of economic and financial services exist in the district, albeit not highly developed. They include periodic and daily markets. Cocoa sheds at Twifo Praso, Wamaso, Agona, Nyenase, Mampong, Nuamakrom, Kyeaboso, Ayaase, Hasowodze and Kotokye. These sheds provide a purchasing and storage centers for the marketing of cocoa. A new bridge over River Pra offers dual purpose, all-weather access in respect of road and rail transport even though the rail transport is non-functional. It has the potential to generate traffic and, hence, increase the tempo of commercial activities between the district and other parts of the region and country as a whole. It is an economic potential. Guest Houses such as Adom Guest House, St George's, Boatemaa and Amsperg at Twifo Praso offer accommodation to travelers. Fuel filling stations at Twifo Praso and other fuel dealing points in the district provide fuel to transport operators, hence facilitating the flow of goods and services.

A major economic act of significance is the sawmill at Moseaso. This offers employment opportunities to residents of the district. Also, some insurance companies like SIC, Metropolitan, Allied Insurance and Star Assurance. Other financial institutions include Central Regional Development Commission (CEDECOM), Twifo Credit union and Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Teachers' Credit Union.

## Banking

A vibrant banking system and services serve as a sound and enabling environment for fruitful investment and wide range of business transaction in an economy in terms of savings and credit mobilization. There are presently four (4) banks that operate in the district; namely, GN Bank, Ecobank Ltd Ghana Commercial Bank and Twifo Rural Banks Limited operate in Twifo Agona with a branch at Twifo Praso. All the banks except Eco-bank are concentrated in the district capital, Twifo Praso

The banking sector is faced with numerous challenges and setbacks that have seriously affected the level of savings and credit mobilization for investment in the district. The concentration of almost all the banks in the district capital has in a way put off greater majority (70%) 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.

## 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 State Insurance Company that provides pension scheme based on social insurance principles, there are other insurance companies that are operating in the district but on a very low profile namely; Donewell Insurance Company LTD, and Metropolitan Insurance Company LTD. Others include GLICO and Star Assurance. Interest in Insurance is increasing 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 in general.

## Cooperative Credit Union in the district

There are four credit unions in the district.

**Table 69: Credit unions in the district**

Name of Credit Union	Type	Location
TAMD Teachers Cooperative Credit Union	Work place	Twifo Praso
TOPP Employees Cooperative Credit Union	Work place	TOPP
Twifuman Cooperative Credit Union	Community	Twifo Praso
Adwumapa Cooperative Credit Union	Community	Twifo Praso

### 1.2.22 EDUCATION

#### Basic Data on Enrolments and Infrastructure

##### EDUCATION FACILITIES

**Table 70: Education facilities in the district**

Type	Number of schools	Public	Private
Pre-School	123	91	32
Primary Level	122	90	32
Junior High Level	74	52	22
Senior High Level	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>86</b>

Source: GES District Directorate

**Table 71: Needed works in examination centers**

Name of center	Roofing	Screening	Furniture	Toilets	Electricity
Hasowodze			needed		
Mampong		needed	needed	needed	
Nuamakrom			needed		needed
Nyenase	needed	needed	needed	needed	
Agona			needed		

Source: GES District Directorate

Schools that run the shift system:

- Praso R/C Primary School
- Praso Methodist Primary School

Schools under trees are:

- Otwerkodua Zion KG School
- Asarekwaku DA Primary School
- Asensuho Agave DA KG School
- Mirekukrom DA KG/Primary School

#### AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS AND OTHER TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

Allocation of resources is one of the fundamental tasks of management in identifying current resource allocation practices and introducing allocation formula for textbooks and other learning materials for the schools with the current enrolment. In the district, textbooks and teaching materials available to the district from 30% to 60% gap depending on the quantity needed for each level of education.

## STAFF

**Table 72: Number of staffing during the academic year 2013-2014**

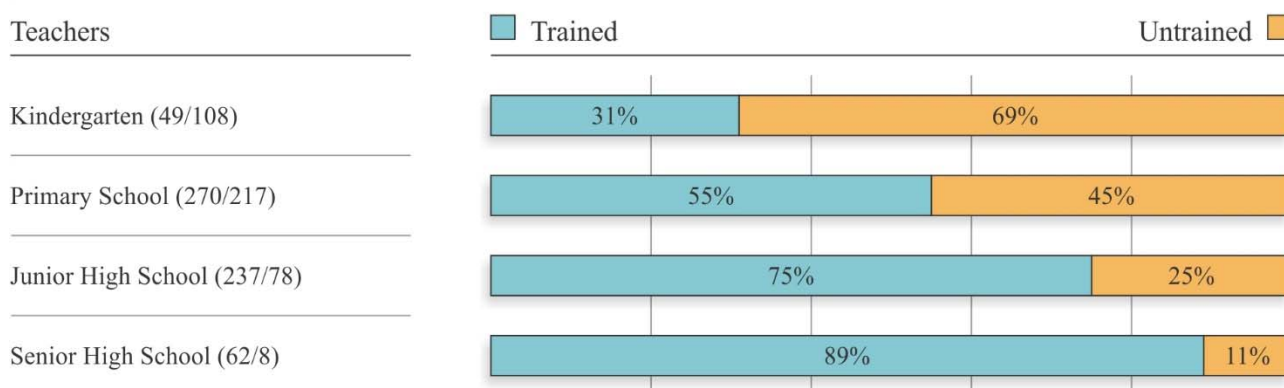
School type	KG	Primary	Junior high	Senior high
Public schools	157	487	315	70
Private schools	89	174	89	-

Source: GES District Directorate

**Table 73: Proportions of trained and untrained teachers at public schools**

School type	Male	Female	Total	Trained	Untrained	Tr/pupil ratio		
Pre-school	46	111	157	49	31.2%	108	68.8%	42:1
Primary School	354	133	487	270	55.4%	217	44.6%	29:1
Junior High School	269	46	315	237	75.3%	78	24.7%	15:1
Senior High School	12	58	70	62	88.5%	8	11.5 %	24:1

Source: GES District Directorate

**Figure 23: Trained and untrained teachers at public schools**

Source: GES District Directorate

**Table 74: Teacher-pupil ratio at public schools**

Year	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
KG	44:1	41:1	42:1	42:1
Primary School	29:1	30:1	30:1	29:1
Junior High School	16:1	16:1	16:1	15:1
Senior High School	23:1	21:1	25:1	24:1

Source: GES District Directorate

Possibilities for the district to attract and retain teachers:

- Regular INSETS for teachers
- Best teacher awards scheme
- Management training for professional advancement
- Sponsorship of teacher trainees by the district assembly.

Problems teachers face in the district:

- Indiscipline of pupils
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Poor infrastructural facilities.
- Lateness and irregular attendance of pupils
- Inadequate support from parents.

#### PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS

According to the National Education Assessment organized by the Ghana Education Service, the performance of pupils in the district is below 55%, especially in mathematics (48.9%) and English (42.1%). The Academic performance has been a cause of worry to parents in the district. Various factors account for this problem:

- Poor command of English language,
- Inadequate basic facilities in the schools e.g., furniture, stocked libraries etc.,
- Poor teacher-pupil relationship,
- Lack of motivation for teachers especially in the deprived communities.

Behavior of some teachers put off pupil zeal for learning and in the end affects their performance. Secondly, the supply of English grammar and reading textbooks should be 1:1 in all schools. A more practical atmosphere will enable pupils to gain retentive memory on the lessons quicker than a theory based class. Finally, schools should encourage the organization of speech and prize giving days where deserving pupils are awarded. These concerns and solutions when addressed in the district will go a long way to improve academic excellence.

#### QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Quality education enables people to develop all of their attributes and skills to achieve their potentials. It provides foundation for equity in society. Moreover, it's not only enlightens but also empowers citizens and enables them to contribute to the maximum extent possible to the social and economic development of their district. Governments and other public authorities should ensure that a quality education service is available freely to all citizens from early childhood into adulthood.

**Table 75: School-going population (2014)**

School levels	Age Group	Male	Females	Total
Pre-school	4 - 5	3,781	3,710	7,491
Primary level	6 - 11	10,862	10,318	21,180
JHS level	12 - 14	5,095	4,756	9,851
SHS level	15 - 17	4,526	4,317	8,843

Source: GES District Directorate

## DROP-OUT RATES

In the district, the drop-out rate from P6 to JHS 1 is 5.4% for boys and 6.3% for girls in the 2013/2014 academic year (Annual School Census Data). Reasons of drop outs were employment, avoiding bullying, poor grades, unexpected pregnancy, boredom, socio-cultural barriers and migration. However, from the JHS 3 to SHS 1, due to the Computerized Placement System, it's difficult to determine the dropout rates. With sensitization programmes such as CAMFED, SPAM, Town Hall Meetings and other girl child programmes by the directorate, the dropout rates has been reducing for the past years.

## PASS RATES

**Table 76: Pass rates for BECE and WASSCE in the district (2013/2014)**

Pass rates	BECE (2013/2014)	WASSCE (2013/2014)
Pass rate	41%	62%
Girls	39%	61%
Boys	43%	63%
Core subjects		
English	51%	55
Mathematics	42%	50
Science	40%	48
Social Studies	40%	62

Source: GES District Directorate

Academic achievement in literacy and numeracy in particular represent key educational outcomes. The overall results for the urban and rural pupils showed that urban schools perform better than rural schools (National Education Assessment 2013). The district BECE pass rates has been reducing as a result of poor performance. In 2009/2010, it was 54 percent, 53 percent in 2011/2012, and currently the pass rate is at 41 percent (2012/2013). In the SHS, the WASSCE pass rate was 59 percent in 2010/2011, then 61 percent in 2011/2012 and currently it is 62 percent. All the stakeholders in education are performing their duties well and hope that academic performance will improve from year to year.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LITERACY AMONG POPULATION

- Literacy rates: males 45% / females: 35%
- Illiteracy rates: males 55% / females: 65%
- Access to education by foot: 96%
- Problems affecting pupil's access to education: (a) poverty, (b) walking long distances to schools, (c) poor infrastructure, (d) inadequate teachers especially in the deprived areas, (e) low attitude towards education by parents, and (f) inadequate teaching and learning materials.

## FACTORS AFFECTING EDUCATION DELIVERY IN THE DISTRICT

- Inadequately trained teachers
- Poor infrastructure
- Inactive SMC / PTAs
- Late release of funds by the government.

## EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION PERFORMANCES

### - School Performance Appraisal Meeting (SPAM)

The District Directorate organized SPAM for 10 schools to sensitize the communities to understand the importance of education, their responsibilities and roles. The meetings involved chiefs, assembly members, opinion leaders, market women, church leaders, Moslem communities, farmers and Unit Committee members. Participants contributed positively to the discussions and provided important suggestions to the forum. Action plans were drawn to project future activities for each school. Areas of focus included; accommodation for teachers, reading books for pupils, extra classes, motivation for teachers, relationship between teachers and parents/pupils, discipline in schools and bye-laws on videos and funeral attendance by pupils. Parents pledge to support the teachers to improve the academic standards of their school.

### - Science, Technology And Mathematics Exhibition (STME)

STME has been a core activity of the District Directorate because it's a national priority. Last year, 20 selected pupils/students from the basic and 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle levels took part in the exhibition in Cape Coast. Their projects presented were very innovative comparing to the other districts. Issues covered during the sessions were: Developing a common understanding of the issues, identifying tools, matching tools to stakeholders and issues and practicing using data to develop ideas. The quality of the proposals for new strategies for improving Science and Technology in the country will help the development of diversity in job creations and improved variety of products.

### - Distribution Of Long Lasting Insecticides Net (LLIN)

A total of six thousand one hundred and sixty-five pupils in P2 and P6 in all public and private Primary Schools benefited from the nets. The public schools received 4,610 nets with the private schools having 1,555 nets. The nets were issued to the circuit supervisors for onward distribution to the various schools based on their enrolment.

### - Workshop on KG Curriculum for KG teachers

Participants: 13 males and 67 females. Course content: Kindergarten curriculum, Child Rights, Psycho-Social Skills, Physical development, Environmental Studies. Outcomes: (a) Participants were equipped with the various skills and methodologies in the teaching of KG pupils. (b) Participants now know the rights of children enshrined in the Constitution of Ghana. (c) Participants were abreast with the basic life skills that help children to function well in life

## MONITORING OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

During the period, the Private Schools coordinator visited 10 schools to monitor situation of facilities and to check staffing. Data collection was also done in selected schools. The number of schools continued rise as new schools are established. Considering the average class in the district, some additional classrooms would be required to absorb the teeming enrolment in future. Existing conditions are not the best. Toilet and urinal facilities have seen some improvement. Communities need to be encouraged to support education at all times. There are over 90% untrained teachers who handle all the subjects at all levels. They need to be trained to improve their teaching and learning skills.

**Table 77: Private schools in the district**

Private schools in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District			
Praso 31 <sup>st</sup> Prep.	Christ Assurance Int.	Wisdom Prep.	Afua Boah Prep.
New Paradise Prep.	New Creation Prep.	Agona Pentecost Prep.	El-Elyon Prep.
Royal Academy	Precious Montessori	Morkwa God's Time Prep.	Dokodoko Victory Prep.
Heavenly Home Int.	Twifo Praso Charity Prep.	Wamaso Christ The King Prep.	New Era Prep.
Christ The King	Rhema Christian Life Prep.	Mampoma Ebenezer Prep.	Ama Benewa Prep.
Infant Jesus Prep. School	Heaven Gate	Wamaso Lord's Prep.	Peter Anne Prep.
Apostolic Academy	Vision Int. Prep.	Christ Foundation	Holy Spirit
Praso Int. School	Church of Christ Prep.	Golden Star Prep.	Nyenase PAMO

Source: GES District Directorate

## POSTING OF TEACHERS

Teacher retention in the district has been a challenge. Some of the reasons to the situations are

- Inadequate and decent accommodation,
- Inadequate social services,
- Prevalence of many remote areas in the district.

Many vacancies are created and this affects the regularity of teaching and learning in the district. One of the things our teachers need to know clearly is that, they are to serve in any school where their services are most needed. The Directorate has been implementing the policy of sending teachers to areas where vacancies are high to avoid disparities between the towns and villages.

## TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIALS

Provision of teaching and learning materials is important in delivery of lessons. Through the use of part of the funds from the Capitation Grants, schools are able to design materials for learning. However, it's very inadequate to equip the schools. Development partners should be sought to support the provision of library books, construction of resource and ICT centers. The district assembly will mobilize funds to procure more textbooks and any other learning materials for contingency purposes.

## TEACHERS QUARTERS

Accommodation for teachers is a challenge in the district. 14 out of the 90 schools have teacher's quarters. 15.6% of public head teachers have quarters to stay. 88% of teachers do not have decent accommodation in most of the communities. 10 teacher's quarters should be built annually to accommodate to reduce their cost of living.

## CAPACITY BUILDING

In service training are being organized in the district to improve teacher's professional competencies, techniques and skills in specific areas of teaching and learning such as numeracy, literacy and problem solving (Science and ICT) from the Capitation Grants. Continuous training at the school based or cluster based will go a long way to improve academic performance of the pupils.

## **1.3 VULNERABILITY PROFILE FOR TWIFO/ATTI-MORKWA DISTRICT**

### **1.3.1 INTRODUCTION**

Social vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organizations, and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed. These impacts are due in part to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions, and systems of cultural values. The Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District is vulnerable, in varying degrees. With regards to current situation of vulnerability, the Department has identified the following categories:

- Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), including Children with Disabilities (CWDs)
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), including Children of Single parents
- The Aged (with no or limited means of Sustenance)
- Widows
- Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)
- Others, e.g. unskilled youth, women single parents and pregnant women.

Many of these Vulnerable Groups are most often discriminated upon and stigmatized by Society and even family members. Their situations are sometimes worsened due to neglect, ignorance, illiteracy, exploitation and poverty, and therefore seriously face difficulties and challenges. There is therefore the need for the Government of Ghana, through the District Assembly to implement pragmatic and meaningful Social Protection Programmes to positively address these Vulnerability and Social Exclusion.

Social protection measures are becoming an increasingly important policy tool for GHANA governments. These measures have important potential for reducing poverty and pose. The Department of Social Welfare of the District Assembly is one of the Main Units that mostly deals with the Social Protection of the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups in the district.

### **1.3.2 POPULATION AND LITERACY**

The estimated population of Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District as at 2014 was 72,830. Of the population 11 years and above, 77.7 percent are literate and 22.3 percent are non-literate. The the number of non-literate females (6,371) was two times that of males (3,024).

### **1.3.3 DISABILITY**

In the Twifo-Atti-Morkwa district, 2.6 percent (1, 590) of the total population have different forms of disability. The main types of disability in order of proportions are sight (40.0%), physical disability (28.2%), emotional (18.3%), hearing (16.9%) and speech (15.0%). Speech recorded a higher proportion among the males (58.2%) than that of the females (41.8%). In the district, the males stand out in all forms of disabilities (52.6%). The proportion of the females with all forms of disabilities (50.2%) in the urban areas is slightly higher than that of the males (49.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of the males (53.3%) is higher than that of the females (46.7%) with all forms of disabilities in the rural areas. The main type of disability in the urban areas is physical (58.7%) while speech (60.8%) is the main type of disability in the rural areas.

**Additional Information:**

- Number of Organizations of Persons With Disabilities (OPWDs) is four
- Ghana Blind Union (GBU)
- Ghana National Association of the Deaf (GNAD)
- Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled (GSPD)
- Ghana Federation of the Disabled (GFD, umbrella organization for all OPWDs)
- Each OPWD has its own meeting days.
- Government of Ghana (GOG) has financial support for PWDs and OPWDs through the Disability Share of District Assembly Common Fund.

**1.3.4 TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND SINGLE PARENTING**

In Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District, teenage pregnancies are often associated with social issues, including lower educational levels, higher levels of poverty, and other poorer life outcomes in children of teenage mothers. Teenage pregnancy in the District is usually outside of marriage, and carries a social stigma in many communities and cultures. Statistics on teenage pregnancy is not available; however, reports from NHIS, DSW and DHMT offices indicate a high rate of teenage pregnancies in the District.

**1.3.5 CHILD LABOR**

Child labor refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. This practice is considered exploitative by legislations in Ghana. Legislations in Ghana prohibit child labour. In the District, with high poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child labour is still prevalent. The District is reported to have highest incidence rates of child labour, with several communities witnessing over 50 percent of children aged 5–14 working. Agriculture is the largest employer of child labour. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal urban economy; children are predominantly employed by their parents and close relatives.

**1.3.6 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

The district also has a high rate of juvenile delinquency. In Twifo/Atti Morkwa District, there is a separate court system for juveniles. The juvenile court generally handled two different groups of juveniles. The delinquent offender and the status offender. A delinquent child is one who has committed an act that is a crime for adults under Ghanaian law. Status offenders, on the other hand, are youths who are considered unruly or beyond the control of their legal guardians. Status offenses are not crimes. They are illegal acts that can only be committed by juveniles. Status offenses include running away from home, skipping school, refusing to obey parents, or engaging in certain behaviors such as drinking alcohol while under the age of 18. Almost all status cases are refer to the Department for settlement. In 2014, the District magistrate Court recorded 29 juvenile cases and the cases continue to increase.

### 1.3.7 CHILD NEGLECT AND MAINTENANCE

Child neglect is a form of child maltreatment, a deficit in meeting a child's basic needs including the failure to provide basic physical, health care, supervision, nutrition, emotional, education and/or safe housing needs. Over the years, the District continues to record high rate of child neglect. Of 127 cases registered at the family tribunal court in 2014, 85 percent constituted child neglect. During the same period, the Department also recorded 144 cases of child neglect in all, 465 children were involved in the successfully handled cases.

### 1.3.8 ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN (OVC)

Orphans refer to a child who has lost one or both parents. There is the need for programme that provide care and support to orphans and vulnerable children by facilitating education, good nutrition, counseling, healthcare, income generating activities.

- Number of OVC residential homes: 1
- Number of closed-down OVC residential homes: 1
- Total number of OVC: 262
- Total number of males: 109
- Total number of females: 153
- Total number of OVC reunified with families: 258
- Number of OVC supported by LEAP (cash grant): 165
- Number of Males OVC supported by LEAP (cash grant): 70
- Number of Females OVC supported by LEAP (cash grant): 95

The Faith and Fire Orphanage Home at Twifo Darmang is still operational with five children.

Statistics of extremely poor households being supported under the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP) are as follows:

- Total number of caregivers: 385
- Total number of male caregivers: 85
- Total number of female caregivers: 300
- Total number of LEAP Households (HHS) beneficiaries: 385
- Total number of LEAP HHS Members beneficiaries: 1,361
- Total number of Males LEAP HHS Members beneficiaries: 421
- Total number of Females LEAP HHS Members beneficiaries: 940
- Total number of PWDs under LEAP cash transfers support: 36
- Total number of Males PWDs under LEAP cash transfers support: 16
- Total number of Females PWDs under LEAP cash transfers support: 20
- Total number of aged under LEAP cash transfers support: 421
- Total number of aged males under LEAP cash transfers support: 113
- Total number of aged females under LEAP cash transfers support: 308
- Total number of aged PWDs benefitting from LEAP: 24
- Total number of OVC supported by LEAP (cash grant transfers): 163

- Total number of males OVC supported by LEAP (cash grant transfers): 78
- Total number of females OVC supported by LEAP (cash grant transfers): 85
- Total number of LEAP-HHS members under free NHIA beneficiaries: 1,361
- Total number of males LEAP-NHIA beneficiaries: 421
- Total number of females LEAP-NHIA beneficiaries: 940

Aged persons under LEAP classification are persons 65 years and above without productive capacity and/or means of livelihood.

#### **1.3.9 PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE VULNERABLE AND DISADVANTAGED**

- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
- Urban Identity Card for the Elderly
- Support for PWDS from Disability Common Fund (DAC)
- Community Advocacy and Sensitization Programmers
- Registration of PWDS and OVC
- Settlements/Mediation on Child Maintenance and Neglect, Caseworks,
- Inheritance, etc.
- Skills Programme for PWDs
- Child Rights, Protection and Promotion
- Justice Administration
- Community Care Programmers
- Child Labor Programme: (NPECLC, ILO/CCP, ILO/PPP)

#### **1.3.10 COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- NHIS/NHIA
- LEAP
- Ghana School Feeding Programme (GS FP)
- NYEP/GYEED
- Capitation Grants of GES
- Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)
- Free Maternal Health Care

Government has provided various social intervention Programmes such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), District Disability Fund, and Ghana Youth in Entrepreneurship and Employment Development Agency (GYEEDA) in the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA) aimed at improving upon the well-being of all Ghanaians, particularly the most vulnerable.

## 1.4 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

The district is generally regarded as rural and agrarian. The communities' data analysis revealed the following key development problems:

- Poor education infrastructure
- Poor health facilities
- Inadequate and insufficient access to potable water
- Poor market infrastructure
- Inaccessibility, poor road network
- Illiteracy
- Low academic performance
- Child Labor and poor parenting
- Poor spatial planning
- Low productivity of agriculture.
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene management
- Low communal spirit
- Poor siting of CHPS zones
- Management of the sanitary site
- Inadequate space for lorry park at Twifo Praso
- Weak bridge across the Pra river
- Frequent electricity power outages affect businesses in the district
- Inadequate electricity coverage
- Low access to ICT and telecommunication services
- Low private sector participation in development programmes
- Large family sizes
- Non-functional sub-district structures
- Depletion of the natural environment
- Low public participation in governance
- Acute housing problem in the district capital
- Inadequate professional health staff in the Ghana Health Service
- Poor enforcement of District Assembly bye-laws

Analysis of the data provided by the departments showed the following among others:

- Inadequate staffing
- Inadequate database on revenue items and demography
- Inadequate logistics & funds for meaningful activities
- Inadequate collaboration between departments
- Over-reliance on the District Assembly
- Acute housing problem (both residential and office)

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 2.1 KEY POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

In the bid to tackle the development problems of the district, the POCC was used as a tool examine each of the key problems identified. In other words, the various problems identified in the course of the survey were subjected to POCC analysis.

With this, the internal factors which will propel the solving of these problems are assessed as against the constraints which are the internal negative factors which will inhibit the interventions to address the issues. External factors as well were assessed to help combat the challenges which are external inhibiting factors.

Even though there are numerous development problems facing the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District, the potentials and opportunities can be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. This will pave way for the district to meet its developmental needs and hence ensure an effective and efficient growth in the standards of living of the people.

**Table 78: POCC analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Poor Educational Infrastructure</b>			
Availability of committed education directorate staff Continued DA Support Availability of education Plan Availability of trained teachers Availability of teaching and learning materials Availability of land for educational structures facilities Existence of PTAs and SMCs Existence of educational infrastructure Presence of committed NGOs Available community support	Existence of favorable government policies e.g. School feeding Capitation grants Free uniforms Presence of NGOs and other Donor Agencies Existence of GetFund	Inadequate staff accommodation Inadequate/dilapidated educational infrastructure Low motivation for staff Early betrothal of the girl-child Inadequate teachers	Late release of funds Inadequate funding Scattered nature of targeted communities
<b>Poor Access to Health Facilities and Services</b>			
Availability of land for health structures Availability of health personnel Support of the DA Existence of traditional birth attendance Presence of herbal medicine and practitioners	Recognition of herbal practitioners by government in the health delivery system in Ghana Government policy to provide every district a hospital Existence of donor support Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme	Inadequate health facilities Inadequate health personnel Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff Low skill base for traditional medical practitioners Crude methods used by traditional herbal practitioners	Inadequate funds

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Association of herbal practitioners Availability of clinic	In-service training programmes to improve the capacity of health personnel	Unwillingness some people to seek medical attention from approved medical practitioners Some people not registered under the NHIS	
<b>Inadequate Potable Water Supply</b>			
Availability of underground water sources (high water tables) Availability of Rivers Availability of DWST and WATSAN committee	CWSA support User fees	Some communities unable to raise counterpart funding Unwillingness of people to quit use of water from unhygienic sources for drinking and domestic purposes Misuse of water resources Scattered settlements Inaccessibility of some communities	Inadequate funds Irregular rainfall pattern
<b>Inaccessibility (poor road network)</b>			
Good geological formation Availability of grader equipment owned by the assembly Continued DA Support Availability of feeder roads department and staff	Favorable government policies e.g. school feeding, capitation grants and free uniforms Presence of NGOs and Donor Agencies	Inadequate staff accommodation Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure Low motivation for staff Inadequate teachers	Late release of funds Inadequate funding
<b>Illiteracy</b>			
Willingness of adults to learn Availability of non-formal education programme Existence of non-formal education department	Availability of national non-formal programmes	Unwillingness of some adults to learn	Late release of funds
<b>Existence of Child labor</b>			
Existence of community child labor committees (CCPC) Existence of District Child Labor Committee (DCLC) Existence of the Department of Social Welfare	The existence of the national programme for the elimination of child labor in cocoa Support from ILO/IPEC	Inability to cover entire district Apathy on the part of some parents to support the elimination of child labor.	Inadequate funding
<b>Poor spatial planning</b>			
Existence of qualified staff of the DWD and Town and Country Planning Department Support of the District Administration	Existence of donor support	Inadequate Town and Country Planning staff Inadequate equipment and logistics	Inadequate and untimely release of funds Inadequate financial resources to fully resource and strengthen the structures

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Community participation			
<b>Poor environmental sanitation management</b>			
Existence of Qualified Environmental Health Officers Available sanitary sites Positive response to communal clean-up campaigns Existence of Zoom Lion Ghana Existence of WATSAN committee Existence of Unit Committees	CWSA support Technical Assistants MSTE	Inadequate tools & equipment for clean-up exercises Negative attitude towards good sanitation promotion Inadequate logistics for the environmental health Department	Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws Inadequate and untimely release of funds
<b>Inadequate electricity coverage</b>			
District connected to national grid DA support Availability of teak plantation Availability of labor Presence of Electricity Company of Ghana	Presence of the DA and the Sub-District Structures (Area Councils)	Unwillingness of some people to pay bills High cost of extension Inaccessibility of some communities	Inadequate and untimely release of funds. Overdependence on hydro electrical power
<b>Low access to ICT and Tele-communication services</b>			
Existence of mobile telecommunication networks (MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Airtel, Glo and Ex*resso) Few internet cafés in the district Existence of vibrant youth	Government policy on ICT Existence of Getfund DA support	Inadequate computers in schools Inadequate electricity coverage Inadequate ICT teachers Lack of knowledge about ICT	Inadequate funding
<b>Low private sector participation in development programmes</b>			
Presence of the Rural Enterprise Project Existence of SMEs Financial institutions Co-operative societies	Existence of financial institutions Existence of industries	Disaggregated SMEs Poor collaboration between public and private sectors	High interest of loans by financial institutions
<b>Large family size</b>			
Existence of the RCHU Willingness of the people to use family planning methods Existence of the Ghana statistical service	Support from USAID Existence of the Ghana health service	Inadequate logistics for the RCHU Inadequate family programmes in the district Unwillingness of to use family planning methods Religious beliefs	Inadequate funding

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Non-functional district sub-structures</b>			
Existence of office accommodation for 3 area councils Support of DA Increasing demand for accountability and transparency by the people	Availability of relevant legislation Availability of donor support Decentralization policy of Ghana	Inadequate office accommodation for Area Councils Low capacity of personnel to man the councils Low commitment level of DA	Inadequate and untimely release of funds
<b>Depletion of the Natural environment</b>			
Availability of fertile land to support tree planting Presence of the forestry commission in the district Existence of MoFA	Favorable climatic conditions Existence of EPA	Indiscriminate lumbering Illegal mining activities Poor monitoring of the forest Fear on part of forestry staff Inadequate support from Nananom, Unit Committee and Assembly Members Ineffective and poor enforcement of bye-laws	Inadequate logistics
<b>Low public participation in governance</b>			
Existence of NCCE Existence of the information services department Existence of community information centers	Decentralization support from GIZ	Illiteracy and inferiority complex	Lack of support from males
<b>Inadequate staff in the GHS in the District</b>			
Existence of personnel managers Presence of the DHD/DHMT Assistance from rotational staff Presence of health extension workers Existence of Nursing and Midwifery Training College Favorable working condition (accommodation)	Favorable Support from DA	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	Rural nature of the district Inadequate health personnel
<b>Inadequate logistics to support the activities of departments</b>			
Existence of IGF	Existence of DACF GETfund	Numerous project at hand for implementation	Untimely release of funds (DACF)
<b>Inadequate collaboration between departments</b>			
Existence and proximity of departments	Donor support	Poor information sharing among departments	Poor knowledge/awareness on the need for collaboration

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Functional DPCU		Poor database for departments Poor communication among departments Inadequate logistics	
<b>Acute Housing problem (office and residential)</b>			
Land available for construction Availability of qualified works foremen and building inspectors Construction materials available (sand, stones and water) IGF	DACF Existence of Donor support	Release of land for development purpose Poor culture of maintenance	Inadequate and untimely release of the DACF High cost of building materials
<b>Inadequate official vehicles</b>			
IGF	Existence of donor support: IDA, DACF	More projects at hand for implementation	Inadequate funds
<b>Poor Market Infrastructure</b>			
Availability of farm and industrial produce Existence of road networks from producing to marketing centers Existence of micro financial institutions (rural banks) Existence of market women groups Existence of market for farm produce	Proximity of the district to Cape Coast etc. Existence of donor support	Poor road network and surface accessibility to some producing centers Inadequate and poor market structures High interest rates due to inflation Low prices of farm produce offered by buyers High prices of industrial goods	High inflation rate Inadequate funds

## 2.2 PROJECTED NEEDS

The development framework serves as a prelude to the formulation of the 4-year Medium Term Development Plan for the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District. It represents the overall scope within which the development of the district would take place. It is prepared with due cognizance of the identified problems and potentials of the district, the development goals and themes that are expected to transform the district to a desirable state at the end of the plan period.

### 2.2.1 HEALTH NEEDS

Health is one of the basic inputs to human development. As indicated by the demographic projection, the population of the district will grow significantly within the plan period. This situation calls for an assessment of the demand for health services and facilities.

To decentralize health in the country, the Primary Health Care delivery system was introduced. This system lays emphasis on preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures as they are needed. The plan is prepared in such a way that each of the five Area Councils at least will have an additional Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compound.

**Table 79: List of demarcated CHPS zones in Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District**

No	Electoral area	Proposed community
1.	Twifo No.1	Number one
2.	Ntafrewaso	Abodwese
3.	Akweikrom / 34	Aklomaim
4.	Adugyaa / Abodom	Abodom
5.	Mampoma / Aboabo	Aboabo
6.	Djatokrom / Krobo No.2	Mirekukrom
7.	Darmang / Kojokrom	Domeabra
8.	Subriso / Osenagya/ Moseaso/ Somnyamekodur	Somnyamekodur
9.	Nuamakrom	Kenkuase

Source: District Health Directorate, 2014

Improving maternal and child health will be one priority health intervention in the district. This will include:

- Child health services,
- EPI including measles elimination,
- Maternal and reproductive health services,
- Adolescent health and development services.

Another priority health intervention in the district will be Controlling Communicable Diseases and include:

- HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and control
- Tuberculosis
- Malaria control
- Guinea worm eradication

Last not least, preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases will be the third priority health intervention and include

- Health promotion and Nutrition
- Increasing CHPS compounds

**Table 80: Personnel needs for the health sector**

Personnel	Existing	Back-log
District Director of Health Services	1	0
Medical Officer	1	2
Administrator	1	0
Nurse Manager	1	3
Public Health Nurses	2	0
Medical Assistants	2	0
Anesthetist	1	0
Nurses SRN	14	10
Enrolled Nurses	7	6
Midwives	11	16
Community Health Nurses	35	10
Health Aides	16	6
Health Assistants (Clinical)	5	0
Technical Officers	3	2
Field Technicians	4	3
Bio-staticians	4	1
Record Assistant	6	2
Dispensary Technician	1	1
Dispensary Assistant	2	4
Human Resource Officer	1	0
Accountant	2	5
Typist	2	0
Drivers	6	2
Storekeeper	1	4
Staff Cook	1	2
Orderly's	19	9
Watchmen	6	8
Laborers	3	10
Ward Assistant	0	5
Electrician	0	1
Plumber	1	0

Source: District Health Directorate, 2014

### 2.2.2 HEALTH INSURANCE

#### Development Focus

In order to make NHIS Viable in the district, we are focusing on the following developmental objectives.

- To enroll majority of the total population of the district into the Scheme.
- To ensure that about 95% of members renew their membership
- To train and resource the Community Committee Members
- To institute fraud control measures for the scheme.
- To organize training programmes on Health Insurance management for staff annually.

#### Development Problems

##### Human Resource

Although all the Scheme staff are qualified in their respective areas some do not have the relevant experience to enable them function to the desired level. Whilst the scheme is fairly equipped, is not all the staff that have the equipment to work effectively. The current staff strength is unable to meet the work load requirements especially during registration and preparation of identification (ID) cards.

**Transportation:** NHIS in the district has no vehicle on her own for its transportation needs. This has an adverse effect on mobility, hence community education, visits to relevant department/agencies especially service providers and the general public activities are all negatively affected. Management usually relies on the District Assembly for vehicles for her activities. This source can be highly unreliable.

**Office Accommodation:** The scheme's current office is not spacious as compared to the large number of clients who visit the office daily. Like any other financial institution, the scheme should be housed in a spacious, protective and attractive environment. It is the desire of the scheme's management that the District Assembly would put up a befitting office complex for the NHIS in the near future.

**Political environment / problem:** As the current government strives to promote health insurance in Ghana, a good number of Ghanaians see it as a political move than a social service. These people also think that the success of the scheme will bring glory to the current government; hence they are reluctant to join the NHIS in the district and even sometimes attempt to discourage others from joining it. This is a serious problem to the development of the NHIS.

### 2.2.3 POTABLE WATER NEEDS

Potable water supply in the entire district is inadequate. Good drinking water was identified as one of the top priority needs of the people in the district. On the basis of the projected district population and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) public water supply standard of 350 people to one stand pipe/borehole the district's water requirements are indicated. It is realized that by the year 2017, 60 water points will be needed in the district.

In addition Ntafrewaso, Agona and Ayaase have a population of more than 2,000 inhabitants each and therefore need a Small Town Water System.

### 2.2.4 INSTITUTIONAL KVIP LATRINE NEEDS

56 institutional latrines are required during plan period. This can cater for the existing institutions without such facilities. The district four-year Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP) will be the source of selection. It is worthy of note that demand driven approach will be adopted as opposed to the supply-driven approach.

### 2.2.5 NEEDS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT

*Table 81: Needed refuse containers and fee-based collection containers*

Community	Refuse containers			Fee-based collection containers		
	Current	Required	Backlog	Current	Required	Backlog
Praso	7	15	8	26	80	54
Ntafrewaso	-	2	2	1	5	4
Nyenase	-	2	2	2	8	6
Abodom	-	2	2	1	4	3
Wamaso	-	2	2	1	6	5
Ayase	-	2	2	1	8	7
Morkwa	-	2	2	1	5	4
Agona	-	2	2	1	8	7
Nuamakrom	-	2	2	1	6	5
Bimponggya	-	1	1	1	5	4
Mampong	-	2	2	-	10	10
Eduabeng	-	1	1	-	5	5

Source: ENHSU, 2014

*Table 82: Needed sanitary tools and equipment*

Item	Current	Required	Backlog
Cesspool emptier	-	1	1
Wheel barrows	3	30	27
Cutlasses	6	240	234
Wellington Boots	12	60	48
Blanket	-	40	40
Hand-gloves	-	60	60
Pick-axes	-	40	40
Shovels	-	70	70
Rakes	-	66	66
Long-broom	-	104	104

Source: ENHSU, 2014

### 2.2.6 BIRTHS AND DEATH REGISTRY

The Births and Death Registry needs the following logistics support of efficiency

- 1 motor bike for the officer in charge
- 8 bicycles for volunteers to collect data from various villages
- 1 ceiling fan and furniture for the office
- 1 computer and accessories

In addition, the following accommodation is needed:

**Table 83: Needed staff accommodation of Birth and Deaths Registry**

Staff quarters to be constructed	Year
1 No. Semi-Detached	2014
2 No. Semi-Detached	2015
2 No. Semi-Detached	2017

### 2.2.7 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

It is worthy of note that the rural electrification project is on-going but action must be expedited. This will open up the district for rapid socio-economic development.

### 2.2.8 PROJECTION OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Education plays an essential role in the social, cultural, political and economic development of the district. Its product is the ability of people to read and write, and thus take initiative towards development in general. Due to its importance, the major aim of the country's educational policy is to expand and consolidate facilities for education, so as to ensure increase in the intake of children in the school going age in order to improve the School Participatory Rate (SPR) in the country.

Manpower constitutes a potential resource, which needs to be developed fully in order to ensure its fullest and most productive utilization. It is in recognition of this vital role that the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District's future educational facilities and teacher requirements are estimated to see what sorts of interventions are needed. The projections are thus made on the following assumptions:

- Ghana School Feeding Programmes will be expanded to cover 12 more public schools all Basic schools by the end of 2017 against the current four schools namely Kayireku, Kotokye, Nyankomase, Frame, Abrafo/Odumase, Nuamakrom/Afosua and Ntafrewaso
- It is expected that by 2017, some basic infrastructure like staff accommodation, water and electricity would have been extended to other settlements and these would attract personnel including trained teachers into the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District.
- Parents will encourage their children to go to school. It is revealed that, by the year 2009, a total of 14,340 out of the total population of 130,457 would be eligible for nursery, 19,856 for primary, 32,431 for JSS and 50,963 for SSS. However, it is not every potential candidate who would enroll for schooling, thus, the need to estimate the School Participatory Rate (SPR) and the total enrolment for each level.

- The Capitation Grant introduced by Government has increased enrollment at Public Basic Schools.
- Community Participation in local education development is being spear-headed by EQUALL and UNICEF

The SPR is given by the total enrolment in a particular level for the specified year divided by the total population age group in that year. For Primary School, the SPR for 2006 was estimated at 1.60. By definition the estimated total enrolment of 5,809 is the product of the population of school going age and the school participatory rate. Thus on the basis of the assumptions of SPRs of the four levels of education for the various years in the plan period, the estimated enrolment was obtained as shown in Table 3.7.

Even though a number of school buildings have been put up by the District Assembly and World Vision Ghana, there are still a number of communities that do not have school buildings. Some also need immediate rehabilitation. The list below gives the details.

**Table 84: Needed new school buildings - high priority**

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Otwerkodua DA KG School	-	-
Asarekwaku DA KG/Primary school	-	-
Asensuho Agave DA KG/Primary school	-	-
Mirekukrom DA KG School	-	-

Source: GES District Directorate

**Table 85: Needed rehabilitation of public school buildings**

High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Mafi DA KG/Primary school	Aklomam DA JHS	Akwakrom DA KG/Primary school
Pra Agave DA KG/Primary school	Ekurakese DA KG/Primary School	Kojokrom DA KG/Primary school
Aponapon DA KG/Primary school	Kenkuase DA Basic	Tweapease DA KG/Primary school
		Bonsaho DA KG/Primary school

Source: GES District Directorate

**Table 86: Infrastructural challenges of schools in the district**

Name of school	Toilet		Urinal		Furniture		Water		Recreational Fac.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Av.	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ansarudeen Basic school										
Aboabo DA basic school										
Abodom DA KG/primary school										
Abodwese DA KG/primary school										
Abokyikrom DA KG/primary school										
Aboso DA KG/primary school										
Adadekofi DA basic school										
Adjetey camp DA KG/primary school										

Name of school	Toilet		Urinal		Furniture		Water		Recreational Fac.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Av.	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No
Aduabeng DA basic school										
Adugyaa Zion basic school										
Afosua DA basic school										
Akatakya DA KG/primary school										
Aklomam DA KG/primary school										
Aklomam-Akeikrom JHS										
Akwakrom DA KG/primary school										
Akweikrom DA KG/primary school										
Aponapon DA KG/primary school										
Agona DA basic school										
Morkwa r/c basic school										
Mirekukrom DA basic school										
Mafi DA basic school										
Pewodie DA basic school										
Twifo Tema DA KG/primary school.										
Atresu DA KG/primary school										
Sebenso DA KG/primary school										
Pra Agave DA KG/primary school										
Attohkrom DA KG/primary school										
Juabeng DA basic school										
Kyirenkum DA basic school										
Mintaso DA basic school										
Ateaso DA KG/primary school										
Asensuho Agave DA basic school										
Subriso DA basic school										
Moseaso DA basic school										
Nyenase cath. JHS										
Osenagya DA basic school										
Bonsaho DA basic school										
Kayireku DA basic school										
Brofoyedur DA KG/primary school										
Otukrom DA KG/primary school										
Mbaadziamon DA KG/primary school										
Nkohunoho DA KG/primary school										
Nyenase cath. basic school										
Ashire Zion basic school										
Ekurakese DA KG/primary school										
Ntiamoakrom DA basic school										
Nuamakrom Presby basic school										
Canaan DA KG/primary school										
Kenkuase DA basic school										
Twifo no.9 basic school										

Name of school	Toilet		Urinal		Furniture		Water		Recreational Fac.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Av.	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No
Asarekwaku DA KG/primary school										
Minta DA KG/primary school										
Ayekrom presby basic school										
Bimpongso DA basic school										
Nuamakrom DA basic school										
Wamaso Zion basic school										
Wamaso Cath. basic school										
Bepoben Zion basic school										
Ayiase Zion basic school										
Mampoma JHS										
Mampoma DA KG/primary school										
Ayaase Meth. Basic school										
Otwerkwadia Zion basic school										
Ayiase Bepoben JHS										
Praso r/c KG/primary school										
Ntafrewaso DA basic school										
TOPP basic school										
Mampong cath. basic 'b' school										
Mampong cath. basic 'a' school										
Gyaware DA primary school										
Praso islamic basic school										
Bimponggya DA KG/primary school										
Opokukrom DA KG/primary school										
Praso Meth. KG/primary school										
Otuano Camp DA KG/primary school										
Twifo Darmang DA basic school										
Osam Islamic basic school										
Tweapease DA KG/primary school										
Praso DA JHS 'b/c'										
Praso model school										
Somnyamekodur DA KG/primary school										
Praso KG complex										
Praso Anglican school										
Kyeaboso DA basic school										
Praso DA JHS 'a/d' school										
Bimponggya DA JHS										
Praso DA KG/primary school										
Aponapon DA basic school										
Twifo No.1 basic school										
Hasowodze DA basic school										

## SWOT/POCC Analysis for the Education Sector

Identification of SWOT is important because they can inform later steps in planning to achieve an objective. The SWOT analysis in practice framework is beneficial because it helps organizations decide whether or not an objective is obtainable and therefore enables organizations to set achievable goals and objectives.

**Table 87: SWOT analysis for the education sector**

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of classroom blocks	Inadequate trained teachers	Commitment of development partners to support education e.g. NGO's, FBO's	Untimely and inadequate supply of teaching and learning materials by the government
Commitment of DA to invest in education	Poor Supervision capacity of GES	Large number of school going children	Untimely release of funds
Community-School partnerships.	Inadequate funds to support activities.	Commitment of Government in implementation of FCUBE programme	Poor enthusiasm of communities in educational issues
Public awareness and Capital Grants to increase access to basic education	Poor retention of pupils at the basic level	Communities committed to help achieving better academic performance	Official and unofficial leave of teachers

Source: District Education Directorate

The only way to realize the vision, mission and mandate of the Ghana Education Service is to ensure that all Directors, Heads of Schools and Teachers play their respective roles and duties effectively, efficiently and everyone be able to beat his/her chest proudly and say that his/her fair share is involved in the success story.

### 2.2.9 NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

- Provide guides for persons with disabilities
- Financial and material inputs
- Equipping the Department with basic ICT facilities and furniture
- Inadequate support for persons with disabilities
- Recourse and training programmes for data collectors
- Inadequate funds to undertake training programmes and public sensitization on Disability Act
- Inadequate logistics

### 2.2.10 NEEDS OF RURAL ENTERPRISES PROJECT / NBSSI

- Inadequate logistics the training of the MSE
- Capacity building for the staff
- Recourse and funds to provide credit facilities for clients and the MSE
- Early release of counterpart funds
- Start-up kits for apprentices and masters

**2.2.11 LOGISTICS NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

- Computer and accessories
- A new photocopier
- Standby power planet
- 4x4 pick-up (Toyota)

**2.2.12 NEEDS OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING COLLEGE**

- Hand pumps
- Fencing the school
- Dining hall furniture
- Staff bungalows
- Male hostel
- Capacity building
- Equipment, midwifery kit, dummy

**2.2.13 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS**

- Completion of new market at Twifo Praso
- Upgrading of lorry park at Twifo Praso
- Bitumen surfacing of Twifo Praso - Dunkwa-on-offin and Twifo Praso - Fosu roads
- Completion of Jubilee School Complex at Twifo Praso
- Rehabilitation of assembly block
- Relocation of NHIS office accommodation to MOFA office whilst the later also moves to occupy the vacant World Vision Resource Center at Twifo Praso
- Construction of new markets at Kyirenkum, Wamaso, and Agona

**2.2.14 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION (NCCE)**

Logistic needs and public education programme outlined.

- Computers and digital camera

Funds to embark on the following Public Education Programmes:-

- Education of the people on the relationship between payment of taxes and development.
- Public awareness on social, civil and political rights as enshrined in 1992 Constitution
- Civic education conflict prevention in basic schools through Civic Education Clubs
- People participation in local governance
- Education on duties, rights and responsibilities of a citizen
- Promoting sustainable management of the environment
- Promoting gender equity and equality.

## 2.3 PROPOSED PROJECTS FROM AREA COUNCIL / ELECTORAL AREAS

In order to gather the needs and aspirations of the people, various strategies were used which include the following:

- Questionnaire were administered to the Hon. Assembly Members who in turn hold for a in their electoral areas to solicit this information,
- Traditional authorities were consulted who also gave some list of projects/programmes,
- Town Hall meetings were held at the 5 area council headquarters including 10 other major communities to solicit their views and aspirations for the next four years.

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II has seven thematic areas. Under this chapter, the key development issues identified in chapter one of this plan were prioritized and linked to the corresponding thematic areas. This is to enable the assembly to identify the relevant thematic areas that the planned programmes and sub-programmes would be aligned within the planned period.

The key development issues were not only linked to the thematic areas but also to the key issues under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II.

### 2.3.1 NYINASE AREA COUNCIL

**Table 88: Proposed projects from Nyinase Area Council**

Nyinase Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
1.	Osenagya	Communication Network
2.	Subriso	Basic School Block Communication Network
3.	Tweapease	6-Unit Classroom Block
4.	Moseaso	Teachers Quarters; 3-unit Classroom Block Computer Laboratory Reshaping of Road
5.	Osam	6-unit classroom block; School desk Reshaping of Osam - Moseaso Road
6.	Somnyamekodur	Borehole Computer laboratory Reshaping of Somnyamekodur - Osam Road CHPS compound
7.	Nyenase	Completion of CHPS compound; Toilet for CHPS compound Police Station Communication Network Completion of piped water system Drainage System (frequent flooding)
8.	Brofoyedur	Construction of 3 bridges Completion of 6-unit classroom block and library (started in 2013) Reshaping of Brofoyedur Road
9.	Adugyaa	Construction of Roads CHPS Compound Community Centre; Recreational Centre

Nyinase Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
		Teachers Quarters KVIP toilet Electricity Expansion Construction of Drainage Systems
10.	Abodom	Community Centre Construction of Road Electricity Expansion Construction of Drainage Systems
11.	Kayireku	Communication Network Reshaping of Road Bridge on Offin River Borehole
12.	Dokodoko	Reshaping of Road Communication Network Borehole
13.	Nkohunuho/Shed	Reshaping of Road Communication Network Borehole
14.	Tongokrom	3-Unit classroom Block Telecommunication Network

### 2.3.2 WAMASO AREA COUNCIL

**Table 89: Proposed projects from Wamaso Area Council**

Wamaso Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
1.	Ayaase	Market Teachers Quarter Completion of Community Center Construction of Road to Newly Developed Areas Extension of Electricity Small Town Water Project LEAP Generator for Ayaase / Bepobeng
2.	Bepobeng	Teachers Quarters 6-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary Facilities Extension of Electricity to new Areas 4 Boreholes / Extension of Small Town Water Project Community Center LEAP
3.	Otwekrom	6-Unit Classroom Block Connection to National Electricity Grid Reshaping of Road Cocoa Mass Spraying
4.	Kwadiyaa	Connection to National Electricity Grid Road reshaping
5.	Agyinkrom	Connection to National Electricity Grid

Wamaso Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
		KG and Primary School Block Borehole Reshaping of Road Cocoa Mass Spraying
6.	Kojokrom	Pipe Electricity Road
7.	Wamaso	Market Community Center Police Station Cocoa Mass Spraying Teacher's Quarters Farmers Education
8.	Wamaso Egya	Borehole Cocoa Mass Spraying Reshaping of Road
9.	Twifo Tema	Steel Bridge Clinic 3-unit Classroom Block
10.	Twifo Ayigbe	3-Unit classroom block Reshaping of Acquahkrom Road Teacher's Quarters CHPS Compound
11.	Acquahkrom	3-Unit Classroom Block Reshaping of road Teacher's quarters KVIP
12.	Ateganukrom	3-Unit Classroom Block Reshaping of Road Solar Light System
13.	Nyamebekyere No.1	Borehole Solar Light System
14.	Motiakomfo	Borehole Solar Light System
15.	Takyikrom	Connection to National Electricity Grid KG and Primary School Block Borehole Reshaping of Road Cocoa Mass Spraying
16.	Betoda	Borehole Reshaping of Road
17.	Takwakrom	Reshaping of Road
18.	Twifo Mampoma West	CHPS Compound Community Centre
19.	Twifo Mampoma East	Borehole Durbar Ground Street Roads

Source: field visits, 2014

### 2.3.3 TWIFO PRASO AREA COUNCIL

**Table 90: Proposed projects from Twifo Praso Area Council**

Twifo Praso Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
1.	Twifo No. 1	Teacher's Quarters CHPS Compound 6-unit Classroom Block
2.	Otuano Camp	Community Center Teacher's Quarters
3.	Asarekwaku	Electrification Reshaping of Road Teacher's Quarters
4.	Akurakese	6-Unit Classroom Block Pipe Borne Water
5.	Kakrakrom	Electrification
6.	Afadzie	3-Unit Classroom Block Electrification
7.	Kenkuase	Electrification Road Construction 2 Boreholes
8.	Twifo No. 9	Boreholes Teacher's Quarters CHPS Compound Road Construction
9.	Twifo No. 8	Electrification Boreholes Road Construction
10.	Ntiamoah	Teacher's Quarters Boreholes Road Construction
11.	Hasowodze	Teacher Quarters CHPS Compound Reshaping of Road KVIP
12.	Denyase	Reshaping of Road Electrification 6-Unit Classroom Block
13.	Kyeaboso	Teacher Quarters Electrification Reshaping of Road
14.	Mafi	Reshaping of Road Electrification 6-Unit Classroom Block
15.	Asensuhu Agave	Reshaping of Road Teachers Quarters Electrification 6-Unit Classroom Block
16.	Opokukrom	Reshaping of Road

Twifo Praso Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
		Teachers Quarters; 6-Unit Classroom Block
17.	Twifo Praso	Maintenance of Town Roads Drainage System Lorry Park Construction of Football Field Construction of Modern Hospital Construction of Praso-Dunkwa and Praso-Fosu Road Street Naming Library Maintenance of Street Lights Relocation of Dumping Site Provision of Institutional Latrines Completion of A and D Cluster of Schools
18.	Afosua	Extension of Electricity - Phase II in some parts of the community Construction of Telecommunication Mast Construction of Road from Afosua Junction (100 m) Construction of Bridge on River Owga
19.	Nuamakrom	Reconstruction of Nuamakrom DA Basic School 'B' JHS Extension of Electricity - Phase II Toilet Facilities Communication Network Construction of Twifo Praso - Nuamakrom Road
20.	Aklomam / 34	Road Rehabilitation 3-Unit Classroom Block Community Centre Public Toilet Street Bulbs Borehole / Pipe
21.	Akweikrom	Teachers Quarters Steel Bridge Road Rehabilitation Borehole Street Bulbs Public Toilet Community Centre
22.	Akutuase / Ayekrom	6-Unit Classroom Block Borehole Reshaping of Roads Public Toilet Community Centre
23.	Aklomam/ 34 Camp	Street Bulbs Public Toilet
24.	Agyenkuma	Street Bulbs Public Toilet Borehole

Source: field visits, 2014

### 2.3.4 MAMPONG AREA COUNCIL

**Table 91: Proposed projects from Mampong Area Council**

Mampong Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
1.	Ntafrewaso	Construction of Piped Water system KVIP
2.	Abodwese	Teachers Bungalow CHPS Compound
3.	Ahwiasu	Boreholes Road construction
4.	Bankaa	Boreholes
5.	Aduabeng / Kwanyako	2 Boreholes Bridge at Kwanyako Community Center Security Light
6.	Mampong	Maintenance of Piped System Telecommunication Network Tarring of Town Roads Construction of Market
7.	Datano	3-Unit Classroom Block Reshaping of Roads
8.	TOPP	

Source: field visits, 2014

### 2.3.5 AGONA AREA COUNCIL

**Table 92: Proposed projects from Agona Area Council**

Agona Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
1.	Kotokyi	Completion of JHS Block KVIP Toilet
2.	Agona	Market Street Light Small Town Water Project Creation of Streets in the Town Maternity Ward OPD Chairs Electricity Poles KVIP Toilet Ultra-Sound Machine
3.	Pra Egya	Boreholes Construction of Road from Mafi to Pra Egya Outboard Motor Boat for Crossing the Pra River
4.	Akatakya	Electricity Boreholes

Agona Area Council		
No	Name of community	Proposed projects
		4 Culverts Steel Bridge on River Apakama and Atresu
5.	Isakakrom	Boreholes Construction of Road (Twifo Tema and Agona) Steel Bridge on River Apakama and Atresu
6.	Atreasu	Electricity
7.	Mirekukrom	6-Unit Classroom Block Renovation of JHS Block Road Construction Extension of Mass Spraying Exercise CHPS Compound Library Electricity
8.	Ayegbe	Borehole
9.	Tsintsimhwe	Reshaping of Road (Akwakrom-Tema-Oyibo-Tsintsimhwe-Ayaase) Electricity Borehole 6-Unit Classroom Block; Teacher's Bungalow Desks for Pupils and Teachers Teachers
10.	Pewodie	Piped System Street Naming Reshaping of Pewodie - Gyeawre Road
11.	Gyeaware	Borehole Reshaping of Road
12.	Dodowa	Borehole
13.	Morkwa	Street Naming Reshaping of Town Roads Teachers Quarters Expansion of Police Station Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block.
14.	Sebinso	Street Naming Borehole Reshaping of Sebinso - Praso Road Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block Supply of 70 dual desks
15.	Akatakya	Construction of Teachers Quarters
16.	Morkwa	Construction of Storm Drains Rehabilitation of Town Roads
17.	Bremang	Construction of Bridge
18.	Apakamanso	Construction of Bridge

Source: Field visits, 2014

## 2.4 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

**Table 93: Proposed projects from the Central Administration**

No	Project / Programme
1.	Purchase of 2 Double-Cabin Pick-Ups for District Assembly
2.	Refurbishment of District Assembly Block
3.	Construction of 5-Unit 2-Bedroom Semi-Detached Staff Quarters
4.	Maintenance and Repairs of Official Vehicles
5.	Maintenance and Repairs of Office and Electrical Installations
6.	Capacity Building for Assembly Members / Substructures and Senior and Junior Staff
7.	Landscaping of District Administration Premises
8.	Mechanization of Borehole for the District Administration Block
9.	Procurement of Computers, Air-conditioners, Stationery
10.	Operationalization of the 5 Sub-Structures
11.	Organisation of Town Hall Meetings
12.	Local Government - Civil Society Engagement
13.	Renovation of DCE's Residence and DPO Bungalow
14.	International Trips and Kochi (Japan) Sister City Relationship
15.	Workshops and Seminars
16.	Public Anniversaries, Farmers Day, Independence Day
17.	Science, Technical and Mathematics Education (STME) Clinic
18.	Disaster Education and Management
19.	Building Material Support for Community Initiated Projects (CIP)
20.	Rural Electrification Project
21.	Counterpart Funding: REP, DWST Operations, IDA Water and Sanitation Project, ILO, MSHAP
22.	Sponsorship: Training Institutions, Secondary and Tertiary Education
23.	Outstanding Bills / Debt Protocol
24.	Documentation of DA Property and Acquisition of Land

Source: TAMDA, 2014

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

#### 3.1 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The development focus of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly is to ensure that all its inhabitants, irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside:

- Have access to basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing,
- Protected from crime and violence,
- Have access to credit facilities to boost production and employment generation especially for the rural woman,
- Have the ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives,
- Have improved accessibility to marketing centers,
- Elimination of worst forms of child labor,
- Set up agro-based industry in the district,
- Public participation in local governance.

Education on social problems like large family size, teenage pregnancy, illiteracy, youth unemployment, illicit drugs, Environmental Sanitation and Misplaced priority.

#### 3.2 GOAL FORMULATION

The goal or overall objective of the Medium Term Development Plan set within the Medium Term Development Framework 2014-2017 is to reduce poverty, increase employment opportunities, enhance the capacity of the district's human resources, strengthen social infrastructure and services, encourage the establishment of agro-based small-scale industries and adequately resource the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly.

Within this context, the medium term programme focuses on the following components of development:

- Improvement and Sustenance of macro-economic stability,
- Expanded development of production infrastructure,
- Accelerated agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development,
- Sustainable partnerships between government and the private sector,
- Developing the human resources for national development,
- Transparent and accountable governance,
- Reducing poverty and income inequalities.

### 3.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

**Table 94: Development objectives and strategies**

Objectives	Strategies
<b>Improvement And Sustenance Of Macroeconomic Stability</b>	
Improve fiscal resource mobilization by 20% by 2015 Improve public expenditure management by 2017 Develop 3 market centers at Twifo Praso, Agona and Ayaase by 2017	Minimize revenue leakages in all collecting agencies Organize publicity programs to enhance tax consciousness and mobilization by 2017 Establish electronic database for revenue items Establish District Taskforce for revenue mobilization
<b>Expanded Development Of Production Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Access to Improved Roads</b>	
Improve road surface conditions of 60% of the rural roads in the district by 2016 Tar Twifo Praso town roads with bitumen by 2017 Rehabilitate the feeder roads and farm tracks from 50% to 80% by 2017	Rehabilitate rural roads in the district Construct and tar with bitumen materials, 20 km town roads (area council capitals) Reshape feeder roads in the district
<b>Extension of Electricity</b>	
Rehabilitate and replace 600 faulty electric bulbs in the district by 2015 Increase access to 40 communities without electricity by 2017 Extend electricity to newly built areas in 20 communities in the district by 2017	Provide 600 bulbs and frames to communities to replace faulty ones by 2015 Rehabilitate and replace faulty electric poles Extend electricity to 40 communities, which are not hooked to the national grid Extend electricity to newly built areas in 20 communities
<b>Improve Access to improved ICT and Telecommunication Services</b>	
Promote access to ICT services in 20 JHS by 2017 Train 50 youth in ICT management in the district by 2016 Improve access to telecommunication network	Establish computer laboratories in 20 JHS in the district Establish ICT centers in each of the Area Council capitals Liaise with telecommunication network operators to erect mast in areas where they are needed
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Improve potable water supply coverage from 60% in 2013 to 80% by the end of 2017 through the construction of appropriate water facilities, focusing particularly on communities where coverage is 0% Improve sanitation coverage from 40% in 2014 to 80% by 2017 through the adoption of innovative techniques in safe sanitation promotion and providing targeted subsidies to the poor and vulnerable Organize and train beneficiary communities in order to maximize the benefits of potable water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene investments	Construct 40 boreholes Rehabilitate 20 broken down boreholes and small town water systems Organize pilot community led total sanitation (CLTS) in 20 communities in the District Intensify the promotion of household latrine construction Construct 50 institutional KVIP latrines Implement street naming and house numbering for District Data-Base System (DDBS)

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Establish operation, maintenance and management systems in order to ensure sustainability of investments in water, sanitation and hygiene delivery</p> <p>Reduce the incidence of water borne diseases from 35% to 25% by the year 2017</p> <p>Reduce incidence of communicable and preventable diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions by 15% in 2016</p> <p>Provide facilities for safe disposal of sanitary waste and sludge</p> <p>Ensure fee-based waste collection in 20 communities as a pilot project</p> <p>Repair and maintain refuse skip truck, refuse containers throughout the period</p>	<p>Pilot fee-based waste management in Twifo Praso, Mampong, Morkwa</p>

#### Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development

<p>Increase production and productivity level of agricultural and agro-based industrial activities through improved small-scale agro-processing technology by 2017</p> <p>Promote fishery development for food security and income by 15% by 2017</p> <p>Encourage 1,000 youth into agriculture by 2017</p> <p>Make improved extension services accessible to 2,000 farmers by 2017</p> <p>Minimize post-harvest losses from 10% to 6% by 2017</p> <p>Reduce black pod disease in cocoa by 20% by 2015</p> <p>Train 500 farmers in improved farming methods by 2017</p> <p>Train 500 palm oil and palm kernel oil extractors to improve on palm oil and kernel oil extraction by 2017</p> <p>Organize sensitization programmes on Ebola and hygiene practices by 2016</p> <p>Organize districtwide mass anti-rabies campaign</p> <p>Organize Farmers Day celebration annually</p> <p>Organize fora on child labor and gender mainstreaming in 20 larger communities by 2017</p> <p>Enhance monitoring and outreach programmes of DADU by 2017</p> <p>Ensure restoration of degraded forest by 10% by 2017</p>	<p>Provide subsidized agro-chemicals to farmers by 2017</p> <p>Support the establishment of five Fish Farms by 2017</p> <p>Provide support for 100 vegetable farmers by 2017</p> <p>Establish 10 small scale cassava processing industries by 2017</p> <p>Train 1,000 farmers on improved farming methods</p> <p>Train 500 palm oil and palm kernel oil extractors to improve on palm oil and kernel oil extraction by 2016</p> <p>Organize districtwide sensitization programmes on Ebola by 2016</p> <p>Organize mass anti-rabies campaign districtwide by 2017</p> <p>Organize annual Farmers Day celebration</p> <p>Provide a standby power plant for DADU by 2016</p> <p>Provide a photocopier machine for DADU by 2017</p> <p>Organize fora on child labor and gender mainstreaming in 20 larger communities by 2017</p> <p>Support tree planting and woodlot development in 10 communities 50 schools in the district by 2017</p> <p>Expand cocoa mass spraying exercise to all communities in the district</p>
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#### Sustainable Partnerships Between Government And The Private Sector

<p>Identify and develop 3 major tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation by 2015</p>	<p>Promote by providing incentives to potential investors</p> <p>Establish integrated community centers for employable skills to provide resources and technical support for SMEs</p>
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Objectives	Strategies
<p>Establish 1 Training Centre at the district capital for the development of skills of the youth and adult unemployed</p> <p>Undertake constructional projects in urban/town roads, drainage and environmental sanitation systems by 2017</p> <p>Organize training workshops for artisans, mechanics, carpenters and electricians, hairdressers and beauticians to improve service delivery and increase production</p> <p>Develop the skills of hospitality industry operatives to make them effective and efficient by 2017</p>	<p>Develop and implement rural entrepreneurship and artisan project to provide capital and technical support to potential businesses</p> <p>Institute constructional projects in town/urban roads drainage and environmental sanitation system</p> <p>Encourage artisans to constitute district associations to access capacity building and related support</p> <p>Provide skill development through training for those in the hospitality industry</p>

### Developing The Human Resources For National Development

Education	
<p>Increase access to education for children of school going age by 35 % and reduce school dropout rate from present rate of 10 % to 5 % by 2017</p> <p>Improve educational infrastructure by 20% by December 2017</p> <p>Increase access to Community Vocational Training for the youth from current rate of 30% to 50% by 2017</p> <p>Increase access to science education for girls by 20% by 2015</p> <p>Promote good health/environmental sanitation in 100 basic schools by 2017</p> <p>Strengthen and improve Education Planning and Management in 70 basic schools by 2016</p> <p>Increase provision of and accessibility to text books/TLMs by 2016</p> <p>Provide basic schools &amp; SHS without water and sanitation infrastructure facilities with the facilities</p> <p>Increase beneficiary schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme to cover all public basic schools by 2017</p> <p>Provide uniforms to all public basic schools by 2017</p>	<p>Provide 80 teacher's table and chairs, 1,200 dual desks and 50 cupboards to very deprived schools by 2017</p> <p>Construct 8 Early Childhood (Pre-school) Development Centers in the district by 2017</p> <p>Construct 10 teachers quarters by 2017</p> <p>Provide support for STME programmes by 2017</p> <p>Provide water and sanitation infrastructure facilities to basic schools and JHS</p> <p>Rehabilitate and re-construct 12 primary schools by 2017</p> <p>Rehabilitate/construct 6 Junior Secondary Schools by 2017</p> <p>Construct and equip 4 Community Libraries with books, and teaching aids by 2017</p> <p>Support the formation of health/environmental sanitation clubs in 20 basic schools by 2017</p> <p>Provide and ensure accessibility to text books/TLMs to 10 deprived schools by 2016</p> <p>Construct 3 Community Vocational Training Centers for the disadvantaged youth by 2017</p> <p>Increase beneficiary basic schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme for all public basic schools by 2017</p> <p>Provide uniforms for all public basic schools by 2017</p> <p>Provide 150 bicycles and 10 motorbikes to teachers and circuit supervisors respectively in very deprived communities by 2017</p> <p>Promote special scholarship for 100 brilliant but needy students by 2015</p> <p>Provide cash and material support for 10 teachers per year for outstanding performance</p> <p>Enact bye-laws by communities to prevent schoolchildren from attending video show, funeral and spinning shows</p> <p>Support 45% of the youth to obtain entrepreneurial skills to limit their vulnerability to sexual activities for financial and other material gains by 2016</p>

Objectives	Strategies
	<p>Promote yearly fun games for the youth</p> <p>Encourage private sector, civil society organizations and development partners to participate in education</p> <p>Promote gender equality in enrolment and retention</p> <p>Institute scholarship scheme (material support) for 120 needy pupils, with emphasis on the girl child by 2015</p> <p>Promote the formation of Girls Clubs and the use of the Role model in 30 upper Primary schools by 2017</p>
<b>Health</b>	
<p>Ensure that 60% of the rural poor have geographical access to efficient health services by the year 2017</p> <p>Improve staff accommodation by 10% by the year 2015</p> <p>Ensure a sustained yearly coverage in immunization of not less than 98 % of children of under five years</p> <p>Reduce the incidence of water borne and other environmental diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions by 2017</p> <p>Reduce incidence of communicable and preventable diseases by 10 % by the year 2017</p> <p>Improve on the nutritional status of the people in the district especially children under 5 years and for the pregnant by 2017</p> <p>Strengthen the manpower position in the health sector in the district by the year 2010</p> <p>Improve on the EPI coverage by 20% and the community-based disease surveillance activities (IDSR) by 2016</p> <p>Promote the use of 2,500 ITN during pregnancy by 2017</p> <p>Promote VCT and PMTCT by the end of 2017.</p> <p>Promote 45% acceptance of the people into the district Mutual Health Insurance by 2017</p>	<p>Establish 6 Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds in the district by 2017</p> <p>Construct 1 Residential Accommodation for DHMT Director and nurses at Twifo Praso by 2017</p> <p>Promote private sector and NGO involvement in health delivery, particularly in the very deprived communities.</p> <p>Improve the Retention of Medical Personnel by 90% in the district.</p> <p>Distribute 2,500 ITN to pregnant women by 2017</p> <p>Train 100 CBS in disease detection and management by 2017</p> <p>Intensify programmes on Behavioral Change Communication on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention in educational institution by 2017</p> <p>Counseling services available in the district hospital at all times throughout the period</p> <p>Renovate special facility for VCT and PMTCT services</p> <p>Train 50 midwives and counselors to handle VCT patient by 2017</p> <p>Promote IEC to raise awareness and use</p> <p>Organize community durbars on reproductive health by 2016</p> <p>Register 90% of the total population for the NHIS by 2017</p>
<b>Youth and Sports Development</b>	
<p>Develop a district sports stadium by 2017</p> <p>Provide and develop 4 recreational centers (community centers) by 2017</p> <p>Provide adequate and appropriate sports and recreational equipment for distribution to schools and groups by 2017</p> <p>Promote inter-district sporting activity amongst SHS by 2017</p>	<p>Provide adequate and appropriate sports and recreational facilities at both the district and the local levels.</p> <p>Acquire land and develop 1 stadium for the district</p> <p>Provide community centers for recreational and cultural purposes</p> <p>Promote inter and intra friendly sporting activities</p>
<b>Population Management</b>	

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Resource and strengthen the capacity of relevant departments/units such as the Statistical, Birth and Death, DWST and DPCU to collect, analyses and disseminate population and other statistical data</p> <p>Increase access to reproductive health services by 15% by 2017</p>	<p>Identify, strengthen and resource the institutions and units to be more proactive in managing population issues</p> <p>Intensify education on population and development issues</p> <p>Expand information and access to reproductive health services including family planning.</p>

**Transparent And Accountable Governance**

<p>Strengthen the District Assembly and sub district structures to elicit and increase local participation in decision-making by 2017</p> <p>Improve the locally generated revenue from 60% to 80% by the year 2016</p> <p>Encourage and strengthen Traditional Authorities in local governance</p> <p>Enhance Gender Equity and improve advocacy for women in family, community and public life</p> <p>Promote effective participation of women in local governance and decision making at all levels</p> <p>Create the enabling environment for the protection of Children</p>	<p>Resource Area Councils and Unit Committees to enable them execute their responsibilities</p> <p>Empower area councils to generate funds internally and 50% ceded to them</p> <p>Educate women to take up active roles in the community decision process</p> <p>Rehabilitate and refurbish the Administration Block by 2017</p> <p>Rent and furnish offices and recruit one Administrative Assistant for each of the 5 Area Council Offices</p> <p>Hold monthly meetings with revenue collectors to appraise their performance</p> <p>Organize half-yearly meetings with economic groups (e.g. GPRTU, market women, saw millers, carpenters, store owners, dressmakers etc.) on the need to pay tax</p> <p>Introduce an Award Scheme for best Revenue Collectors every year throughout the plan period</p> <p>Rehabilitate and reconstruct 6 markets by 2017</p>
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### **3.4 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

- Promote effective participation of women in governance at local level by 20% by 2017
- Create public awareness on domestic violence and human trafficking laws
- Embark on public education and information dissemination on human rights, child labor, child trafficking quarterly every year throughout the plan period
- Educate 50% of the Youth on the contents of the constitution by 2015
- Equip and support the police and other security agencies to operate effectively
- Increase Births/Deaths registration by 20% by 2017
- Increase participation of the public in decision making
- Operate a transparent District Assembly system by encouraging participatory planning and implementation of Assembly projects and programmes
- Strengthen the Human and Institutional Capacity of women groups at the local level by 2016
- Improve Women's access to ICT training under youth employment programme by 2017
- Facilitate the empowerment of 150 youth women peer educators through effective dissemination of HIV/AIDS information by 2015
- Sensitize 5,000 community members on HIV/AIDS by 2017
- Promote health and responsible lifestyles among women and encourage behavior change among all women in the district
- Eliminate child labor and human trafficking in the district by 2017
- Intensify campaign against HIV/AIDS new infections and provide home-based care for PLWHA
- Educate the public on good environmental management

### **3.5 REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES**

- Facilitate access to vocational and employable skills for 200 vulnerable and excluded groups such as the physically challenged and persons living with HIV/AIDS by 2017
- Empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development of the district by 2017
- Assist 100 entrepreneurs to improve finishing and packaging of their produce by 2017
- Equip 80 young adults (women) with basic entrepreneurial skills by 2016
- Identify and register the vulnerable and excluded in the district by 2015
- Support 1,300 women in Agriculture by 2017
- Facilitate micro credit and small loans to 160 women to expand their businesses by 2017
- Provide leisure and recreational equipment for 10 children Institutions by 2017
- Promote and protect the Human Rights of women and children through public education by 2017
- Facilitate the promotion of Family Life Education among the youth by 2017

**Table 95: Logical Framework**

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>			
Reduced poverty Increased employment opportunities Enhanced the capacity of human resources Strengthened social infrastructure and services Established agro-based small-scale industries Adequately resourced District Assembly	Increased average per capita income Satisfaction on service delivery Total number of users of service increase Agro-processing output IGF increased Expanded infrastructure Active participation of the people in governance	Progress reports Field visits Socio-economic surveys	Majority of the people will participate in the development projects. Adequate funds available Sustained GoG and Donor support
<b>Specific Objectives</b>			
<b>I. Improvement and sustenance of macroeconomic stability</b>			
Improve fiscal resource mobilization by 15% by 2017 Improve public expenditure management by 2017 Develop 5 market centers by 2017	15% increase in fiscal resource mobilization Public expenditure management improved 6 market centers by 2017	F&A reports Progress reports DA reports DA monitoring reports	Majority of the people will participate in the development projects. Adequate funds available Availability of technical experts
<b>II. Expanded development of production infrastructure</b>			
Improve road surface conditions of 60% of the rural roads in the district by 2017 Tar Twifo Praso town roads with bitumen by 2017 Rehabilitate the feeder roads and farm trucks from 40% to 70% by 2017. Construct storm drains in 10 major towns in the district by 2017. Rehabilitate and replace 600 faulty electric bulbs in the district by 2015 Promote the use of energy saving bulbs by 2016 Increase access to 40 communities without electricity by 2017 Extend electricity to newly built areas in 20 communities in the district by 2017. Promote access to ICT services in 20 JHS in the district by 2017 Train 50 youth in ICT management by 2015	Surface conditions of rural roads improved by 60% Twifo Praso town roads tarred Feeder roads and farm trucks improved by 30% Storm drains in 10 major towns 600 electric poles replaced by 2015 Use of energy saving bulbs promoted Increased access of communities to electricity Promote the use of science and technology Potable water supply improve from 50% to 80% Sanitation coverage improved from 35% to 50%	Training reports List of micro economic activities in the district Contract documents Database in use Engineers report Field visits ECG Reports List of communities without electricity List of newly built areas of 20 communities with electricity Engineer's report GES records Sensitization reports Contract records	Majority of the people will participate in the development projects. Adequate funds available

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Improve potable water supply coverage from 50% in 2010 to 80% by the end of 2017 through the construction of appropriate water facilities, focusing particularly on communities where coverage is 0%</p> <p>Improve sanitation coverage from 35% (2013) to 50% by 2017 through adoption of innovative techniques in safe sanitation promotion and providing targeted subsidies to the poor and vulnerable</p> <p>Organize and train beneficiary communities in order to maximize the benefits of potable water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene investments</p> <p>Establish operation, maintenance and management systems in order to ensure sustainability of investments in water, sanitation and hygiene delivery</p> <p>Reduce the incidence of water borne diseases from 40% to 20% by the year 2017</p> <p>Reduce the incidence of communicable and preventable diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions by 15 % in 2016</p> <p>Provide facilities for safe disposal of sanitary waste and sludge</p> <p>Ensure fee-based waste collection in 20 project communities</p> <p>Rehabilitate refuse skip truck, refuse containers (50) rake/wheel barrows, shovel/pickaxe (150)</p>	<p>Increased lifespan of facilities provided</p> <p>Sustained water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Waterborne diseases reduced from 40% to 20%</p> <p>Communicable and preventable diseases reduces by 15% in 2012</p> <p>Proper disposal of both solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Fee-based waste collection introduced in 20 pilot communities</p> <p>Improve waste management in the district</p>	<p>DHD reports</p> <p>OPD reports</p> <p>DA records</p> <p>DWST/EHA records</p> <p>EHA reports</p> <p>DADU record</p>	

III. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development			
<p>Increase production and productivity level of agricultural and agro-based industrial activities through the application of improved small-scale agro-processing technology by 2017.</p> <p>Promote Fishery development for food security and income by 15% by 2013</p> <p>Encourage the 1000 youth into agriculture by 2017</p> <p>Improve extension services and make it accessible to 2,000 farmers by 2017</p> <p>Minimize post-harvest losses from 10% to 6% throughout the district by 2017</p> <p>Reduce incidence of black pod disease in cocoa by 20% by 2015</p> <p>Educate 1,000 famers on improved methods of farming by 2017</p> <p>Establish 10 small scale cassava processing industries in the district by 2017</p> <p>Train 500 palm oil and palm kennel oil extractors to improve on palm oil and kennel oil extraction in the district by 2016</p> <p>Organize sensitization programmes on Ebola throughout the district by 2016</p>	<p>Production and productivity levels increased by 2013</p> <p>Fish farming increased by 15%</p> <p>1,000 youth in agriculture</p> <p>2,000 farmers accessing extension services</p> <p>Post-harvest losses reduced from 10% to 6%</p> <p>Incidence of black pod disease reduced by 20%</p> <p>1,000 farmers using improved methods of farming</p> <p>10 small scale cassava processing industries established</p> <p>500 palm oil and palm kennel oil extractors trained by 2016</p> <p>Awareness raised on Ebola pandemic</p> <p>Anti-rabies campaign organized</p> <p>Promote farming annually</p> <p>Improve on work efficiency</p> <p>Reduction in child labor</p>	<p>DA record</p> <p>Training records</p> <p>DADU records</p> <p>Equipment list of DADU</p> <p>GES records</p>	<p>Availability of resource personnel</p> <p>Majority of the people will with participate in the development projects.</p> <p>Adequate funds available</p>

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Organize mass anti-rabies campaign districtwide throughout the plan period</p> <p>Organize farmers day celebration annually throughout the plan period</p> <p>Provide a standby power plant for the District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) by 2016</p> <p>Procure a photocopier machine for DADU by 2017</p> <p>Organize fora on child labor and gender mainstreaming in 20 larger communities by 2017</p> <p>Enhance monitoring and outreach programmes of DADU by 2017</p> <p>Ensure restoration of degraded forest by 10% by 2017</p>	<p>Improve on the performance of the agaric sector</p> <p>Restore degraded forest</p>		

**IV. Sustainable Partnerships Between Government And The Private Sector**

<p>Identify and develop 3 major Tourism potentials in the district as a means of job creation and revenue generation by 2015</p> <p>Establish 1 training center at the district capital for the development of skills of the youth and adult unemployed.</p> <p>Encourage the citizens to construct market sheds, stalls and lockable stores at Twifo Praso new market</p> <p>Encourage the private sector to construct and operate public baths, latrines under the supervision of the District Assembly</p> <p>Organize training workshops artisans and mechanics, carpenters and electricians, hairdressers and beauticians to improve their service delivery and increase production and standard of living.</p> <p>Develop the skills of hospitality industry operatives to make them effective and efficient in their field of work by 2017.</p>	<p>3 major tourism potential developed</p> <p>Youth development center established at the district capital</p> <p>Promote art and craft</p> <p>Improve infrastructure in the district</p> <p>Improve the capacity of artisans and mechanics organized</p> <p>Improved hospitality industry in the district 2013</p>	<p>Tourism records</p> <p>NBSS/BAC</p> <p>Training reports</p>	<p>Favorable weather conditions</p>
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**V. Developing The Human Resources For National Development**

Education			
<p>Increase access to education for children of school going age by 35 % and reduce school dropout rate from present rate of 10 % to 5 % by 2017</p> <p>Improve educational infrastructure by 20% by December 2013</p> <p>Increase access to Community Vocational Training for the youth from current rate of 30% to 50% by 2017</p> <p>Increase access to science education for girls by 20% by 2015</p> <p>Promote good health/environmental sanitation in 100 basic schools by 2017</p> <p>Strengthen and improve Education Planning and Management in 70 basic schools by 2016.</p> <p>Increase the provision of and accessibility to Text books/TLMs by 2016</p>	<p>Access to education increased by 35%</p> <p>Dropout rate reduced to 5%</p> <p>Educational infrastructure improved by 20%</p> <p>Access to vocational training increased from to 50%</p> <p>Increased access of science education for girls by 20%</p> <p>Improved environmental sanitation in 20 basic schools</p> <p>Improved SHC and PTA collaboration</p> <p>Improved teaching and learning in the district</p>	<p>GES records</p> <p>NBSS/BAC reports</p> <p>DWST/EHA records</p> <p>DA progress reports</p> <p>DA/GES records</p> <p>DHD reports</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>OPD records</p>	

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Provide basic schools & SHS without water and sanitation infrastructure facilities with the facilities Increase the beneficiary schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme to cover all public basic schools by 2017 Provide uniforms to all public basic schools by 2017	Potable water supply and improved environmental sanitation in schools All public basic schools under the GSFP by 2017 All public schools provides with uniforms		
Health			
Ensure that 60% of the rural poor have access to efficient health services by the year 2017 Improve staff accommodation by 10 % by the year 2016 Ensure sustained yearly coverage in immunization of not less than 98 % of children of under five years Reduce incidence of water borne and other environmental diseases from unsanitary practices and poor housing conditions by 2017 Reduce incidence of communicable and preventable diseases by 10 % by the year 2017 Improve on nutritional status of the people in the district especially children under 5 years and for the pregnant by 2017 Strengthen the manpower position in the health sector in the district by the year 2015 Improve EPI coverage by 20% and the community-based disease surveillance activities (IDSR) by 2015 Promote use of 2,500 ITN during pregnancy by 2017 Promote VCT and PMTCT by the end of 2017 Promote 98% acceptance of the people into the District Mutual Health Insurance by 2017	Access to health services of the rural poor increased 60% Staff accommodation improved by 10% Sustained yearly coverage of immunization 98% for children below 5years Reduction in waterborne diseases by 20% The incidence of communicable diseases reduced by 10% Nutritional status of children below 5years improved Increased no. health staff in the district EPI coverage improved by 20% Reduced incidence of malaria in pregnancy and children U5 VCT &PMTCT improved 98% of the population registered with NHIS	NBSS GES records Training reports DAC reports GHS reports	Majority of the people will participate in the development projects. Adequate funds available
Youth and Sports Development			
Develop 1 district sports stadium by 2017 Provide and develop 4 recreational centers / community centers by 2017 Provide adequate and appropriate sports and recreational equipment for distribution to schools and groups by 2017 Promote inter-district sporting activity amongst SHS and Voc./Tech. institute by 2017	Improve sporting activities 4 community centers developed Promote sports in schools Promote sport among districts	DA reports Field visits	Support from youth and sports ministry
Population Management			
Resource and strengthen the capacity of relevant departments / units such as the Statistical, Birth and Death, DWST and DPCU to collect, analyse and disseminate population and other statistical data Increase access to reproductive health services by 15% by 2017	Institutions strengthened and resourced work efficiently Access to reproductive health services improved by 15%		

## VI. Transparent And Accountable Governance

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Strengthen DA and sub structures to elicit and increase local participation in decision-making by 2017</p> <p>Improve locally generated revenue by 10% by 2017</p> <p>Encourage and strengthen traditional authorities in local governance</p> <p>Enhance gender equity and improve advocacy for women in family, community and public life</p> <p>Promote effective participation of women in local governance and decision making at all levels</p> <p>Create environment for protection of children and enroll them in basic and vocational institution whilst others will be put into apprenticeship training</p>	<p>Improved infrastructure facilities for DA and sub-district structures</p> <p>IGF improved by 10% by 2017</p> <p>Improved local governance</p> <p>Gender parity at the local level</p> <p>Women actively involved in local governance and decision making</p> <p>Right of the child protected</p>	<p>F&amp;A reports</p> <p>Receipts and reports</p> <p>Minutes and reports</p> <p>F&amp;A Reports</p> <p>DA reports</p>	<p>Majority of the people will with participate in the development projects.</p> <p>Adequate funds available</p>
Cross Cutting Issues			
<p>Promote effective participation of women in governance at local level by 20% by 2017</p> <p>Create public awareness on domestic violence, human trafficking</p> <p>Embark on public education and information dissemination on human rights, child labor, and child trafficking quarterly every year throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Educate 50% of the youth on the contents of the constitution by 2016</p> <p>Equip and support the police and other security agencies to operate effectively.</p> <p>Increase Births and Deaths registration by 20% by 2017</p> <p>Increase public participation in decision making</p> <p>Operate a transparent System by encouraging participatory planning and implementation of assembly projects and programmes</p> <p>Strengthen the Human and Institutional Capacity of women groups at the local level by 2016.</p> <p>Improve Women’s access to ICT training under youth employment programme by 2017</p> <p>Facilitate the empowerment of 150 youth women peer educators through effective dissemination of HIV/AIDs information by 2015</p> <p>Sensitize 5,000 community members on HIV/AIDs by 2017</p> <p>Promote health and responsible lifestyles among women and encourage behavior change among all women in the district.</p> <p>Eliminate child labor and human trafficking in the district by 2016</p> <p>Intensify campaign against HIV/AIDs new infections and provide home-based care for PLWHA</p> <p>Educate public on good environmental management</p>	<p>Increased participation of women in governance at the local level by 20%</p> <p>Improve child protection</p> <p>Awareness of the public on human rights</p> <p>50% of the youth educated on the constitution</p> <p>Improve security in the district</p> <p>Births and deaths registration increased by 20%</p> <p>Active involvement of the public in decision making</p> <p>Improved Transparency and accountable district Assembly</p> <p>Women empowered</p> <p>Improved women access to ICT</p> <p>150 women peer educator empowered</p> <p>Awareness of 5000 community members raised</p> <p>Worst forms of child labor eliminated</p> <p>HIV/AIDS campaigns intensified</p> <p>Improved environmental sanitation</p>	<p>Training records</p> <p>Sensitization reports</p> <p>Police and other security records</p> <p>Birth and Death records</p> <p>DA reports</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>DCLPC &amp; CCLPC reports</p>	<p>Majority of the people will with participate in the development projects.</p> <p>Adequate funds available</p>
VII. Reducing Poverty And Income Inequalities			
<p>Facilitate access to vocational and employable skills for 200 vulnerable and excluded groups such as the</p>	<p>The capacity of 200 vulnerable groups developed</p>	<p>DSW records</p>	<p>Majority of the people will with</p>

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
physically challenged and persons living with HIV/AIDS by 2017 Empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development of the district by 2017 Assist 100 entrepreneurs to improve finishing and packaging of their produce by 2013 Equip 80 young Adults (women) with basic entrepreneurial skills by 2017 Identify and register the vulnerable and excluded in the district by 2015 Support 1,300 women in Agriculture by 2017 Facilitate and support Micro Credit and Small loans to 700 women to expand their businesses by 2017 Provide leisure and recreational equipment for 10 children Institutions by 2017 Promote and protect the Human Rights of women and children through public education by 2017. Facilitate the promotion of Family Life Education among the youth by 2017	Women empowered to contribute meaningfully to development 100 entrepreneurs assisted 80 young adults equip with entrepreneurial skills Improved support for the vulnerable and excluded 1300 women in agaric supported Expanded businesses of 700 women Leisure improved in 10 children institutions Rights of women and children protected Responsible life of the youth ensured	DADU reports NBSS/BAC records DSW	participate in the development projects. Adequate funds available Increased IGF

**EXPECTED OUTPUT**

**I. Improvement And Sustenance Of Macroeconomic Stability**

Commission revenue collectors recruited District taskforce for revenue mobilization established Receipt books made available Revenue Collectors monitored Existing market Rehabilitated Two security guards recruited at the new market Revenue collectors trained Micro economic activities Registered and licensed Twifo Praso Lorry park constructed Computerized data-base established	Commissioned revenue collectors working by 2015 Revenue taskforce in place Receipts books available Improved revenue generation Market center secured Improved revenue generation Number of micro economic activities in the district known Congestion eased at the station Easy access to data	Recruitment list , bonded forms and reports Stores ledger DA monitoring reports Training reports List of micro economic activities in the district Contract documents Database in use	Interest of the people in revenue collection Availability of funds Timely release of funds especially the DACF Low IGF
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**II. Expanded Development Of Production Infrastructure**

Feeder roads rehabilitated 20 km town roads constructed and tarred 10 km storm drains constructed in the district 600 faulty electric bulbs rehabilitated and replaced Communities without electricity mapped out Use of energy saving bulbs promoted Increased access to 40 communities without electricity Extended electricity to new areas in 20 communities Roads in 30 communities constructed and reshaped ICT centers in 20 JHS established 200 communities sensitized on good environmental sanitation	Accessible feeder roads Accessible town roads at Twifo Praso Reduced power outages and improved electricity supply Number of communities without electricity known 200 communities hooked to national grid Access of newly built area in 20 communities to electricity Roads in 30 communities 20 JHS with ICT centers	Engineers report DWD report DWD report DA progress reports ECG Reports Field visits M&E reports List of newly built areas of 20 communities with electricity Engineer's report GES records Sensitization reports	Majority of the people will with participate in the development projects. Adequate funds available
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Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
60 boreholes and hand dug wells constructed 60 boreholes rehabilitated Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Piloted in 20 communities Fund for target subsidies for household latrine construction for the poor and vulnerable instituted 50 institutional KVIP latrines constructed District Data-Base System (DDS) on street naming and house numbering established Fee-based waste management piloted in Twifo Praso, Mampong and Morkwa	Improved environmental sanitation in 200 communities Potable water provided for 100 communities and improved health status Improved environmental sanitation in 20 communities Increased in household latrines and improved sanitation Improved environmental sanitation in 50 institutions Better access to roads and identification of houses Improved waste management in 5 communities	Contract records DA records DWST/EHA records EHA reports	

**III. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization And Agro-Based Industrial Development**

Agro-chemicals provided to 500 farmers at a subsidized price 5 fish farms supported to establish their farms 100 vegetable farmers supported with inputs and technical assistance 10 small scale cassava processing industries established 1,000 farmers trained on improved farming methods 500 palm oil and palm kernel oil extractor trained to improve their activities Sensitization programmes on Ebola organized in the district Districtwide Anti-rabies campaign organized Farmers day celebration organized yearly Standby power plant procured for DADU Photocopier machine procured for DADU Tree planting and woodlot development supported in 10 communities and 50 schools in the district 1 double cabin 4x4 pick-up Procured for DADU	500 farmers with improved farm inputs 5 fish farmers with DA support 100 vegetable farmers with improved inputs and technical assistance Increase in small scale industry 1000 farmers using improved farming methods 500 palm oil and palm kernel oil with improve activities Public awareness raised on the pandemic Influenza H1N1 Dogs given anti-rabies vaccines Farmers day celebrated Trees planted in 10 communities and woodlots established in 50 schools DADU equipped to work effectively	Annual and quarterly reports DA record Training records DADU records Equipment list of DADU GES records	Availability of human resources Favorable weather conditions to undertake construction
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**IV. Sustainable Partnerships Between Government And The Private Sector**

Potential tourism investors given incentives Integrated community centers for employable skills Rural entrepreneurship an artisan project developed to provide capital and technical support to potential businesses Artisans organized into district associations, capacity built and related support given The skills in hospitality industry developed	Investments in tourism sector Integrated community center for improved entrepreneurship in the district successfully established District association of artisans formed Improved skills of those in the hospitality industry	Tourism records NBSS/BAC Training reports	
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**V. Developing the human resources for national development**

Education
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Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>100 Teacher’s table and chairs, 1,500 dual desks and 50 cupboards provided for deprived schools</p> <p>8 Pre-school constructed</p> <p>10 teachers quarters constructed</p> <p>SME programmes supported</p> <p>Water and sanitation infrastructure facilities provided for basic schools and JHS</p> <p>12 primary schools rehabilitated</p> <p>8 JHS rehabilitated and constructed</p> <p>4 community libraries constructed and equipped with books and teaching aids</p> <p>100 health/environmental sanitation clubs formed in basic schools</p> <p>3 Vocational Training Centers constructed</p> <p>Beneficiary basic schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme increased to cover all public basic school in the district</p> <p>Uniforms provided for all public basic schools</p> <p>150 bicycles and 10 motorbikes provided for teachers and circuit supervisors respectively</p> <p>300 brilliant but needy students provided with scholarships</p> <p>Cash and material support provided for 10 teachers per year for outstanding performance</p> <p>Bye-laws enacted to prevent schoolchildren from attending video show, funeral, and spinning shows</p> <p>45 % of the youth Supported to obtain entrepreneurial skills to limit their vulnerability to sexual activities for financial and other material gains</p> <p>Yearly fun games for the youth supported</p> <p>Private Sector, Civic Society Organizations and Development Partners involvement in the development of education in the district</p> <p>Gender equality promoted in enrolment &amp; retention</p> <p>Girls Clubs formed in 30 upper Primary schools</p>	<p>100 teacher’s table and chairs, 1500 dual desks and 50 cupboards provided for schools</p> <p>Increased access to pre-school</p> <p>Teacher’s retained in the district</p> <p>Improved SME Programmes</p> <p>Potable water supply and improved sanitation in schools</p> <p>Improved access to education</p> <p>Improved environmental sanitation</p> <p>Increase access to vocational training</p> <p>Improved access to education</p> <p>Improve the quality of education in the district</p> <p>300 brilliant but needy students assisted</p> <p>Improved teaching and learning in the district</p> <p>School children banned from attending video shows and funerals activities</p> <p>45% youth with entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>Improve the health of the youth</p> <p>Active participation of the private sector institutions in education</p> <p>Gender equality in school enrolment</p> <p>Improved girl child education</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>GES records</p> <p>NBSS/BAC</p> <p>DWST/EHA records</p> <p>DA/GES records</p> <p>NBSS</p> <p>No. of NGOs and development partners</p>	
Health			
<p>8 Community Based Health Planning and Services Centers (CHPS) established in the district</p> <p>One (Residential Accommodation for DHMT Director and two nurses at Twifo Praso constructed</p> <p>Private sector and NGO involvement in health delivery promoted in the very deprived communities.</p> <p>2,500 ITN distributed to pregnant women and children U5</p> <p>100 CBS train in disease detection and management</p> <p>Programmes on behavioral Change communication on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention intensified in educational institution</p> <p>Counseling services provided at the district hospital throughout the period</p>	<p>Increase in access to healthcare and infrastructure in the district</p> <p>Improved staff accommodation for GHS</p> <p>Increase in Private sector involvement in health delivery</p> <p>Reduction on the incidence of malaria</p> <p>100 CBS trained</p> <p>Awareness on HIV/AIDS and STDs raised</p> <p>Reduce HIV/AIDS new infections</p> <p>Improved counselling &amp; testing</p>	<p>GHS records</p> <p>GHS records</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>DAC reports</p> <p>GHS reports</p>	

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
50 midwives and counselors trained to handle VCT patient Community durbars on reproductive health organized 90% of the total population registered for the NHIS	Awareness raised on reproductive health Improved access to healthcare delivery services		
<b>Youth and Sports Development</b>			
1 stadium developed in the district Community centers for recreational and cultural purposes constructed Inter and intra friendly sporting activities promoted among the youth	Improved sporting activities in the district Promotion leisure and culture	GES DA reports	
<b>Population Management</b>			
Institutions and units strengthened and resourced are more proactive in managing population issues Education on population and development issues intensified Information and access to reproductive health services including family planning expanded	Improved activities of institutions in population management Awareness raised on population and development Awareness of the people on birth spacing	F&A reports	
<b>VI. Transparent And Accountable Governance</b>			
<b>Revenue Generation</b>			
Data on potential rate / taxpayer and other economic sectors compiled All properties in the district re-evaluated Comprehensive public education on tax payment embarked Commission revenue collectors recruited and trained Vigorous Tax Education Programme at Arise and Spark FM done Half-yearly Meeting with economic groups example GPRTU, Market Women, saw millers, Carpenters, store owners, dressmakers. etc. on the need to pay tax done Award Scheme for best Revenue Collectors instituted 5 Markets rehabilitated and reconstructed Administration Block rehabilitated and refurbished Offices rented, furnished and one Administrative Assistant for each of the 8 offices recruited	Data on revenue items Valuated properties Increase in tax payment Revenue collectors recruited Public awareness on tax Involvement of the economic groups in tax payment Outstanding revenue collectors awarded Improve market infrastructure Improve office accommodation Improve staff accommodation Reduced work load of 8 officers	Receipts and reports Minutes and reports F&A Reports DA reports	
<b>Cross Cutting Issues</b>			
Women empowered to assume leadership roles at the community level public awareness on Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking Laws raised 50% of the Youth educated on the contents of the constitution The police and other security agencies equipped and supported to operate effectively Awareness created on births and Deaths registration	Number of women participating in public decision making Children’s right protected Awareness of the people on their rights Awareness of the youth on the constitution raised Improve security in the district	Training records Sensitization reports Police and other security records Birth and Death records DA reports Training reports	

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
The general public sensitized to participate fully in decision making 150 youth women peer educators trained on HIV/AIDS 5000 community members sensitized on HIV/AIDS Child labor and human trafficking reduced in the district	Increased birth and death registration Increased citizens participation in decision making 150 youth women peer educators trained Child labor and human trafficking reduced	DCLPC & CCLPC report	

**VII. Reducing Poverty And Income Inequalities**

200 vulnerable and excluded trained in batik tye & dye Women Associations formed to increase their access to credit facilities. 100 entrepreneurs Assisted to improve finishing and packaging of their produce The vulnerable and excluded in the district identified and registered 1,300 women in Agric provided with inputs 160 women supported with Micro Credit loans to expand their businesses leisure and recreational equipment provided for 10 children Institutions	200 vulnerable and excluded trained Increase in women access to credit facilities Improvement in the activities of 100 entrepreneurs Improved access of the Vulnerable and excluded to support 1300 women using improved agric inputs 700 women assisted with Micro Credit Loans Improved leisure activities in 10 children institutions	NBSS/BAC record/DSW DSW records DADU reports NBSS/BAC records DSW	Accessibility of target communities
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ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES		
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**I. Improvement And Sustenance Of Macroeconomic Stability**

Recruitment of commissioned revenue collectors Establish district taskforce for revenue mobilization Provision of receipt books Monitoring of revenue collectors Rehabilitation of existing market Recruitment of two security guards at the market Training of revenue collectors Registration & licensing of micro economic activities Construction Twifo Praso Lorry park Establish computerized data-base	Cost of recruitment 500 Cost of establishing task force 500 Receipt books 1,000 Fuel 300 Rehabilitation 3,000 Security guards 50 Training 1,200 Registration 1,,000 Lorry park 4,000 Database 1,500	Programme Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers	Utilization of provided infrastructure
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**II. Expanded Development Of Production Infrastructure**

Rehabilitate of feeder roads Construct and tar 20km town roads Construct 10km storm drains in the district Rehabilitate and replace 600 faulty electric poles Map out communities without electricity Distribute 2500 energy saving bulbs Increase access to 100 communities without electricity	Feeder roads 2000 Town roads 8,000 Storm drains 1,500 Electric poles 30,000 Community mapping 1,000 Energy saving bulbs 2,500 Electricity 10,000 Extension of electricity 2,000	Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports Invoices Receipts	Utilization of provided infrastructure
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Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Extend electricity to newly built areas in 20 communities Construction and reshaping of roads in 30 communities Establish ICT centers in 20 JHS Sensitize 200 communities on good environmental sanitation Construction and rehabilitation of 100 Boreholes and hand dug wells Rehabilitate 60 boreholes Pilot community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 20 communities institute a fund to provide target subsidies for household latrine construction for the poor and vulnerable Construct 50 institutional KVIP latrines Street naming and house numbering for District Data-Base System (DDS) Pilot fee-based waste management in Twifo Praso, Mampong, Morkwa	Roads 1,500 ICT Centers 10,500 Sensitization 6,000 Sanitary tools Funds 5 base maps 50,000 Refuse containers	Payment vouchers  Field visits  Equipped/operational ICT Centers Receipts Reports  Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	

**III. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization And Agro-Based Industrial Development**

provide agro-chemicals to farmers at a subsidized price Support the establishment of 5 fish farms in the district Support for 100 vegetable farmers Establish 10 small scale cassava processing industries Train 1000 farmers on improved methods of farming Train 500 palm oil and palm kernel oil extractor to improve their activities Organize sensitization programmes on the pandemic influenza H1N1 in the district Organize anti-rabies campaign districtwide Organize farmers day celebration yearly Provide standby power plant for DADU Provide photocopier machine for DADU Support tree planting and woodlot development in 10 communities and 50 schools in the district Procure 1 Double cabin 4x4 pick-up for DADU	Agro chemicals Fingerlings Starter socks Technical support Training materials Funds Funds and prizes items Funds Contract documents Seedlings	Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure
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**IV. Sustainable Partnerships Between Government And The Private Sector**

Provide incentives to potential tourism investor Establish integrated community centers for employable skills to provide resources and offer technical support for SMEs Develop and implement a rural entrepreneurship and artisan project to provide capital and technical support to potential business. Institute constructional projects in town/urban roads drainage & environmental sanitation system.	Brochures Workshops Funding Funds Training manuals Funds	Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure
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Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Organize artisans into District Associations to access capacity building and related support. Provide skill development through training for those in the hospitality industry			
<b>V. Developing The Human Resources For National Development</b>			
<b>Education</b>			
Provide 100 Teacher’s table and chairs, 1,500 dual desks and 50 cupboards to very deprived schools Construction of 20 Pre-school Development Centers Construct 10 teachers quarters Provide support for SME programmes Provide water and sanitation infrastructure facilities to basic schools and JHS without them Rehabilitate and re-construct 60 primary schools Rehabilitate and construct 20 JHS Construct and equip 4 community libraries with books and teaching aids Form 100 health/environmental sanitation clubs in basic schools Construct 3 Vocational Training Centers Increasing beneficiary basic schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme all public basic school Provide uniforms for all public basic schools Provide 150 bicycles and 10 motorbikes to teachers and circuit supervisors respectively. Provide scholarship for 300 brilliant but needy students Provide cash and material support for 10 teachers per year for outstanding performance Enact bye- laws to prevent schoolchildren from attending video show, funeral, and spinning shows Support 45 % of the youth to obtain entrepreneurial skills to limit their vulnerability to sexual activities for financial and other material gains Promote yearly fun games for the youth Encourage the private sector, Civic Society Organizations and Development Partners to participate in the development of education in the district Promote gender equality in enrolment and retention Promote the formation of Girls Clubs and the use of the Role model in 30 upper Primary schools	Funds Brochures Workshops Funding Funds Funds Training manuals	Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure
<b>Health</b>			
Establish six Community Based Health Planning and Services Centers (CHPS) in the district Construct one Residential Accommodation for District Director and two nurses at Twifo Praso Promote private sector and NGO involvement in health delivery, particularly in the very deprived communities.	Funds	Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Distribute 2,500 ITN to pregnant women and children under 5 years Train 100 CBS in disease detection and management Intensify programmes on behavioral Change communication on HIV/AIDS and STD prevention in educational institution Provide counseling services at the district hospital Train 50 Midwives and counselors to handle VCT patients Organize community durbars on reproductive health Register about 90% of the total population for the NHIS			
Youth and Sports Development			
Acquire land and develop 2 stadia for the district Provide community centers for recreational and cultural purposes Promote inter and intra friendly sporting activities	Equipment	Reports Invoices Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure
Population Management			
Identify strengthen and resource the institutions and units to be more proactive in managing population issues Intensify education on population and development issues Expand information and access to reproductive health services including family planning.	Fuel Canopies Plastic chairs Funds	Reports Invoices Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure
VI Transparent And Accountable Governance			
Organize orientation and training workshop for Assembly members and substructures Ensure the operationalization of the sub-structures Facilitate participation of traditional authorities, civil society organizations and females in local governance Inclusion of citizen in the budget preparation process Compile data on potential rate/ taxpayer and other economic sectors. Revaluation of all properties in the district Embark on comprehensive public education on tax collection. Recruit and train commission collectors Vigorous Tax Education Programme at Arise and Spark FM Half-yearly meeting with economic groups (GPRTU, Market Women, saw millers, Carpenters, store owners, dressmakers) on the need to pay tax Institute an Award Scheme for best Revenue Collectors every year throughout the plan period. Rehabilitate and reconstruct markets	Funds Equipment Fuel Canopies Plastic chairs Training manuals	Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	Utilization of provided infrastructure

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Rehabilitation and refurbishment of the Administration Block. Rent offices, furnish and recruit one Administrative Assistant for each of the 5 Area Councils			
Cross Cutting Issues			
Empower women to assume leadership roles at community level Establishment of 2 Child Panels Create public awareness on Domestic Violence, Human Trafficking Laws Educate 50% of the Youth on the contents of the constitution Equip and support the police and other security agencies to operate effectively Create awareness on births and Deaths registration Sensitize the general public to participate fully in decision making Train 150 youth women peer educators on HIV/AIDS Sensitize 5000 community members on HIV/AIDS Eliminate child labor and human trafficking		Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	

VII. Reducing Poverty And Income Inequalities

Train 200 vulnerable and excluded in batik tye and dye Organize women into groups to increase their access to credit facilities Assist 100 entrepreneurs to improve finishing and packaging of their produce Identify and register the vulnerable and excluded Provide inputs for 1,300 women in agriculture Facilitate and support micro credit loans to 160 women to expand their businesses Provide leisure and recreational equipment for 10 children Institutions	Funds Training manuals Funds	Reports Invoices Receipts Payment vouchers Contract documents Evaluation reports Progress reports	
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## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The strategies to achieve the objectives stated in the previous sector can be grouped into development programmes for implementation by the district departments and Units.

#### 4.1 IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

##### 4.1.1 MONETARY POLICY MANAGEMENT

- Ensure price exchange stability
- Deepen the capital market
- Create a more diversified financial sector and improve access to financial services

##### 4.1.2 FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT

- Improve fiscal resource mobilization
- Improve public expenditure management
- Promote effective debt management
- Institute mechanisms to manage external shock

#### 4.2 EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE

##### 4.2.1 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply
- Ensure efficient management of the energy sector

##### 4.2.2 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL

- Integrate Land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision
- Create a vibrant Investment and performance based management environment that maximize benefits for public and private sector investors
- Develop and implement comprehensive and integrated policy, governance and institutional frameworks
- Ensure sustainable development in the transport sector
- Develop adequate human resources and apply new technologies

##### 4.2.3 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

- Promote the application of science, technology and innovation in all sectors of the economy
- Strengthen the appropriate institutional framework to promote the development of science and technology research

- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements to support socio-economic development
- Enhance the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management

#### **4.2.4 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

- Structured urban development
- Promote integrated urban planning development
- Promote a generative support between town/city and its hinterlands
- Promote urban infrastructure development and provision of basic services
- Promote integrated urban planning development
- Promote a generative support between town/city and its hinterlands
- Promote urban infrastructure development and provision of basic services
- Promote functional relationship between towns and cities
- Promote and facilitate private sector participation in disaster management (e.g. flood control systems and coastal protection)

#### **4.2.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

- Create an enabling environment that would enhance the development of the potentials of rural areas as a measure to check out migration
- Facilitate the proper utilization of rural and peri-urban lands
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of key natural resources that support the development of rural areas

#### **4.2.6 SHELTER**

- Increase access to safe and affordable shelter
- Create an effective and efficient institutional framework to that effect
- Provide relevant opportunities for enhanced participation of the private sector
- Sensitize the public about the qualities and/or advantages of local building materials
- Improve institutional and legal frameworks
- Improve the human resource and logistical support base of institutions in the sector
- Facilitate sustainable land development

#### **4.2.7 SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION**

- Prevent the occurrence of new slums

#### **4.2.8 WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

- Accelerate the provision of adequate sanitation
- Improve environmental sanitation.
- Ensure sustainable financing of environmental sanitation services
- Provide potable water to needy communities and expand existing inadequate water supply

### **4.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Reduce risk associated with agriculture production
- Improve agriculture productivity by improving peasant farming
- Increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets
- Promote selected crop development for food security, export and to support industry
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income
- Promote fishery development for food security and income
- Improved institutional coordination for agricultural development

#### **4.3.1 AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong relationship to agriculture development
- Ensure the creation of an enabling environment to enhance industrial growth and provide the momentum to achieve global competitiveness
- Develop and encourage international technology transfers to foster research and development
- Decentralize industrial development to exploit the resource endowments of districts

#### **4.3.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE**

- Ensure the restoration of degraded natural resources
- Promote sustainable natural resource management
- Build the requisite institutions and strengthen the regulatory framework to ensure sustainable natural resource management and effective environmental governance

### **4.4 SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR**

#### **4.4.1 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**

- Enhance efficiency and accessibility of district markets
- Ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers
- Strengthen corporate competency and capacity to operate effectively and efficiently
- Enhance District Assembly and sub-district structures capacity for private sector and development partners policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
- Facilitate private sector access to capital
- Accelerated development of strategic sectors
- Empowering Ghanaian and other investors to expand and create new businesses

#### **4.4.2 GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

- Promote an enabling environment and effective regulatory framework for corporate management

#### **4.4.3 PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION, AND IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION IN SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- Promote and create productive employment opportunities in all sectors
- Adopt a national policy for enhancing productivity and income in both formal and informal sectors
- Implement a functional labor market information and statistics system to support relevant decision making
- Implement policies and strategies to strengthen social dialogue
- Implement policies and strategies to offer social protection for the vulnerable and excluded

#### **4.4.4 DEVELOPING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR JOBS AND REVENUE GENERATION**

- Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation, job creation and environmental management.
- Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income
- Promote sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage.

#### **4.4.5 PROMOTING THE CREATIVE INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- Develop and strengthen Ghana's creative economy in ways that would enable the nation to actively engage in the world trade in creative goods and services

### **4.5 DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **4.5.1 EDUCATION**

- Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge gender gap in access to education
- Improve access to quality education for people with disability
- Promote science and technical education at all levels
- Strengthen linkage between tertiary education and industry
- Mainstream issues of population, Family life education, gender, health, HIV/AIDS/STI, conflicts fire safety, road safety, Civic responsibility and human trafficking, environment, human rights in the school curriculum,
- Improve Management of Education service delivery

#### **4.5.2 YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT**

- Ensure a coherent institutional framework for youth development
- Promote sports development

#### **4.5.3 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

- Develop and retain Human Resource capacity at the district levels

#### **4.5.4 HEALTH**

- Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services
- Ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor
- Improve health infrastructure
- Strengthen efficiency in health service delivery
- Ensure improved maternal and child health care
- Control the incidence of malaria

#### **4.5.5 HIV/AIDS, STDS AND TB**

- Ensure the reduction of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB transmission, ensure its proper management and promote healthy lifestyle
- Improve mental health services delivery

#### **4.5.6 POPULATION MANAGEMENT**

- Ensure integration of population dynamics into all aspects of development planning at all levels
- Regularly improve demographic data base on population and development
- Create awareness on implication of population on development and support development of programmes on key emerging issues like urbanization, migration, the aged, girl-child education, the youth, persons with disability, HIV/AIDS etc.

### **4.6 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

#### **4.6.1 PROMOTING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AGENDA**

- Strengthen arms of governance and independent governance institutions
- Enhance civil society participation in governance
- Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process
- Promote the participation of state and non-state institutions in governance
- Encourage public-private participation in socioeconomic development
- Ensure transparency in the political process
- Ensure free, fair and credible elections
- Foster Civic Advocacy to nurture the culture of democracy

#### **4.6.2 STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION**

- Promote the growth and maturity of democracy
- Strengthen the capacity of District Assembly sub-structures, decentralized departments and government agencies for accountable, effective performance and service delivery
- Ensure political commitment to the implementation of Local Government Service Act
- Strengthen functional relationship between assembly members and citizens

- Integrate and Institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels
- Institutionalize district level planning and budgeting involving all stakeholders through a participatory process at all levels
- Modernize public expenditure management framework
- Accelerate the process involved in the devolution of power to the districts and sub structures
- Establish member of Parliament Constituency Development Fund
- Efficient internal revenue generation leading to financial autonomy of the districts
- Strengthen traditional rulers and religious leaders in local governance.
- Ensure transparency in fiscal decentralization

#### **4.6.3 PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS**

- Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient, timely, effective performance and service delivery
- Rationalize and define structures, roles and procedures for state and non-state actors
- Institutionalize the mainstreaming of sustainable development principles
- Deepen on-going Institutionalization and internalization of policy formulation, planning, and M&E system at all levels
- Strengthen Institutions to offer support to ensure social cohesion at all levels of society to engender peace and harmony for democracy

#### **4.6.4 PROMOTE WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

- Empower women and mainstream gender into the socio-economic development
- Review and enforce existing laws protecting women's rights and introduce new legislations to take care of existing gaps
- Introduce and strengthen gender budgeting
- Enhance women's access to economic resources.

#### **4.6.5 FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES**

- Promote transparency and accountability
- Strengthen and empower anti-corruption institutions

#### **4.6.6 ENHANCING RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE**

- Increase the capacity of the legal system to enhance speedy and affordable access to justice for all
- Strengthen the capacity of judges, lawyers, the police and para-legal staff in both public and private sectors to promote the rule of law

#### **4.6.7 ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY**

- Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection
- Strengthen the intelligence agencies to fight social and economic crimes

- Increase district capacity to ensure safety of life and property

#### **4.6.8 IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENT**

- Identify and equip the vulnerable and excluded with employable skills
- Facilitate equitable access to good quality and affordable social services
- Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm
- Eliminate child trafficking and child labor
- Effective public awareness creation on laws for the protection of vulnerable and excluded
- Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream societies
- Strengthen institutions responsible for enforcement of children's right
- Improve government commitment to international protocols and conventions, and their incorporation into national agenda
- Protect the rights and entitlements of children

#### **4.6.9 PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT**

- Strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for the development of national culture

#### **4.6.10 STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT**

- Accelerate economic and social integration with districts
- Improve government's commitment to international protocols and conventions and incorporate them into national laws
- Institute mechanism to manage external shocks

#### **4.6.11 PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING**

- Improve data base for policy formulation, analysis and decision making

#### **4.6.12 MANAGING MIGRATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Minimizing the negative impact and optimizing the potential impact of migration for Ghana's development

### **4.7 REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES**

#### **4.7.1 REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES**

- Promote income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, including women and food crop farmers
- Enhance access of the poor and vulnerable to social protection
- Reduce feminized poverty
- Reduce vulnerability and exclusion
- Reduce incidence of chronic poverty and intergenerational transfer of poverty

- Mitigate the impacts of rising food and oil prices and climate change on poor and vulnerable households

#### **4.7.2 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

- Bridge/reduce spatial and income inequalities in the district's development
- Coordinate on-going and emerging programmes for reducing poverty and inequalities in the district
- Coordinate the selection and development of special development areas

#### **4.7.3 STRENGTHENING PLANNING CAPACITIES AND COORDINATION FOR EFFECTIVE REDUCTION OF POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES**

- Enhance coordination of planning system for even development and resource allocation
- Harmonize on-going and emerging poverty reduction initiatives
- Strengthen spatial planning
- Coordinate donor supported initiatives in the district's poverty and inequality profile
- Curtail executive power to duplicate functions of existing planning institutions
- Resolve overlapping mandates of DA within the social and other sectors
- Review and rationalize decentralization of the social sector
- Strengthen capacity of DA for local economic planning and development, including social protection
- Establish approval procedure for budgetary allocations to DA
- Integrate monitoring for plan implementation and expenditure monitoring.

## CHAPTER FIVE

## 5. ACTION PLANS

Within the framework of the District Medium Term Development Plan objectives and activities have been lined up for implementation according to priorities identified, to form detailed annual action plans for each of the years 2014 to 2017.

## 5.1 THEMATIC ACTION PLANS 2014-2017

## 5.1.1 IMPROVEMENT AND SUSTENANCE OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

District goal	Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization
District objective	Ensure efficient mobilization of IGF by the year 2017

**Table 96: Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability 2014-2017**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Recruit commission revenue collectors	Districtwide	Collectors recruited					1,000		DA	
Establish a District Taskforce for revenue mobilization	Districtwide	District Taskforce exists					1,000		DA	
Provision of receipt books	Districtwide	Receipt books available					1,500		DA	
Monitoring of revenue collection	Districtwide	Monitoring reports exist					500		DA	
Rehabilitation of markets	Twifo Praso, Mampong and Agona	Markets rehabilitated					10,000	20,000	DA	DDF
Recruit two security guards	Twifo Praso New market	Security guards recruited					200		DA	
Train revenue collectors	DA Hall	Revenue collectors trained					1,500		DA	
Register and license business activities	Districtwide	Businesses Registered and licensed					1,000		DA	
Construction of lorry park	Twifo Praso	Roads tarred					10,000	20,000	DA	DDF

### 5.1.2 EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE

District goal	Provision of electricity, roads improved, healthy environment and potable water in all communities
District objective	To extend electricity to 60 communities construct roads and bridges as well as ensure that 40 communities have access to potable water by the year 2017

**Table 97: Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure 2014-2017**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Provision and extension of electricity	Districtwide	60 communities to receive provision and extension of electricity					2,000	400,000	DA	ECG, MOE
Construction and reshaping of feeder roads	Districtwide	Construction and Rehabilitation of Feeder roads in 30 communities					3,000	200,000	DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS	DA MRT
Construct 10 km storm drain	District capital	10 km storm drain constructed					3,000	12,000	DEPT OF FEEDER ROADS	DA MRT
Rehabilitate and replace 600 faulty bulbs	Districtwide	600 faulty bulbs replaced					4,000	6,000	DA	ECG
Tarring of 20 km town roads	Twifo Praso	20 km town roads tarred					5,000	10,000	DA	DA MRT
Extend electricity to 20 newly built areas	Districtwide	20 newly built areas have access to electricity					3,000	12,000	DA	ECG
Establish ICT centers in 8 JHS	Districtwide	8 ICT centers established					4,000	11,000	DA	GES
Sensitize 200 communities on good environmental sanitation	Districtwide	200 communities sensitized					2,000	4,000	DA	CWSA
Construct 60 new boreholes	Districtwide	60 boreholes constructed						540,000	CWSA	GC
Rehabilitate 20 broken down boreholes and hand dug wells	Districtwide	20 broken down boreholes and hand dug wells rehabilitated					10,000	60,000	DA	Donor support/LNGOs
Introduce CLTS in 20 communities as a pilot project	Districtwide	CLTS piloted in 20 communities						40,000	CWSA	Donor support/LNGOs

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Intensify the promotion of household latrines	Districtwide	Increase in the number household latrines and usage						40,000	CWSA	Donor support/LNGOs
Construct 50 institutional latrines	Districtwide	50 schools have institutional latrines						500,000		
Pilot fee-based waste collection	Twifo Praso, Mampong, Morkwa	Fee-based waste collection piloted					10,000		DA	Zoomlion
Street naming and house numbering	Districtwide	All streets named and houses numbered					40,000		DA	

### 5.1.3 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of agriculture development programme is to increase food production by modernization and agro-based and agricultural production in the District. Expected outputs are:

- Modernized technologies adopted
- Farm inputs made accessible
- Access to financial assistance improved

District goal	Construction of market centers and increasing food production level by modernization of agricultural agro-based industrial production
District objective	To construct open shed market with ware house for communities by 2017 and to improve farmer's knowledge in technology

**Table 98: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development 2014-2017**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Provide agro-chemicals to farmers at a subsidized price	Districtwide	Farmers have chemicals					20,000	20,000	MOFA	EU, CBRDP, development partners
Support the establishment of 5 fish farms	Districtwide	Fish farms established					10,000		DA	MoFA
Train 1,000 farmers on improved methods of farming	Districtwide	Farmers trained					2,000	5,000	DA	ILO/Decent Work Ghana Country Programme, REP
Support the establish 10 small scale palm oil and kernel oil extraction	Districtwide	Centers established					10,000	40,000	DA	MoFA ILO
Train 500 palm oil and kernel oil extractors to improve their activities	Districtwide	Extractors trained					5,000	10,000	DA, MOFA	ILO/Decent Work Ghana Country Programme, REP
Organize sensitization programme on Ebola disease	Districtwide	Communities sensitized					3,000		DA	MoFA
Organize Farmers Day celebration	Districtwide	Event organized					20,000		DA	
Move MOFA office to World Vision Resource center	Twifo Praso	MOFA office moved					2,000		DA	MoFA
Procure one (1) photocopier machine for DADU	Twifo Praso	Photocopier procured					2,000		DA	MOFA
Intensify extension services to farmers	Districtwide	Report					4,300		DA	MoFA
Support tree planting and woodlot development in 10 schools	Districtwide	Woodlots established					3,000		DA	MoFA
Procure one 4x4 pick-up for DADU	Twifo Praso	4x4 pick-up procured					50,000		DA	MoFA

#### 5.1.4 SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR

District goal	Encourage the formation of cooperative societies among artisans to improve development in the district
District objective	Formation of 2 cooperative societies

**Table 99: Sustainable Partnership between Government and Private Sector 2014-2017**

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Develop (3) major tourism potentials in the district	Districtwide	Tourism potentials developed					10,000	3,000	DA	Ministry of tourism
Establish one (1) training center for the skills of the youth	District capital	Skills training center established					10,000	20,000	NBSSI, Minerals Commission	DA
Organize training workshop for artisans in the district	District capital	Artisans trained						10,000	NBSSI, Minerals Commission	DA
Organize training for operatives of the hospitality industry	Twifo Praso	Training reports						1,500	NBSSI	DA
Encourage the citizens to construct market shed/stalls and lockable at Twifo Praso market	Twifo Praso	Market shed / stalls and lockable constructed						50,000	Private individuals	DA
Encourage the private sector to construct and operate public baths/latrines								80,000	Private individuals	DA

### 5.1.5 DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Education programme purpose is to provide well trained teachers with access to good accommodation, better teaching and learning materials in an enabling and studying, environment at all levels to improve education in the District. Expected Output are:

- Trained teachers employed
- Improvement to school infrastructure
- Improved teaching and learning materials.

The purpose of health programme is to provide and increase more health centers/clinics, staff and accommodation. Expected outputs are:

- Nurses employed
- Nurses quarters / bungalows provided
- Health centers / clinic construction

District goal	Promote and provide trained teachers, health centers and nurses with good accommodation, better teaching and learning materials in an enabling and studying environment at all levels to improve education in the district
District objective	Improve high educational standards by increasing quality teaching and learning by 20% and to provide two health centers by the year 2017

**Table 100: Developing the Human Resource for National Development 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Developing the Human Resource For National Development										
Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
<b>Education</b>										
Provide 100 teacher's table and chairs, 1,500 dual desk and 50 cupboards to deprived schools	Districtwide	100 teacher's table and chairs, 1,500 dual desk and 50 cupboards supplied					10,000	20,000	DA	EU CBRDP, Development Partners, GET-FUND
Construct 8 pre-schools	Districtwide	8 pre-schools constructed					100,000	200,000	DA	Development Partners,
Construct 10 teacher's quarters	Districtwide	10 teachers quarters constructed					30,000	270,000	DA	Getfund
Support SME Programmes	Districtwide	SME Programmes					10,000		DA	GES
Provision of 50 institutional KVIP latrines with hand washing facility	Districtwide	50 institutional KVIP latrines with hand washing facility					30,000	2,000	DA	GETFUND, Development Partners

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Developing the Human Resource For National Development

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Rehabilitate 12 primary classroom blocks	Districtwide	12 primary classroom blocks rehabilitated					20,000	50,000	DA	GETFUND, GES Development Partners
Rehabilitate 8 JHS classroom blocks	Districtwide	8 JHS classroom blocks rehabilitated					10,000	20,000	DA	Development Partners, Getfund
Construct 4 community libraries	Twifo Praso, Mampong, Wamaso and Agona	4 community libraries constructed					20,000	40,000	DA	
Form 100 health clubs in schools	Districtwide	School health clubs formed						2,000	DA	GES Development Partners
Construct 2 vocational centers	Mampong, Wamaso,	2 vocational centers constructed					40,000	40,000	DA	DDF
Increase the number of schools under the feeding programme by 12	Districtwide	No. of schools increased by 12						15,000	DA	GES GSFP
Distribute free school uniforms	Districtwide	Free school uniforms distributed							DA	GES free school uniforms programme
Support 300 brilliant but needy students	Districtwide	Students supported							DA	
Provide material and cash support for 10 teachers for outstanding performance	Districtwide	10 teachers supported for outstanding performance					20,000		DA	GES
Enact bye-laws to prevent school children from attending videos, funerals etc.	Districtwide	Bye-laws enacted					1,500		DA	
Train the youth on entrepreneurial skills	Districtwide	Youth trained						3,500	DA	NBSSI
Support the yearly organization of fun games	District capital	Yearly fun games organized					8,000		DA	GES
Form girls club in 30 upper primary schools	District capital	30 girls club formed					1,500		DA	GES

## Health

Construct 8 CHPS Compounds	District capital	8 CHPS Compounds constructed					60,000	1,000,000	DA	DDF GHS
Construct 1 residential accommodation for director and 2 nurses	Twifo Praso	Residential accommodation constructed					50,000	30,000	DA	DDF GHS

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Developing the Human Resource For National Development

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Distribute 2,500 ITN to pregnant women and children US	District capital	2,500 ITN distributed						25,000	GHS	Dev. Partners
Train 100 CBS disease detection and management	District capital	100 CBS trained						3,0000	GHS	Dev. Partners
Intensify programmes on behavior change on HIV and STDs in schools	District capital	Awareness on HIV and STDs						2,0000	GHS	Dev. Partners
Provide counseling services at district hospital	Twifo Praso	Counseling provided						3,0000	GHS	Dev. Partners
Train 50 nurses and midwives to handle VCT patients	Twifo Praso	50 nurses and midwives trained						2,500	GHS	Dev. Partners
Organize community durbars on reproductive health	District capital	Community durbars organized						2,000	GHS	Dev. Partners

## Youth And Sports Development

Develop one (1) stadium	Twifo Praso	Stadium developed							DA	
Construct 2 community centers for recreational and culture purposes	Mamong and Agona	2 recreational centers constructed						40,000	DA	
Promote inter and intra friendly sporting activities among schools	Districtwide	Sporting activities promoted								

## Population Management

Strengthen and resource institutions to better manage population issues	District level	Institutions strengthened and re-sourced						20,000	DA	GSS
Intensify education on population and development issues	Districtwide	Awareness on issues of population and development						3,000	DA	GSS NCCE ISD
Extend information on reproductive health services to the community level	Districtwide	Access to reproductive health increased						20,000	MOH	GSS NCCE ISD

### 5.1.6 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

District goal	Enhance good governance and civic responsibilities in the District
District objective	To strengthen the capacity of the District and departments by 10% by 2017

**Table 101: Transparent and Accountable Governance 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Public hearing of the activities of heads of departments	Twifo Praso	Public hearing organized					4,000		Civic Groups	DA
Increase revenue base of district assembly	Districtwide	Assembly's revenue base increased					1,000		DA	Development Partners
Ensure effective financial management practices	Districtwide	Financial management practices ensured					1,000		DA	Development Partners
Construction of Area Council offices accommodation	Districtwide	Offices constructed					200,000	30,000	DDF	DA, Development Partners
Strengthen Unit Committees	Districtwide	Unit committees strengthened					2,000	1,000	DA	Development Partners
Encourage town / village meeting at least once a year	Districtwide	Town / village meetings organized					2,000		DA	Communities, Civic Societies
Strengthen NCCE to play its mandatory role effectively	Twifo Praso	NCCE strengthened					3,000		NCCE	DA
Monitoring and evaluation of assembly projects	Districtwide	Projects monitored					10,000		DPCU	Communities
Rehabilitation of Judicial Service Office	Twifo Praso	Office rehabilitated					10,000		DA	Judicial service
Valuation and revaluation of assembly properties	Districtwide	Property valuation completed					10,000		Valuation board	DA
Organize orientation and training workshops for Assembly members and sub-structures	District Assembly hall	Orientation and training workshops organized					2,000		DA	
Facilitate the participation of TAs, CSO and females in local governance	District Wide	Participation of TA's and CSO in governance					1,500		DA	

### 5.1.7 REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES

District goal	Improve the living standards of women and empower the vulnerable and excluded in the District
District objective	Enhance the skills of women and public recognition of the vulnerable and excluded in the District

**Table 102: Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities										
Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
Train 200 vulnerable and excluded in batik tye & dye	Districtwide	Training done					1,000	3,000	DSW, Com. Dev.	DA
Form women associations to increase access to credit	Districtwide	Women associations exist					1,000		DSW, Com. Dev.	DA
Identify and register the vulnerable and excluded	Districtwide	Identified and registered					1,000		DSW, Com. Dev.	DA
Facilitate provision of credit facilities to 160 women	Districtwide	Access to credit								

### 5.1.8 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

**Table 103: Cross Cutting Issues 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Cross Cutting Issues										
Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
Empower women to assume leadership roles at the community level	Districtwide	Women empowered					1,000	3,000	DSW, Com. Dev.	DA
Create awareness on domestic violence and human trafficking laws	Districtwide	Awareness raised					1,000	3,000	DSW, Com. Dev.	DA
Create awareness on the constitution of Ghana	Districtwide	Awareness raised					1,000	3,000	NCCE	DA
Public sensitization to actively participate in decision making	Districtwide	Public sensitized					1,000	3,000	NCCE	DA
Create awareness on birth and death registration	Districtwide	Awareness raised						3,000	Birth & Death Registry	DA

## 5.2 DEPARTMENTAL ACTION PLANS 2014-2017

### 5.2.1 DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORATE

District goal	
District objective	

**Table 104: District Educational Directorate 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: District Educational Directorate

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
District Mock Examination	Districtwide	Examination					25,000		GES	DA
D.D.E. Monitoring	Districtwide	Monitoring organized districtwide					11,000		GES	
Monitoring of schools by C/S's	Districtwide	Schools monitored					7,000		GES	
Management training for heads / office staff	Districtwide	School heads and office staff trained					2,600		GES	
Rehabilitation of 20 schools	Districtwide	20 schools rehabilitated					69,000		GES	DA
SMC/PTA Training	Districtwide	SMCs/PTAs trained						19,000	GES	NGO's/DA
NALAP Training	Districtwide	Training done						29,640	GES	USAID
Reading Competition	Districtwide	Competition organized districtwide					9,600		GES	DA
SHEP Activities	Districtwide	SHEP organized districtwide						9,000	GES	DANIDA
D.E.O.C. Activities	Districtwide	D.E.O.C. organized districtwide					3,500		GES	DA
Organization of SEA test for schools	Districtwide	School test organized districtwide					6,500		GES	
STME clinics	Districtwide	STME clinics organized districtwide					40,500		GES	DA
INSET for new teachers	Districtwide	Inset done					8,500		GES	
SPAM	Districtwide	SPAM done						17,700	GES	I.L.O
ICT-training for teachers	Districtwide	Teachers have ICT knowledge					16,377		GES	
Training for private schools	Districtwide	Training done						2,600	GES	D.E.O
Monitoring girls in schools	Districtwide	Monitored					1,520			
Annual School Census	Districtwide	School census organized districtwide					4,500			

## 5.2.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

District goal	
District objective	

**Table 105: Community Development 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Community Development										
Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
Organize 24 mass meetings in 24 communities on government policies and interventions	Districtwide	24 meetings organized districtwide					15,652		TAMDA	
Organize 12 study group meetings under Adult Education Programmes in 4 study groups in 4 communities	Districtwide	12 study group meetings organized in 4 communities					6,052		TAMDA	
60 home visits in 6 selected communities to educate households on Ebola, home management and child right promotion and protection	Districtwide	60 home visits in 6 communities done					2,000		TAMDA	
Monitoring of children in 10 communities with the aim of eliminating worst forms of child labor and child trafficking	Districtwide	10 communities monitored on child labor, child labor reduced					8,000		TAMDA	
Monitoring of pipe systems, hand pumps and boreholes in all communities in the district	Districtwide	Water supply systems monitored districtwide					N/A		TAMDA	
Undertake a three-phased module in skills training and entrepreneur development among women and the youth in the district: <b>Module 1:</b> Basic record keeping for women and micro business operators <b>Module 2:</b> Working capital management <b>Module 3:</b> Marketing and customer Service	Districtwide	All three modules successfully done, youth and women have improved entrepreneur skills					15,000		TAMDA	
Formation of cooperative group made up of traders in the district	Districtwide	Functional cooperative in place					10,000		TAMDA	

### 5.2.3 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE - GENDER DESK SECTION

District goal	
District objective	

**Table 106: Gender Desk Section 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Department Of Social Welfare - Gender Desk Section

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead
Planning and organizing 3-days workshop for department heads on gender mainstreaming	Districtwide	Workshop organized					2000	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Organize 2-days workshop with 30 female assembly workers on gender mainstreaming	Districtwide	Workshop organized					2,580	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Training of 15 queen mother's on advocacy skills and gender issues (4 days)	Districtwide	15 queen mothers have improved advocacy skills					2,800	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Sensitize 35 communities on gender mainstreaming	Districtwide	35 communities sensitized					5,200	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Sensitize 30 communities and 10 women groups on the need for women to participate in general elections	Twifo Praso	35 communities and 10 women groups sensitized					6,000	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Organization of 2-days workshop for persons with disability groups on employment opportunities and community participation	Districtwide	Workshop organized					2,500	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Formation and inauguration of association of persons living with epilepsy	Districtwide	Association is active					980	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Monitoring of scholarship girls at Biriwa and Pamfokrom	Twifo Praso	Monitoring done					1,000	N/A	TAMDA	MGCSF
Sensitization of public on gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDs	Districtwide	Increased public awareness on gender and HIV					800		TAMDA	MGCSF
Radio talk show on gender mainstreaming	District	Talk show done					500		TAMDA	MGCSF
Empower women through business skills, support and increase the participation of women and disabled persons in agriculture	District	20 women have improved business skills					1,000		TAMDA	MGCSF

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Department Of Social Welfare - Gender Desk Section

Train female facilitors		Facilitors are trained					500		TAMDA	MGCSF
Improve quality of education in the district and increase enrollment of the girl child in schools	District	10% increase in enrollment rate of girls in schools					1,000		TAMDA	MGCSF
Ensure that gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDs incorporated into planning process	District	Gender and HIV issues are reflected in planning							TAMDA	MGCSF
Ensure that resources are being allocated to the benefit of all sections of population	District	Reduced exclusion of parts of the population							TAMDA	MGCSF
Ensure that women and disabled persons are involved in the local governance system	District	15% increase in the number of women who actively participate in public hearings and assembly elections					2,000		TAMDA	MGCSF

### 5.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT

District goal	
District objective	

**Table 107: Environmental Health and Sanitation 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Environmental Health And Sanitation Unit

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.
Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	Districtwide	6,400 Food vendors educated, screened and issued with health certificate					7,500		TAMDA	Ghana Health Service
Domiciliary inspection	Districtwide	28,000 Premises inspected					6,000		TAMDA	
Waste management and levelling of final disposal site	Districtwide	Waste generated managed and final disposal leveled					160,000		TAMDA	Zoomlion GH Ltd
Review of district environmental sanitation strategy and action plan (DESSAP)	DA	DESSAP reviewed					6,000		TAMDA	DPCU
Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 20 communities (5 communities per year)	20 selected communities	20 communities declared open-defecation-free					80,000		TAMDA	Assembly Members
Capacity building of staffs	DA	EHO's & Sanitation Guards trained					20,000		TAMDA	DPCU
Community health education and School health programme (basic schools)	Schools, premises, various communities in the district.	200 Community Health education and 100 school health programme carried out					10,000		TAMDA	GES, Assembly Members
Organized clean up exercise	Districtwide	Clean Up exercise organized					18,000		TAMDA	Assembly members
Sensitization on district assembly bye laws in the five area councils (20 communities, 5 communities per year)	20 selected communities	Communities sensitized on DA Bye Laws					3,500		TAMDA	Assembly members
Supervision of sanitary laborers	Districtwide	Sanitary laborers supervised					1,800		TAMDA	
Hotels, guesthouses and restaurants, sachet water factory inspection	Districtwide	Successfully inspected					1,500		TAMDA	Tourist Board, EPA
Slaughterhouse duties and meat inspection	Twifo Praso	Wholesome meat produced					1,300		TAMDA	Veterinary Service

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Environmental Health And Sanitation Unit

		for consumption							
Stakeholders meeting	DA	10 Stakeholders meeting held				2,200		TAMDA	
Acquisition of land for public cemetery	Twifo Praso	Land acquired for cemetery				200,000		TAMDA	
Monitoring and evaluation exercise on sanitation activities	Districtwide	Monitoring and evaluation on sanitation activities in 280 communities				4,000		TAMDA	
Staff meetings	Twifo Praso	48 monthly meeting held				-		TAMDA	
Control of stray animals	Districtwide	Stray animals arrested				5,000		TAMDA	
Prosecution of sanitary defaulters	Districtwide	People's attitude changed				2,000		TAMDA	Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service
Introduce door to door solid waste collection	Twifo Praso	200 dustbins distributed				50,000		TAMDA	Zoomlion GH Ltd
Encourage construction of house toilets	Districtwide	250 house toilets constructed				5,000		TAMDA	
Purchase of sanitary tools and equipment	Twifo Praso	Sanitary tools purchased				10,000		TAMDA	Zoomlion GH Ltd
1 laptop computer	Twifo Praso	1 Laptop purchased				1,500		TAMDA	
2 motorbikes	Twifo Praso	2 motorbikes procured				24,000		TAMDA	
Several chemicals for fumigation	Twifo Praso	Chemicals purchased				12,000		TAMDA	Zoomlion GH Ltd
One cesspit emptier	Twifo Praso	Cesspit Emptier procured				420,000		TAMDA	

### 5.2.5 INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT

District goal	Establish two way channel of communication between the government and the people
District objective	Provide accurate information on government policies to the people by means of audio-visual aids film and video shows and publications and sending feedback on the people's reaction to the government

**Table 108: Information Services 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: Information Services Department

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time schedule				Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
Mount public campaigns on national budget statement	Districtwide	Public campaign done					1,200		ISD, DA	
Provide equipment at official functions	Districtwide	Equipment provided					2,400	-	ISD, DA	Ministry of Communication
Mount Public Education on topical issues	Districtwide	Citizens are informed					1,800		ISD, DA	ISD
Publish DA's programmes and events on government portal	Districtwide	At least 6 articles per year published					-	-	ISD, DA	
Educate and inform the residents about programmes and policies of the DA	Districtwide	Citizens are aware of DA programmes and policies					240	-	ISD, DA	
Awareness creation of new policies, events and sensitive issues by street announcement	Districtwide	Citizens are aware of DA programmes and policies					120	-	ISD, DA	GIZ
Produce information brochures for the DA	Twifo Praso	5 brochures published and disseminated					-	1,200	ISD, DA	GIZ
Building a media archive on the development and history of the district	Twifo Praso	Media archive in place an being used					120	-	ISD, DA	GIZ
Create and maintain district website	Twifo Praso	Websites is in place and use					120	500	ISD, DA	
Organize 2 town hall meetings	Districtwide	2 Town hall meetings organized					1,000	1,000	ISD, DA	

### 5.2.6 SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

District goal	-
District objective	-

**Table 109: School Feeding Programme 2014-2017**

Action Plan 2014-2017: School Feeding Programme										
Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicator	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.
District Implementation Committee Meetings	District Assembly, Twifo Praso	Meeting held					5,500		DA, GSFP	Head Teachers, Cooks /Caterers Community Members Parent
Renovation of kitchen, canteen and polytank stand for 4 beneficiary schools	Kenkuase, Afosua, Brofoyedur & Kayeriku	Items renovated at 4 schools					4,500		TAMDA	Chiefs, community members
Screening exercise	District Assembly Hall, Twifo Praso	Screening exercise successfully organized					840		TAMDA	Health Directorate, Health Insurance Scheme
“My First Day at School Event”	Ntafrewaso Basic, Akweikrom DA Primary and Koto-kyir Basic	Event successfully organized					980		GSFP	Community members, head teachers, cooks, caterers
Immunization exercise	In all 8 beneficiary Schools	Immunization successfully organized						4,000	TAMDA	Health Directorate, head teachers, community members
Orientation exercise	Teachers Credit Union Hall, Twifo Praso	Orientation successfully organized					8,5000		District Implementation Committee, EH	Head teachers, caterers, Cooks
Monitoring Exercise	In all 8 beneficiary schools	Monitoring successfully organized					600		GSFP	Head teachers, caterers, cooks, opinion leaders

### 5.2.7 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide basic administrative service for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 110: Central Administration 2014-2017**

#### Action Plan 2014-2017: Central Administration

Activities	Time Schedule				Annual Budget In GH¢		Implementing Agencies	
	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.
Purchase of 2 double pick-ups for DA					110,000		DA	
Maintenance of office furniture					500		DA	MLGRD
Commission collectors					45,000		DA	MLGRD
Capacity building on identification of additional revenue items					30,000		DA	MLGRD
Rehabilitation of DA block					5,000		DA	
Construction of four 2-bedroom staff quarters					240,000		DA	
Maintenance and repairs of official vehicles					20,000		DA	
Ensuring clean and healthy environment for efficient performance					2,200		DA	MLGRD
Maintenance and repairs of office machines, equipment and electrical installations					35,000		DA	
Capacity Building for: Hon. Assembly members/substructures, Senior and Junior Staff					60,000		DA	GIZ, DANIDA, IDA, VNG
Landscaping of DA premises					15,000		DA	
Mechanization of borehole for the DA block					5,000		DA	GIZ
Preparation of budget					7,000		DA	MLGRD
Procurement of computers, A/C, stationery					50,000		DA	
Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities					2,750		DA	MLGRD
Environmental issues and epidemic					3,500		DA	Zoomlion/MLGRD
Health and sanitation					20,000		DA	MLGRD
Organization of Town Hall meetings					20,000		DA	GIZ
Local Government-Civil society engagement					50,000		DA	GIZ
Undertake monthly clean-up exercise in district					12,000		DA	Zoomlion
International trips					150,000		DA	VNG, Kochi (Japan)
Purchase sanitation tools and equipment					10,000		DA	MLGRD
Arts, Sports and Cultural programme					1,000		DA	MLGRD
Weekend special classes for zero % schools					20,800		DA	
National and cultural festivals					60,000		DA	GIZ
Disaster education and management					10,000		DA	VNG

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Central Administration

Activities	Time Schedule				Annual Budget In GH¢		Implementing Agencies	
	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.
Building material support for community Initiated Projects (CIP)					45,000		DA	
Consulting services					45,000		DA	MLGRD
Rural Electrification Project					40,000		DA	GTZ, Gov. of China
Counterpart funding: DWST operations, IDA Water and Sanitation, GSOP, REP/NBSSI, MSHAP					100,000		DA	IDA, ILO, IFAD, Wormerland
Sponsorship: Training Institution, Secondary and Tertiary Education					50,000		DA	
Outstanding Bill / Debt Protocol					150,000		DA	
ICT project for District Director of Education					3,500		DA	MLGRD
Documentation of DA property and acquisition of land					5,000		DA	
Reward and award hardworking staffs as a way of motivating them deliver better					6,000		DA	MLGRD
Training of DA staff on revenue collection and revenue data collection					7,400.00		DA	GIZ
Clearing of disposal site and desilting of choked gutters					14,000		DA	MLGRD
Train farmers on sustainable land management					5,380.00		DA	MLGRD
Monthly monitoring of assembly's projects					16,000		DA	MLGRD
Donation and awards					3,000		DA	MLGRD
Organize and participate in district STME					13,500		DA	MOE
Relocation of Sawmills and motor garage in the business center of Twifo Praso					250,000		DA	GTZ, VNG
Provide and settle financial charges for all official transactions					11,000			MLGRD
Minor repairs (ground and parks)					8,000		DA	MLGRD
Operationalization of the five sub-structures					5,000		DA	GIZ
Construction and maintenance of lorry park at Twifo Praso					450,000		DA	
Servicing of 13 DA air-conditioners					2,000		DA	MLGRD
Electricity and water charges					9,600		DA	MLGRD
Education endowment fund					11,000		DA	MLGRD
Compensation for land acquired for district hospital					70,000		DA	MLGRD
Rehabilitation of District Director of Education office					60,000		DA	MOE, MLGRD
Purchase of 40 vehicles tires					7,000.00		DA	MLGRD
Provide residential accommodation for staff					2,200		DA	MLGRD
Sponsorship of Masters students					20,000		DA	MLGRD

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Central Administration

Activities	Time Schedule				Annual Budget In GH¢		Implementing Agencies	
	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.
Maintain and repair residential buildings					10,000		DA	MLGRD
Training- Courses-Seminars-Conferences					58,000		DA	MLGRD
Purchasing of Agricultural inputs					80,000.00		DA	MLGRD
P. M. allowance					1,800		DA	MLGRD
Supply of 1,500 school desks					200,000		DA	MLGRD
Construction of eight 6-unit classroom blocks and 16 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities					3,650,000		DA	MOE, MLGRD
Tree planting to protect the environment					50,000		DA	MLGRD
Undertake contract printing and photocopying to enhance the efficiency of MoFA office					600		DA	MoFA
Impounding of stray animals					500		DA	MoFA
Farmers Pension Scheme					23,000		DA	
Mass Spraying gang (CMSG)					75,000		DA	
Farmers Education					4,000		DA	
Construct 50 institutional latrines (6-seater)					250,000		DA	
Fumigation in 4 communities					10,000		DA	MLGRD
Train farmers on the good husbandry and sustainable land management practices					5,000		DA	MOFA
Procure and fix 1,000 ITN in dwelling places annually					5,000		DA	MLGRD
Sensitization programme on H1N1					10,000		DA	
Provide Hotel accommodation for staff as they travel outside the district on official duties					7,000		DA	MLGRD
Procure logistics for the works department					7,500		DA	MLGRD
National forestation programme					61,000		DA	
Construction and rehabilitation of CHPS Clinic					77,000		DA	
Train/Coaching of Area council administrators					19,000		DA	MLGRD
Street Naming Project (Districtwide)					15,000		DA	
Provide materials & logistics such as stationery, printed materials, office facilities and supply to enhance performance of MoFA office					5,300		DA	MoFA
Up-keep of residency					8,000.00		DA	MLGRD
Value books					20,000.00		DA	MLGRD
Training of staff of Town and Country Planning Department					2,000		GIZ	MLGRD
Support for brilliant but needy children					30,000			
Provide staff with other allowances such as motorbikes					20,000		DA	GIZ
Fuel for official vehicles					1,512		DA	MLGRD
Secondary / Technical Institution (Morkwa)					50,000		DA	

## Action Plan 2014-2017: Central Administration

Activities	Time Schedule				Annual Budget In GH¢		Implementing Agencies	
	14	15	16	17	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.
Maintain office and fixtures					3,200		DA	MLGRD
Training of 10 or more female facilitators					2,100		DA	GIZ
Monthly, quarterly & annual reports					370		DA	MLGRD
Construction of Mampong Town Roads					51,000		DA	
Provide residential accommodation for staff					2,200		DA	MLGRD
Furnishing of DCE and DCDs residence					70,000		DA	
Supply of PA system to information department					4,000		DA	GIZ
Drainage work at Praso Old Council Area / Hospital Area / Lorry Station Area					49,000		DA	
Purchase of 2 photocopiers					10,000		DA	
Organizing Best teachers awards annually					20,000		DA	MOE
Training of women on internet usage					5,800		DA	GIZ
Purchase of swivel chairs for various Offices					12,000		DA	
Purchase of cesspit emptier					127,000		DA	
Purchase of electric poles (LVP)					213,000		DA	
Purchase of 12 air conditioners					15,000		DA	
Renovation and refurbishment of DA main Reception					23,000		DA	
Legal expenses					3,600		DA	MLGRD
Insurance of assembly vehicle					10,000		DA	MLGRD
Cost of assembly sitting					40,000		DA	TAMDA
Purchase and fixing of street light					50,000		DA	
Night allowance for officers attending to official duties outside the district					7,200		DA	MLGRD
Public Education Programme					10,000.00		DA	TAMDA
Purchasing of Canon T3i digital camera for Information Service Department					1,900		DA	MLGRD
Purchase of power generating plant for DA					19,000		DA	
Firefighting and its prevention					2,000		DA	
Planting of trees throughout the district					50,000		DA	MOA
Blocking leakages in the tax collection systems					3,000.00		DA	MLGRD
Provide for payment of deferred tax to GRA					300,00.00		DA	MLGRD
Public education on the need to pay tax					3,450.00		DA	MLGRD
Grant to traditional authorities					10,000		DA	MLGRD
Integrated water shed management								

**5.2.8 ILO/IPEC CCP DIRECT SERVICES DELIVERY PLAN FOR EDUCATION & TVET****Table 111: Services delivery plan for children in formal education & TVET**

Direct Services Delivery Plan For Children In Formal Education & TVET	
Class	Item
Kindergarten (KG)	2 sets of school uniforms 1 school bag 2 pair of footwear Socks, Vest/singlet, Underwear/boxer Numeracy Book 9 Exercise Books 10 Pencils Sharpener, Eraser Crayons, Color Pencil
Lower primary (class 1 – 3)	2 sets of school uniforms 1 school bag 2 pair of footwear Socks, Vest/singlet, Underwear/boxer Numeracy Book 10 exercise books 10 pencils, 10 pens Sharpener, Eraser Opposite & Verb (OV)
Upper Primary (class 4 - 6)	2 sets of school uniforms 1 school bag 2 pair of footwear Socks, Vest/singlet, Underwear/boxer 6 exercise books 4 note books 10 pens, 10 pencils 1 mathematical set English Reading Book / Everyday English
Junior High (JHS 1-3)	2 sets of school uniforms 1 school bag 2 pair of footwear 6 exercise books, 4 note books 10 pencils, 10 pens 1 mathematical set General Science
TVET	Uniform (protective clothes) Gloves Footwear Nose guard Enrolment fee Graduation fee Learning tools Set-up tools

**Table 112: Community Action Plan 2014-2017**

Community Action Plan 2014-2017					
Key issue	Goals / Objective	Activities / Strategies	Cost Estimate	Time	
				Start	Finish
<b>Goal 1: To Eradicate Child Labor From The Community</b>					
Child Labor	To increase 85% of community members' understanding of child labor issues by December 2017	House-to-house sensitization on effects of child labor	2,000	2015	2017
		Printing and distribution of IE&C materials on child labor	4,000	2015	2017
		Quarterly community meetings on hazardous work framework	3,000	2015	2017
		Establishment of bye-laws on child labor for the community	2,500	2015	2017
<b>Goal 2: Community Members Will Have Increased Income</b>					
Sustainable Alternative Livelihood	By end of 2017, 850 households will have sustainable livelihood opportunities	Identification of interested community members for specific career opportunities (Additional Livelihood support)	4000	2014	2017
		Organize training for the identified community members on the additional livelihood opportunities	600	2014	2017
		Provide start up tools and materials	20,000	2014	2017
		Monitoring of beneficiaries and provision of technical assistance	2,000	2014	2017
		Invite MoFA and COCOBOD extension agents to educate farmers on good agricultural practices to increase their yield	500	2014	2017
<b>Goal 3: Children Have Access To Quality Education</b>					
Education	Construction of a 6-unit classroom block	Meeting with Chiefs and Elders to acquire a piece of land	3,000	2014	2017
		Mobilization of locally available resources for the construction	1,000	2014	2017
		Seek sponsorship from the DA, MP, philanthropists and other agencies	500	2014	2017
		Organize community harvest to support project	10,000	2014	2017
		Construction of the 6-unit classroom block	250,000	2014	2017
		Commissioning of the 6-unit classroom block after completion	1,000		2017
	To improve, retain and increase enrolment in nursery and primary school	Provision of recreational facilities for the school	5,000	2014	2017
		Provision of adequate Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) for school	10,000	2014	2017
		Introducing School Feeding Programme	100	2014	2017
	Increase in the number of teachers from 4 to 8	Advocate for the posting of four additional teachers to the community	100	2014	2017
	Increase community participation in school management	Organize two training sessions to strengthen PTA/SMC in the management of the school	1,500	2014	2017
		Organize four PTA meetings each term to share school issues with parents	1,000	2014	2017

## Community Action Plan 2014-2017

Key issue	Goals / Objective	Activities / Strategies	Cost Estimate	Time	
				Start	Finish

Goal 4: To Improve Access To Safe Drinking Water And Promote Good Sanitation					
Water	Provision of safe drinking water to 98% of community members	Advocate for 2 boreholes to be drilled in the community	16,000	2014	2017
		Organize communal labor to clear site for borehole	200	2014	2017
		Form WATSAN committees and train members on roles and responsibilities	3,000	2014	2017
		Training of community members on water handling and treatment before drinking	1,500	2015	2017
Sanitation	Open-defecation-free by 2017	Invite environmental health officers to educate community on sanitation issues	200	2014	2017
		Invite DWST to educate communities on construction of household latrines	200	2014	2017
		Periodically organize communal labor to clean community	200	2014	2017
		Construct Institutional KVIPs for schools without toilet facilities and maintain those with defects	60,000	2014	2017
		School Health education and user education emphasizing on operation and maintenance	3,000	2014	2017
		Rules & regulations on open defecation and animal rearing	100	2015	2017

Goal 5: Women Have Access To Market					
	Community has a market to promote trade by 2017	Discuss with chief and elders on market site allocation	3,000	2014	2017
		Organize communal labor to clear site allocated for market	200	2014	2017
		Advocate for the construction of market stalls for trading	30,000	2015	2016

Goal 6: Improved Access To Quality Health Care For All The People In The Community					
Health	Access to quality health service by 2017	Write officially to GHS for the allocation of health personnel	5000	2014	2017
		Construction of a health post (CHPS compound)	200,000	2014	2017
		Sensitize community on the need to register for NHIS	2,000	2014	2017
	Improved children's health by 2017	Quarterly sensitization of community on family planning	2,000	2014	2017
		Community education on food and nutrition for children	2,000	2014	2017

Goal 7: Eradication Of Teenage Pregnancy and Unwanted Child Birth					
Teenage Pregnancy	50% reduction in the number of teenage pregnancy cases by 2017	Invite GHS officials to educate girl children on the effects of teenage pregnancy	2,000	2014	2017
		Formation of right clubs to sensitize girl children on teenage pregnancy and its eradication	2,000	2014	2017
		Community education for mothers on early detection of pregnancy in their girl children	2,000	2015	2017
		Community education on family planning by GHS	2,000	2014	2017
		Education of nursing mothers on vaccination of children	2,000	2014	2017
		Establish and enforce bye-laws on teenage pregnancy	1,000	2014	2017
		Reproductive Health Education	2,000	2014	2017

## 5.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2017

### 5.3.1 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2014: WORKS

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 113: Annual Action Plan 2014 for Works**

Annual Action Plan 2014: Works										
No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1	Construction of 1 8-unit self-contained apartment at NMTC	Twifo Praso					230,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
2	Construction of 1 6-unit Classroom Block	Morkwa					280,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
3	Rehabilitation of 1 open shed at new market	Twifo Praso					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MOH/MLGRD
4	Construction of 1.2-unit WC and 1 shower, hand dug well with submissible pump for fire service and ambulance unit	Twifo Praso					127,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
5	Construction of 1 3-unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities at Bepobeng and Construction of 3No.10m culvert+ 4 units urinal at new market, (Twifo Praso)	Bepobeng, Twifo Praso					161,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
6	Construction of 1 staff quarter (Pra-Agya), WC attached at Fankywneko and 2-unit lecture hall at NMTC Twifo Praso	Twifo Praso, Fankywneko					119,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
7	Construction of 1 open shed	Twifo Praso					31,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
8	Construction of CHPS compound	Twifo No. 1					130,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
9	Drilling of 20 boreholes						300,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
10	Construction of 5 2-unit institutional KVIP						210,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
11	Drilling of 5 boreholes for pipe system mechanization	Twifo Nyinase					538,238	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
12	Completion of 1 6-unit Classroom block starter under SIF	Mintaso					69,864	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
13	Construction of 1 3-unit classroom block	Juabeng					26,700	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2014: Works

№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
14	Construction of Nyinase-Kayireku-Abodom water supply system	Nyinase, Kayireku, Abodom					1,657,864	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
15	Rehabilitation of 4 DA bungalow and DA block	Twifo Praso					190,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
16	Barbed wire fencing at Twifo Praso HATS and A&D school	Twifo Praso					23,001	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
17	Completion of teachers quarter	Ateaso					150,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
18	Completion of library complex	Agona					75,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
19	Renovation of Education Directorate	Twifo Praso					50,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
20	Maintain and repair office building	Twifo Praso					600,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
21	Supply and installation of power supply system						965,016	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
22	Retention on completed works						5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
23	Construction of one 3-unit classroom block	Twifo Aboso					62,993	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
24	Construction of one 3-unit classroom block	Twifo Adugyaa					37,400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
25	Renovate official transit quarters	Twifo Praso					4,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

### 5.3.2 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2014: SERVICES

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide basic administrative service for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 114: Annual Action Plan 2014 for Services**

#### Annual Action Plan 2014: Services

No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab

#### Central Administration

1	Payment for skilled labor to support community initiated projects	Districtwide					96,767	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
2	Support to education	Districtwide					38,706	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
3	Provide training for area council members and administrators	Districtwide					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
4	Provide funding for public sensitization by area councils	Districtwide					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
5	Provision for data collection at area council level	Districtwide					7,863	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
6	Support HIV/AIDS prevention activities and subsidy to anti-retroviral drugs for PLWHAs	Twifo Praso					13,931	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
7	Support to District Health Advocacy Team	Districtwide					5,422	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
8	Preparation of D-Plan and DPCU activities	Districtwide					38,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
9	Contingency	Districtwide					58,060	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
10	Training	Twifo Praso					25,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
11	Monitoring & Evaluation	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
12	Security	Districtwide					5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
13	P.M. allowance	Twifo Praso					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
14	National Days / cultural festivals celebration	Districtwide					46,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
15	Maintenance of office equipment	Districtwide					25,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
16	Provide for payment of deferred tax to GRA	Twifo Praso					65,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
17	Counterpart funding provision for water and sanitation facilities	Districtwide					40,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
18	Payment for utilities	Twifo Praso					34,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
19	Support to GES software activities	Twifo Praso					41,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

Annual Action Plan 2014: Services										
№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
20	Support anti child labor activities in 10 communities	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
21	Disaster management	Districtwide					70,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
22	Waste management	Districtwide					35,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
23	Support to local economic development	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
24	Provide training for DA staff, assembly members and council administrators	Twifo Praso					22,720	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
25	Allowances	Twifo Praso					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
26	Wages and salaries for assembly paid staff	Twifo Praso					54,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
27	Cost of assembly sitting	Twifo Praso					26,040	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
28	Travelling and transport administration	Twifo Praso					12,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
29	Transfer Grant	Twifo Praso					40,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
30	Courses, seminars, conferences	Twifo Praso					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
31	Entertainment ad protocols	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
32	Upkeep of residence	Districtwide					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
33	Vehicle document renewal	Twifo Praso					4,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
34	Advert / Publication	Districtwide					500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
35	Revenue mobilization and education	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
36	Grant to traditional authorities statement	Districtwide					2,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
37	Payment of utilities	Twifo Praso					34,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
38	Maintain official vehicles	Twifo Praso					51,009	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
39	Fuel for official vehicles and generator	Twifo Praso					43,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
40	Arts, sports and culture	Districtwide					9,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
41	Street naming	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
42	Provide one warm meal for pupils	Districtwide					230,929	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
43	Fumigation and sanitation	Districtwide					106,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
44	Allowances	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
45	Other capital expenditures	Twifo Praso					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
Food and Agriculture										
46	Intensify use of mass communication and electronic media to disseminate existing tech. packages	District Wide					1,200	N/A	TAMDA	VNG

## Annual Action Plan 2014: Services

№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
47	Train farmers on sustainable land management	Districtwide					4,840	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
48	Train farmers on Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	Twifo Praso					3,300	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
49	Disseminate improved livestock technological packages to farmers	Districtwide					2,450	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
50	Promote the use of available storage technologies	Districtwide					5,240	N/A	TAMDA	MOH
51	Undertake surveillance of crops pests and diseases in the district	Districtwide					1,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
52	Collect, analyze data and report on food production	Districtwide					2,740	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
53	Train and resource extension staff in modern agricultural technology	Districtwide					8,600	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
54	Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	Districtwide					1,132	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD/ MoFA
55	Train food processors, vendors and distributors	Districtwide					3,920	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD MoFA /
56	Train agrochemical dealers on handling and safety measures	Districtwide					3,700	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD/ MoFA
57	Promote the use of organic and inorganic fertilizer in rice and maize production.	Districtwide					3,560	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
58	Publicize policy sector and plans (farmers day)	Districtwide					3,636	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Community Development and Social Welfare

59	Embark on 40 home visits in 3 communities on social issues	Districtwide					480	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
60	Organize 12 study group meetings in communities on social issues	Districtwide					1,200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
61	Provide and settle financial charges in relation to all official transactions	Districtwide					760	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
62	Provide staff with other allowances such as per diem and night allowances	Districtwide					2640	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
63	Maintain and repair office equipment	Twifo Praso					1,790	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
64	Organize 24 mass meeting in 24 communities	Districtwide					3,222	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2014: Services

№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
65	Embark on 40 home visits in 3 communities to educate nursing mothers	Districtwide					480	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
66	Organize 2 leadership training for 10 members in women's group	Twifo Praso					937	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
67	Establish and monitor income generating groups	Twifo Mampong					480	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
68	Identify, select and train PWDs	Districtwide					120	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
69	Organize a 2-day workshop for PWDs and family guides	Twifo Praso					8,950	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
70	Support to 100 PWDs	Districtwide					22,400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
71	Disability Committee meeting	Twifo Praso					1,520	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
72	Undertake social mobilization in communities	Districtwide					4,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
73	Case settlement	Twifo Praso					1,364	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
74	Repair office machine	Twifo Praso					2,480	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Gender Desk

75	Formation of District Association for Deaf	Twifo Praso					400		TAMDA	
76	Social and public education in 3 Secondary and 5 Junior High Schools in the district	Districtwide					1,200		TAMDA	
77	Meeting with various women groups in five churches within the district on women participation in local governance	Districtwide					500		TAMDA	
78	Social and public education in 3 communities on enrolment drive schools	Twifo Praso					1,200		TAMDA	
79	Sensitization of 5 women groups on local governance system	Twifo Praso					500		TAMDA	
80	Organize 2-days workshop for federation of persons living with disabilities on participation in local governance	Districtwide					1,200		TAMDA	
81	Monitor CAMFED activities in beneficiary schools	Districtwide					500		TAMDA	
82	Organize 2-days capacity building workshops for PWDs and family guides on entrepreneurial skills	Twifo Praso					1,200		TAMDA	

## Annual Action Plan 2014: Services

№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab

## Environmental Health

83	Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	District Wide					1,500		TAMDA	GHS
84	Domiciliary inspection	District Wide					1,000		TAMDA	
85	Review of district environmental sanitation strategy & action plan (DESSAP)	Districtwide					3,500		TAMDA	
86	Community health education and school health promotion (basic schools)	Districtwide					1,000		TAMDA	GES
87	Purchase of sanitary tools	District Assembly					2,000		TAMDA	
88	Waste management and levelling of final disposal site	Districtwide					25,000		TAMDA	Zoomlion
89	Supervision of sanitary laborers	Districtwide					-		TAMDA	
90	Hotel, restaurant, sachet water factory inspection	Districtwide					200		TAMDA	GTB
91	Monitoring and evaluation of sanitation activities and projects	Districtwide					400		TAMDA	
92	Undertake salt iodization programme	Districtwide					200		TAMDA	GHS
93	Meat inspection and slaughterhouse duties	Twifo Praso					200		TAMDA	Veterinary Service
94	General staff meetings	Twifo Praso					-		TAMDA	
95	Capacity building of environmental staffs	District Assembly					300		TAMDA	GJS/GPS
96	Prosecution of sanitary defaulters	Districtwide					1,500		TAMDA	VNG INT.

## Trade and Industry

97	3-day technical training for exportable commodities (palm oil)	Ampenkro					1,570	N/A	NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
98	1-day Business Management Workshop	Twansukoda					1,000	N/A	NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
99	1-day training in quality standards in the palm oil Industry (value chain)	Twifo Mampong					1,000	N/A	NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
100	2 5-days community based training in soap-making	Twifo Praso, Aboabo					5,000	N/A	NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
101	1-day sensitization on NBSSI / EDAIF project	Twifo Praso					245	N/A	NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
102	10-day General Business Management	Districtwide					1,200		NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2014: Services

№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
103	5-day technical training for SMEs in the palm oil processing industry	Twifo Afosua					2,175		NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
104	5-day leadership skills training	Bimpongso					2,500		NBSSI / TAMDA	MLGRD
105	Working visit to 2 proposed co-op. transport societies to ascertain operations	Twifo Praso					-		TAMDA	DOC
106	Improve revenue mobilization in the district through the support of the co-op. Distillers and Distillers and Retailers Union Ltd.	Agona, Ayaase, Juaben, Nyamakrom, Nyenase, Praso, Wamaso					240		TAMDA	Distillers Union, DOC
107	Inspect 2 proposed co-op. transport societies	Twifo Praso					-		TAMDA	DOC
108	Audit 6 registered co-op. Distillers and Retailers Societies LTD	Ayaase, Juaben, Nyamakrom, Nyenase, Praso, Wamaso					180		TAMDA	DOC

## Information Services

109	Mount public campaigns on the 2014 national budget statement	20 selected communities in the district						400	ISD	MOI
110	Provide public address equipment at official functions	Twifo Praso					800		ISD	N/A
111	Mount public education on environmental degradation							400	ISD	MLNR
112	Educate and inform the residents about the programmes and policies of the district assembly	Twifo Praso					1,600		ISD	N/A
113	Publish programmes and event organized by the district assembly on the government portal	Twifo Praso					80		ISD	MOC
114	Awareness creation of new policy, events and sensitive issues by way of street announcement	200 communities					2,000		ISD	SWD/Environmental Health Development Fortress

## Health

115	Introduce community health nurses to DA	DA					2,000		GHS	
116	Develop community based profile	District Wide					9,450		GHS	
117	Improve EPI coverage through effective outreach	District Wide					22000		GHS	

## Annual Action Plan 2014: Services

№	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
118	Monitoring and supervision	Districtwide					10,500		GHS	
119	Conduct client satisfaction surveys by facilities	Districtwide					8,225		GHS	
120	Staff performance appraisal	Districtwide					660		GHS	
121	Quarterly health issues feedback to stakeholders	Districtwide					460		GHS	
122	Meeting with GPRTU	Districtwide					2,400		GHS	
123	Re-activate "All time with grandma" groups	Districtwide					2,400		GHS	
124	Activate health committees in CHPS communities						2,200		GHS	
125	Care for mental health clients						480		GHS	
126	Generate league table						480		GHS	
127	Install laboratory at Morkwa Health Centre						20,000		GHS	
128	Renovate District Health Directorate						15,000		GHS	
129	Increase the number of midwives from 4 to 8						NIL		GHS	

## Physical Planning

130	Identify refuse collection points / final disposal site	Districtwide					50	50	TCPD	Zoom Lion, Works
131	Site inspection for sports stadium and Senior High School Sports Complex	Darmang, Twifo Praso							TCPD	Zoom Lion, Works
132	Maiden meeting of Technical Sub-Committee	District Assembly					180	180	TCPD	Zoom Lion, Works
133	Inauguration of Street Addressing Team (SAT)	World Vision							TCPD	Central Administration
134	Tracking of existing roads	Twifo Praso					150		TCPD	Chiefs, assembly members, land owners

## Births and Deaths Registry

135	Educate public on the importance of registration	Hasowodze, Denyase, Kyeaboso					100	450	Birth & Death	
136	Registration of births and deaths in the communities	District Wide					2,000		Birth & Death	
137	Child health week	District Wide					100		GHS	
138	Celebration of Birth and Death Day	Mafi, Asenuhu Agave					60	450	Birth & Death	

### 5.3.3 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2015: WORKS

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 115: Annual Action Plan 2015 for Works**

#### Annual Action Plan 2015: Works

No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1	Renovation of District Education Office	Twifo Praso					200,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
2	Fencing of A&D school	Twifo Praso					50,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
3	Completion of Dinner hall and kitchen for NMTC	Twifo Praso					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
4	Construction of CHPS Compound (Twifo No.1)	Twifo No. 1					221,800	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
5	Completion of one 3-unit classroom block, office & store with ancillary facilities at Aboso.	Aboso					22,033	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
6	Barbed wire fencing of NMTC at Twifo Praso	Twifo Praso					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
7	Completion of 1. 2-unit lecture hall, one WC to old teachers quarters at Fakyenko, 2-unit staff quarters at Pragma	Fakyenko Pragma					105,910	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
8	Construction of one 8-unit 1-room self-contained block at NMTC	Twifo Praso					120,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
9	Completion of one 3-unit classroom block ,office and store at Twifo Juaben	Twifo Juaben					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
10	Renovation of DA administration block	Twifo Praso					200,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
11	Rehabilitation of one 2-unit open shed at new market	Twifo Praso					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
12	Construction of retaining wall, stair and draining at new market	Twifo Praso					100,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
13	Construction of one 2-unit WC, one 1-unit shower, hand dug well with submersible pump and overhead tank at new market	Twifo Praso					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
14	Drilling of 5 boreholes for pipe system mechanization	Nyinase					128,154	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
15	Supply and installation of power to water supply under IDA	Twifo Praso					965,017	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2015: Works

16	Construction of Nyinase-Kayireku-Abodom pipe water supply system	Nyinase, Kayireku-Abodom				1,657,864	N/A	TAMDA	GSOP
17	Retention of completed works	Twifo Praso				77,090	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
18	Renovation of 4 DA bungalows	Twifo Praso				30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
19	Completion of one 6-unit classroom started under SIF	Mintaso				69,864	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
20	Construction of one 3-unit classroom block at Maafi-Wawase	Maafi-Wawase				95,000	N/A	TAMDA	MOH/MLGRD
21	Completion of one 6-unit classroom block, office & store with one 4-unit seater KVIP and urinal.	Morkwa				280,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
22	Construction of 5 2-unit institutional KVIP					210,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
23	Renovation official transit quarter	Districtwide				2,841	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
24	Maintain and repair office building					600	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
25	Construction of one palm oil extraction pavilion	Kojokrom				5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
26	Completion of community library at Agona	Agona				116,954	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

### 5.3.4 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2015: SERVICES

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide basic administrative service for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 116: Annual Action Plan 2015 for Services**

#### Annual Action Plan 2015: Services

No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab.

#### Central Administration

1	Preparation of MTDP	Districtwide					38,400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
2	Repair of official vehicles	Twifo Praso					25,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
3	Monitoring & Evaluation	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
4	Capacity building (training).	Twifo Praso					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
5	Withhold tax refund to GRA	Districtwide					18,241	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
6	Wages/Salaries: Casual lab.	Twifo Praso					53,845	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
7	SSF contrib.to casual labor	Twifo Praso					7,518	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
8	Commissioned collectors	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
9	Overtime allowances	Twifo Praso					1,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
10	Out of station allowance	Twifo Praso					3,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
11	P.M Allowance	Twifo Praso					3,780	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
12	Chemical and consumables	Twifo Praso					1,200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
13	Electricity charges	Twifo Praso					26,076	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
14	Water Charges	Twifo Praso					2,400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
15	Telecommunication	Twifo Praso					1,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
16	Postal charges	Twifo Praso					6,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
17	Hiring of vehicles	Twifo Praso					2,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
18	Payment for utilities	Twifo Praso					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
19	Night allowance	Twifo Praso					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
20	Preparation of 2015 Action plan and Composite Budget	Twifo Praso					20,000			
21	Grant to traditional authorities	Twifo Praso					7,400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
22	Property evaluation expenses	Twifo Praso					100,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
23	External consultancy services	Twifo Praso					5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
24	Official celebrations	Twifo Praso					20,374	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
25	Assembly sitting allowance	Twifo Praso					25,999	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
26	Ex-Gratia / Assembly special allowance	Twifo Praso					55,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
27	Seminars, conferences, workshops and meetings	Twifo Praso					9,105	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
28	Public education and sanitation	Districtwide					5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
29	Hotel accommodation	Twifo Praso					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

Annual Action Plan 2015: Services										
30	Staff development	Twifo Praso					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
31	Bank charges	Twifo Praso					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
32	Insurance official vehicles	Twifo Praso					6,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
33	Refund for medical expenses (pauper/ disease)	Twifo Praso					1,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
34	Staff welfare expenses	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
35	Court expenses	Twifo Praso					5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
36	Printing materials, stationery, value books						10,000			MLGRD
37	Donation and presentation	Twifo Praso					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
38	Grant to employees	Districtwide					6,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
39	Awards and rewards	Twifo Praso					18,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
40	Scholarship and bursaries	Districtwide					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
41	Best Teacher Awards	Districtwide					200,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
42	Support for 5 needy but brilliant students	Twifo Praso					5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
43	Scholarship for 5 teacher trainee students	Districtwide					4,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
44	Support Mock exams	Twifo Praso					7,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
45	Support to district Edu. Oversight Committee	Districtwide					5,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
46	Organize "My First Day at School"	Twifo Praso					12,970	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
47	Support for STME programmes	Twifo Praso					-	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
48	Support for National Immunization Exercise	Twifo Praso					2,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
49	Organize 2-day capacity building on malaria prevention	Districtwide					3,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
50	Organize voluntary testing counseling for HIV/AIDS	District Wide					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
51	Support people living with HIV/AIDS	Twifo Praso					2,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
52	Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS activities	Districtwide					2,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
53	Celebrate World AIDS Day	Districtwide					2,258	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
54	Other travelling and transport	Twifo Praso					6,000			
55	Provide training for all area council Members	Districtwide					30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
56	Collection of data to establish revenue database	Districtwide					12,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
57	National Farmers Day	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
58	Payment for skilled work for labor community initiated projects	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
59	Waste management	Districtwide					60,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
60	Contingency	Districtwide					71,481	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
61	Hygiene and sanitation	Districtwide					40,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2015: Services

62	Disaster prevention readiness	Districtwide					50,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
63	Compensation	Twifo Praso					1,043,527	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
64	Counterpart funding for water and sanitation	Districtwide					100,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
65	Settle all utility bills	Twifo Praso					4,230	NA	TAMDA	MLGRD
66	Undertake contract printing and photocopying.	Twifo Praso					400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
67	Fuel for official vehicles	Twifo Praso					3,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
68	Provide and settle all financial charges	Twifo Praso					760	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
69	Provide staff with allowances	Twifo Praso					2,640	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
70	Maintenance and repair of official vehicles	Districtwide					50,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
71	Running cost of official vehicles	Districtwide					49,233	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
72	Furniture and fixtures: Repair and maintenance	Districtwide					18,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
73	General equipment maintenance	Districtwide					17,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Food and Agriculture

74	Training farmers on land management practices	Districtwide					4,840	N/A	N/A	MLGRD
75	School feeding programme.	Districtwide					300,000	N/A	N/A	MLGRD
76	Intensify mass communication & media on existing tech. packages	Twifo Praso					1,200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
77	Training on farmers on Good Husbandry Practices	Districtwide					3,300	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
78	Disseminate improve livestock tech. packages	Districtwide					2,450	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
79	Promote the use available storage technologies	Districtwide					5,240			MLGRD
80	Undertake surveillance of crop pest and diseases	Twifo Praso					1,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
81	Collect and analyze data, report on food production	Districtwide					2,740	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
82	Train and resource extension staff	Twifo Praso					8,600	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
83	Gather and disseminate market information	Twifo Praso					1,132	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
84	Training selected food processors, distr. And vendors	Districtwide					3,920	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
85	Train agro-chemical dealers	Districtwide					3,700	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
86	Promote the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers	Districtwide					3,560	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
87	Undertake surveillance of crop, livestock & fish pests	Districtwide					1,350	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2015: Services

88	Publicize policy and sector plans	Twifo Praso					3,636	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
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## Community Development and Social Welfare

89	Plan and meeting with co-laborators of disability fund management	Twifo Praso					1,650	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
90	Identify, select and Train PWDs	Districtwide					130	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
91	Case work settlement	Districtwide					1,200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
92	SERs Field trips for supervision and monitoring	Districtwide					200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
93	Repairs & maintain office equipment and motorbikes	Twifo Praso					1,480	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
94	Celebration of World AIDS day	Twifo Praso					1,400			MLGRD
95	Monitor child labor activities	Districtwide					4,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
96	LEAP payment to beneficial communities	Districtwide					266,428	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
97	Capacity building training for PWDs & guides	Districtwide					9,510	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
98	Disbursement of disability Common Fund	Districtwide					21,700	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
99	Social and public education on child right, welfare and domestic violence	Districtwide					3,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
100	Organize community meeting in 24 communities	Districtwide					743	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
101	Organize 12 study group meetings in 3 communities on social issues	Districtwide					790	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
102	Plan & organize W/shop for D-heads on Gender	Twifo Praso					2,000			MLGRD
103	Workshop for 30 female DA staffs on gender	Twifo Praso					2,580	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
104	Train 15 Queen Mothers on advocacy skills	Districtwide					2,800	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
105	Sensitize 35 Communities on Gender	Districtwide					5,200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
106	Sensitize communities women to participate in general election	Districtwide					6,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
107	Workshop for persons with disability on employment	Districtwide					2,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
108	Formulation and inauguration of epilepsy association	Districtwide					900	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
109	Placement of beneficiary children into community development training and vocational institute, Pamfokrom and Biriwa	Pamfokrom, Biriwa					240	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Annual Action Plan 2015: Services

110	Monitoring of scholarship girls in Pamfokrom and Biriwa	Pamfokrom and Biriwa					1,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
111	Preparation of sectors planning	Districtwide					15,000		TAMDA	
112	Staff training	Districtwide					2,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
113	Monitoring and evaluation	Districtwide					1,200	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## Town and County Planning

114	Public awareness programmes	Districtwide					500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
115	House numbering and street naming	Twifo Praso					50,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

## NBSSI/REP

116	Visit & monitor income generating group	Districtwide					360	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
117	Visit & monitor income generating group	Districtwide					1,980	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
118	Monitor performance of WATSAN Communities	Districtwide					1,674	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
119	Supports to LED - engage the youth in bee keeping						30,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
120	Workshop on credit scheme for micro & small scale enterprises	Morkwa					600	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
121	Quality improvement training at Twifo Praso	Twifo Praso					2,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
122	Community based training on oil palm processing at Ntafrewaso	Ntafrewaso					2,500	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
123	Business counselling and follow up districtwide	Twifo Praso					1,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
124	Financial management training at Kyeaboso	Kyeaboso					180	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

### 5.3.5 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2015: GOODS

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide goods for social infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 117: Annual Action Plan 2015 for Goods**

Annual Action Plan 2015: Goods										
No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1	Office facilities supply and accessories	Districtwide					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
2	Electrical accessories	DOFA office					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
3	Teaching, learning material						20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
4	Construction materials	Twifo Praso					12,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
5	Uniform and protective clothing	Districtwide					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
6	Purchase, maintain and re- pair office furniture	Twifo Praso					3,400	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
7	Provide materials logistic like office facilities supply and accessories	Twifo Praso					6,340	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
8	Fumigation and Sanitation	Twifo Praso					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
9	Sport, recreational & cul- ture materials	Twifo Praso					8,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
10	Training materials	Districtwide					20,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
11	Refreshment	Twifo Praso					12,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
12	Procure and distribute mosquito nets to nursing mothers						2,758	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
13	Purchase of building mate- rials for community initi- ated project						57,579	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
14	Equip and provide logistic for animal health clinics						3,290	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
15	Firefighting accessories						2,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
16	Maintenance of street lights						45,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

### 5.3.6 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2014: FEEDER ROADS

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 118: Annual Action Plan 2014 for Feeder Roads**

Annual Action Plan 2014: Feeder Roads										
No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1	Reshaping of Pewodie - Gyaware and other feeder roads (11.5 km)	Pewodie					30,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
2	Reshaping of Darmang – Moseaso and other feeder roads (16 km)	Darmang					40,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
3	Rehabilitation of Ekurakese - Akyirem feeder road (2.5 km)	Ekurakese					160,000		GSOP	TAMDA
4	Reshaping of Tailorkrom – Nuanua and other feeder roads (10.5 km)	Tailorkrom					15,000		TAMDA	
5	Reshaping of Ahansodzie – Pra River feeder roads (8.5 km)	Ahansodzie					10,000		TAMDA	
6	Reshaping of Bimponagya – Gaskia - Opokukrom and other feeder roads (25.6 km)	Bimponagya					67,728		GoG	ROAD FUND
7	Reshaping of Pewodie - Gyaware and other feeder roads (11.5 km)	Pewodie					30,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
8	Reshaping of Dokodokor – Otukrom - Subrisu and other feeder roads (35.6 km)	Dokodokor					70,884		GoG	ROAD FUND
9	Reshaping of Wamaso – Kojokrom and other feeder roads (10.2 km)	Wamaso					15,000		TAMDA	
10	Reshaping of Kotokyi - Ati-aso and other feeder roads (9.5 km)	Kotokyi					12,000		TAMDA	
11	Reshaping of 50 km road	Districtwide					70,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
12	Maintenance of Pra Bridge	Twifo Praso					10,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

**5.3.7 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2015: FEEDER ROADS**

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 119: Annual Action Plan 2015 for Feeder Roads**

Annual Action Plan 2015: Feeder Roads										
No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1	Reshaping of Praso No.1 - Ntiamoa and other feeder roads (26.3 km)	Praso					60,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
2	Reshaping of Mintaso - Adadekofi and other feeder roads (21.2 km)	Mintaso					55,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
3	Rehabilitation of Kayireku - Lominava feeder road (3.5 km)	Kayireku					200,000		GSOP	TAMDA
4	Reshaping of Kotokyi - Atiaso and other feeder roads (19.9 km)	Kotokyi					55,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
5	Reshape Nkwankyemanso - Nuanua and other feeder roads (21.7 km)	Nkwankyemanso					55,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
6	Reshape Nuamakrom - Kenkuase and other feeder roads (22.3 km)	Nuamakrom					60,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
7	Reshape Nyinase - Brofoyedur and other feeder roads (17.4 km)	Nyinase					50,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
8	Reshape Darmang - Mo-seaso and other feeder roads (19.0 km)	Darmang					55,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
9	Rehabilitate Nuamakrom Jn. - Nuamakrom feeder road (6.5 km)	Nuamakrom					300,000		GoG, COCOA BOARD	ROAD FUND
10	Rehabilitate Gaskia - Hansowodze feeder road (13.5 km)	Gaskia					600,000		GoG, COCOA BOARD	ROAD FUND
11	Rehabilitate Asensuho Agave - Senchiem feeder road (5.0 km)	Asensuho Agave					500,000		GoG, COCOA BOARD	ROAD FUND
12	Rehabilitate Asensuho Mensakrom Jn. - Asensuho Mensakrom feeder road (5.0 km)	Asensuho, Mensakrom					500,000		GoG, COCOA BOARD	ROAD FUND
13	Reshaping of 20 km feeder road	Twifo Praso					40,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD
14	Maintenance of Pra bridge	Twifo Praso					15,000	N/A	TAMDA	MLGRD

**5.3.8 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2016: FEEDER ROADS**

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 120: Annual Action Plan 2016 for Feeder Roads**

Annual Action Plan 2016: Feeder Roads										
No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1.	Reshaping of Pewodie - Gyaware and other feeder roads (11.5 km)	Pewodie					40,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
2.	Reshaping of Darmang - Moseaso and other feeder roads (16 km)	Darmang					45,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
3.	Rehabilitation of Darmang - Kojokrom feeder road (5.0 km)	Darmang					500,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
4.	Rehabilitation of Mantekrom Jn. - Mantekrom feeder road (2.5 km)	Mantekrom					150,000		DA	GSOP
5.	Reshaping of Pewodie - Gyewary and feeder roads (11.5 km)	Pewodie					40,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
6.	Reshaping of Bimponagya - Gaskia - Opokukrom and other feeder roads (25.6 km)	Bimponagya					65,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
7.	Reshaping of Dokodokor - Otukrom - Subrisu and other feeder roads (35.6 km)	Dokodokor					70,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
8.	Reshaping of Wamaso - Kojokrom and other feeder roads (10.2 km)	Wamaso					25,000		DA	
9.	Rehabilitation of Adjatey Camp In. - Adjatey Camp feeder road (2.5 km)	Adjatey Camp					200,000		DA	GSOP

**5.3.9 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2017: FEEDER ROADS**

District goal	Mobilize material, financial and human resources for development
District objective	Provide infrastructure for rapid socio-economic development

**Table 121: Annual Action Plan 2017 for Feeder Roads**

Annual Action Plan 2017: Feeder Roads										
No	Activities	Location	Quarter				Annual Budget (in GHC)		Implementing Agencies	
			I	II	III	IV	Internal	External	Lead	Collab
1.	Reshaping of Nyinase - Brofoyedur and other feeder roads (17.4 km)	Nyinase					45,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
2.	Reshaping of Nuamakrom - Kenkuase and other feeder roads (22.3 km)	Nuamakrom					65,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
3.	Rehabilitation of Anwiasu Jn. - Anwiasu feeder roads (6.5 km)	Anwiasu					500,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
4.	Rehabilitation of Kakrakrom Jn. - Kakrakrom feeder road (4.5 km)	Kakrakrom					200,000		TAMDA	GSOP
5.	Rehabilitation of Domeabra Jn. - Domeabra feeder road (6.5 km)	Domeabra					250,000		TAMDA	GSOP
6.	Reshaping of Bimponagya - Gaskia - Opokukrom and other feeder roads (25.6 km)	Bimponagya					67,728		GoG	ROAD FUND
7.	Reshaping of Dokodoko - Otukrom - Subrisu and other feeder roads (35.6 km)	Dokodoko					70,884		GoG	ROAD FUND
8.	Rehabilitation of Ayaase - Timtimhwe - Ayigbe feeder roads (10.2 km)	Timtimhwe					300,000		GoG	ROAD FUND
9.	Reshaping of Kotokyi - Ati-aso and other feeder roads (19.9 km)	Kotokyi					80,000		GoG	ROAD FUND

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

Monitoring and Evaluation plays a major role in project and activity implementation. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to facilitate the tracking of the progress and effectiveness of the project /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 project / activity implementation to ensure accountability, effectiveness, transparency and value for money.

The system which is an integral part of the MTDPF 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 coordinated
- 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 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

- Regional Coordinating Council
- District Planning and Coordinating Unit
- Civil Society Organizations
- Beneficiary communities
- Assembly members, Area Councils
- Unit Committees
- Traditional authorities

#### 6.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT: INPUTS AND 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 / programme is making progress towards achieving its objectives
- The level of impact on the beneficiary community members, e.g. men, women, children and the physically challenged
- Whether those supposed to benefit from the project / programme 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
- The extent of the ripple effects on other members of the community

### 6.3 SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

*Table 122: Specific responsibilities in M&E*

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation criteria
Governmental organizations Non-governmental organizations donor or partner organizations	Training Reports Review reports Level/extent of work done	Training Delivery Quality Assurance
District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	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 monies 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	Technical specifications

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

## 6.4 MATRIX ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION BASED ON MTDPF

**Table 123: Example for the M&E matrix for Macro Economic Stability**

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2014	Target 2017	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
Recruitment of commissioned revenue collectors	Revenue collectors recruited	50% complete	100% complete	DA		District Finance Office
Rehabilitation of existing market	Location; Open Tender; Award of Contract; Contract Number; Name of Contractor	25% complete	100% complete	DA	Quarterly	DPCU; District Works Sub-committee
Recruitment of two security guards at the market	Securities recruited	50% complete	100% complete	DA		District Personnel Officer; Security service
Training of revenue collectors	Training organized	45% complete	100% complete	DA		Revenue & finance Dept.
Registration and licensing of micro economic activities	Micro activities registered	60% complete	100% complete	DA NBSSI	Monthly	BAC; District Co-operative Office

**Table 124: Example for the M&E matrix for Production Infrastructure**

Indicator	Indicator Type	Baseline 2014	Target 2017	Data Source	M&E	Responsibility
5 Nos. extension of electricity; 7 Nos. provision of electricity	5 Nos. extension of electricity; 7 Nos. provision of electricity completed	5% complete	100% complete	Ministry of Energy DA	Quarterly	DPCU ECG, District Works Sub-committee
15 Nos. feeder road network; 8 Nos. highway road network	Location; Open Tender; Award of Contract; Contract Number; Name of Contractor	5% complete; 5% complete	100% complete; 100% complete	Ghana Highways Authority; Department of Feeder Roads, DA	Quarterly	DPCU
Construction of 13 10-seater vault chamber toilets	Location; Open Tender; Award of Contract; Contract Number; Name of Contractor; Supervising Engineer	5% complete	100% complete	DA	Quarterly	DPCU
Construction of 14 boreholes	Location; Open Tender; Award of Contract; Contract Number; Name of Contractor; Supervising Engineer	5% complete	100% complete	DA	Quarterly	DPCU /DWST
Construction of 3 storm drains [4.2 km] and one culvert	Location; Open Tender; Award of Contract; Contract Number; Name of Contractor; Supervising Engineer	5% complete	100% complete	DA	Quarterly	DPCU
Expansion of electricity to new settlement areas	Expansion completed	80% Completed	100% complete	ECG DA	Quarterly	DPCU

## 6.5 PROGRAMME AND PROJECT MONITORING

Programme and project monitoring will happen according to a systematic approach. The following format will ensure a standardized procedure for all projects and programmes.

**Table 125: Format for programme and project monitoring**

A			Project Identification		
A 1	Project Title:	Title			
A 2	Project Code Number:	Project Code Number			
A 3	Project Location:	Town, address, GPS coordinates			
A 4	Implementing Agency(s):	Name, Address			
A 5	Monitoring Agency(s):	Name, Address			
A 6	Date of Monitoring:	DD / MM / YYYY			
B			Programme / Project Implementation Monitoring		
B 1	Topics for monitoring:	Keywords			
B 2	Starting date :	DD / MM / YYYY			
	Original Estimate:	DD / MM / YYYY			
	Actual date:	DD / MM / YYYY			

Source: NDPC / adaption TAMDA

Activities to monitor are:

- Input delivery: i.e. resources to achieve the objectives and strategies in GSGDA II
- Output: provision of goods and services produced by the inputs, e.g. school
- Quality: both input and output
- Programme / project coverage: extent
- Target groups: who are the beneficiaries and are they benefiting from the project/programmes.
- Effectiveness: to what extent is the project achieving results

Thus, compare inputs and output or objective and results. This is expressed in the form of percentages, i.e., expected results and actual results.

The following stakeholders would be involved in the monitoring of projects/programmes in the district:

- DPCU
- Assembly members
- Project staff
- DCE, DCD
- Beneficiary communities or institutions
- Civil society, NGOs, etc.
- Area Councils and Unit Committee Members

## 6.6 EVALUATION

Evaluation is a review of project/programme or policy in progress or completed, and of its design, execution and results. Evaluation is done to:

- Determine the relevance and attainment of its objectives, the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of development.
- Make choices and decisions
- Improve performance
- Learn lessons
- Increase accountability

## 6.7 EVALUATION REPORT

At the project level, evaluation is conducted in greater detail. Ex-post factor evaluation is conducted in order to ascertain whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first ex-post factor evaluation should be conducted one year after project completion when the impact of the project should be evident.

The evaluation report should be prepared in accordance with the following format recommended by the NDPC.

**Table 126: Format for programme and project evaluation**

A	Project Identification	
A 1	Project title:	Title
A 2	Project code number:	Project Code Number
A 3	Project location:	Town, address, GPS coordinates
A 4	Implementing agency:	Name, Address
A 5	Evaluating agency:	Name, Address
A 6	Date of evaluation:	DD / MM / YYYY
B	Programme / Evaluation	
B 1	Topics for monitoring:	Keywords
B 2	Starting date :	DD / MM / YYYY
	Original Estimate:	DD / MM / YYYY
	Actual date:	DD / MM / YYYY

Source: NDPC / adaption TAMDA

The evaluation would be done using the objectively verifiable indicators in the logical framework analysis.

## 6.8 POST IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

The District Assembly through its District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) and sector departments will undertake post implementation monitoring to enhance maintenance and sustainability of the developed programmes and projects.

## **6.9 CONCLUSION**

The Four-Year Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly will require massive and heavy investment to provide the inputs to the development needs of the district.

This plan document is the output of a series of technical community-interface between the District Assembly and the District Medium-Term Development Preparation Task Force.

The report represents the Development Plan for the district for the period 2014-2017. It is recommended that the District Assembly takes the necessary steps to get the plan implemented by involving all the stakeholders including the community, NGOs, identified groups, Assembly members and the sub-committees of the District Assembly. This is necessary because the plan document provides a framework within which development can take place within the district as well as a basis for such development.

It is worthy of note that Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) is generally based on the plan. Again, every development Partner is guided by the plan to invest in the District. Finally, it would be recalled that the plan was prepared with inputs from all including communities and therefore represent the view of the citizens and all other opinion leaders.

The challenge ahead of the Twifo/Atti-Morkwa District Assembly is to be able to mobilize required resources to facilitate the implementation of the plan and projects to improve the living conditions of its people.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the vital ingredients in any organization or society. This does not only promotes transparency and trust worthy but also promotes development. In line with this the District has put in place measures to ensure that its DMTDP, Annual Plans and development strategies are made available and accessible to the public in order to promote their participation and perspectives.

#### 7.2 DISSEMINATION OF DMTDP AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS

In order to make the public aware of the Assembly's DMTDP, Annual Plans and progress reports on activities and their implementation strategies, the following strategies will be adopted;

- Two Public Hearings were heard for public scrutiny and validation
- Town Hall meetings. This is a gathering of stakeholders in a particular community with the same interest. The meeting forms part of accountability and transparency of the local government. Local government is brought to the door-step of the citizens and stock of achievements, challenges and way forward. The citizens are afforded the opportunity to ask nagging questions that boarders around governance, policies, rights, privileges and responsibilities.
- Local Government-Civil Society engagement/Community fora.
- District Assembly open days. These are public days set aside to showcase the work and achievements of the District Assembly and to afford citizens the opportunity to learn at first hand the operations of the District Assembly.
- Assembly members rectified the DMTDP in other to own it as their Document
- Copies of the DMTDP are be given to various Heads of Departments and other stakeholders to own and study

#### 7.3 CREATION OF AWARENESS

To create public awareness on the roles of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and activities, the Assembly will take the advantage of the existence of local FM stations; Arise and Spark and other electronic media to educate the public on various stakeholders' roles towards the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and projects.

#### 7.4 DIALOGUE PROMOTION AND FEEDBACK GENERATION

Feedbacks on previous projects and programmes are vital to development, hence the Assembly will regularly organized stakeholders fora in order to promote dialogue and feedbacks towards projects plans and their implementation.

## **7.5 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY**

To promote effective decentralization in the district, the following measures have been put in place in order to make information easily accessible to the public;

- Public relation office will be created so that people can access information from the office.
- Bill boards will be established at vantage points mainly to highlight major Assembly's projects and programmes to be undertaken within the period
- Notice boards too will be established at vantage points mainly to highlight major Assembly's projects and programmes to be undertaken within the year
- Assembly's projects and programmes will be documented in a form of flier and brochures which will be made available to the public.
- District Annual progress reports will be distributed to various departments