

UPPER DENKYIRA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014 - 2017

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Abbreviations

BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CDO	Community Development Officer
CU	Cooperative Union
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EHU	Environmental Health Unit
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	National Development Planning Systems
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PoA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPM	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPO	Physical Planning Officer
PPP	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PSC	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SDCP	Sub-District Council Plans
SDCs	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	Sub-District Development Plans
SDS	Sub-District Structures
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017, is the fifth in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks prepared over the past two decades. It builds on the successes and challenges of the immediate predecessor policy framework, the GSGDA which was implemented over the period 2010–2013, and is guided by the Government’s commitments under the “Advancing the Better Ghana Agenda”.

The NDPC provided the Guidelines and Technical backstopping that facilitated the preparation of DMTDPs reflecting spatial dimensions under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, 2014-2017.

The national development policy framework for 2014-2017 MTDP, was prepared within the context that Ghana attained lower middle-income status since 2010, and recorded significant economic growth over the period 2010-2013.

The focus of this development framework is

- Putting food on people’s tables;
- Providing citizens with secure and sustainable jobs;
- Rehabilitating and expanding infrastructural facilities;
- Expanding access to potable water and sanitation, health, housing and education;
- Guaranteeing the security of persons and their property;
- Embarking on an affirmative action to rectify errors of the past, particularly as they relate to discrimination against women;
- Reducing geographical disparities in the distribution of national resources;
- Accelerating economic growth rate to at least 8% per annum;
- Ensuring environmental sustainability in the use of natural resources through science, technology and innovation;
- Pursuing an employment-led economic growth strategy that will appropriately link agriculture to industry, particularly manufacturing;
- Creating a new social order of social justice and equity, premised on the inclusion of all hitherto excluded and marginalized people, particularly the poor, the underprivileged and persons with disabilities;

- Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are fairly shared among the various
- segments of society; and
- Maximizing transparency and accountability in the use of public funds and other national resources.

Within the context of the above socio economic goals this 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is prepared based on the thematic areas of the MTDPF-GSGDA, which are;

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
2. Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
3. Accelerated agricultural indiscriminate and natural resource management;
4. Oil and gas development;
5. Infrastructure and human settlements development;
6. Human development, employment and productivity; and
7. Transparent and accountable governance

Objective

The main objective of the plan is to put in place a road map, which in the medium term would guide the district to chart a course for sustainable development by reducing the generally high level of poverty and improving the living conditions with considerable emphasis on growing the informal sector for accelerated local economic development.

Methodology

In preparing this plan, the following methods were employed in gathering the required data and information.

- Interface with representatives of the people at the Area Councils and the Heads of Department
- Socio-economic surveys mainly for the primary collection of primary data
- Secondary data from past development plans and records of departments.
- Information/data from the 2010PHC results released by GSS

Process and Participation by stakeholders

The planning process commenced with the formation of a Plan Preparation Task Team from among the DPCU. Other members from outside the DPCU were co-opted based on their technical skills and competencies. The Team held series of meetings with Area Councils and community members, who in turn submitted plans to the team as input for the plan preparation. The first public hearing with stakeholders was held in early parts of 2013 for the discussion on the analysis of the district profile. The objective was to enhance participation and to ensure that inputs from the stakeholders were incorporated in the draft proposal. The second public hearing was also held in the middle of 2013, where the draft DMTDP was subjected to critical analysis. Suggestions of the public were again factored into the plan.

Organization of the Plan

The plan is organised into seven Chapters.

Chapter One

Chapter One (1) examines the performance of the DA in the implementation of the 2010-2013 DMTDP. The reasons for non-achievement of the planned development objectives, problems encountered and lessons learnt were documented to inform the new plan. The district profile is outlined. This chapter ends with a list of key development indicators of the district, a summary of the community needs and aspirations and the harmonised key development issues.

Chapter Two

The district's development issues are linked to the issues within the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). The key development issues have been prioritised considering their multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These are further subjected to the POCC analysis.

Chapter Three

Chapter Three outlines the national development focus based on the GSGDA which is followed by the formulation of the district's development focus, goal and objectives. The national goal under the GSGDA and the district's goal have been subjected to compatibility analysis to establish their compatibility. The

district's development prospects for 2010 – 2013 in terms of population, education, water and sanitation, health and agriculture have also been outlined. The chapter concludes by establishing critical strategies to address key issues identified.

Chapter Four

Chapter Four outlines the development plan proposals under the respective thematic areas. It also looks at the programmes that could be jointly undertaken by the DA and its contiguous departments and agencies. Sustainability tools have been applied to determine viable and sustainable programmes and projects to be implemented. In conclusion, the chapter analyses the cost of financing the plan in accordance with MTEF to determine the financial gap and the suggestions for raising more fund for the successful implementation of the plan.

Chapter Five

The implementation arrangements for the plan are outlined in this chapter. Key stakeholders who will be involved in the plan implementation have been identified. The plan has been phased into annual action plans commencing 2010 to 2013. In each annual action plan, the location of the project, time, cost of project, lead and collaborating agencies and source of funding are outlined for monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter Six

Chapter six outlines how the programmes, projects or activities outlined for implementation during the planned period will be monitored and evaluated as prescribed by the NDPC guidelines for M&E. The details of the M&E are contained in an M&E Plan.

The medium term plan has been estimated to cost fifty seven million, two hundred and seventeen thousand, five hundred and thirty three Ghana cedis (GH¢57,217,533.00) for implementation. During the same period, total receipts for programme and project funding is projected to be ten million, four hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and eighty nine Ghana cedis (¢10,408,389.00) leaving an estimated financial gap of forty six million, eight hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and forty four Ghana Cedis (GH¢46,809,144.00). The district plans to finance this gap through adopting innovative strategies to improve its IGF, aggressive lobbying of partner development partners, improving efficiency to qualify for

other funding facilities like the District Development Facility and strategic investments to generate additional funds.

Communication Strategy

The purpose of involving the various stakeholders including Assembly and members of all the seven Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district in the preparation process is to ensure that the people ultimately own the development plan. This chapter therefore outlines how the plan is disseminated to ensure the attainment of the aforementioned objective. Some of the strategies include public hearings, quarterly reviews, distribution of the plans to all stakeholders, discussions on local information centres, and the formation of local implementation groups, among others.

Conclusion

Harmonized key development issues in the district have been identified. Again, development priorities to address the key development issues have been outlined. It is therefore anticipated that the DA as the lead facilitator of the development process would enjoy the collaboration and support of all key stakeholders to effectively implement the plan to achieve the stated objectives for the period 2010 – 2013.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an outline of the plan preparation process and as well sheds light on the vision, mission statement and the functions of the assembly. It also seeks to review the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan prepared based on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework – Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) and the profile of the district. The chapter ends with a summary of the key development issues, which emerged from the review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP under GSGDA II (situational analysis of the various sectors of the district’s economy).

The Vision, Mission and Functions of the District Assembly

1.1.1 Mission

The mission statement of the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is that “It exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the District through the formulation and the implementation of sustainable programmes and projects by efficiently and effectively applying all available resources”.

1.1.2 Vision

The vision of the District is “To have a well developed District with basic socio-economic infrastructure and services available to the people.

1.1.3 Functions of Upper Denkyira West District Assembly

(1) Subject to article 245 of the Constitution and to the Local Government Act 462, the **District Assembly** shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), the **District Assembly** shall perform deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

(3) Without prejudice to subsections (1) and (2), the **District Assembly**

(a) is responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the regional coordinating council

(i) of development plans of the district to the National Development

Planning Commission for approval, and

(ii) of the budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister responsible for Finance for approval;

(b) shall formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;

(c) **shall** promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;

(d) **shall** initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;

(e) is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;

(f) is responsible in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

(g) **shall** ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice;

(h) **shall** initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the performance of a function conferred by this Act or by any other enactment; and

(i) perform any other functions provided for under any other enactment.

(4) Subject to this Act and to government policy, the District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to

(a) execute approved development plans for the district;

(b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to discharge their roles in the execution of approved development plans;

- (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with any other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, district and national economy.

(5) The District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district, any and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public Corporations and any other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.

(6) Without prejudice to subsection (5), the District Assembly in the performance of its functions,

(a) is subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy, and

(b) shall act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organization which shall co-operate with the District Assembly.

(7) In the event of a conflict between the District Assembly and an agency of the Government, a public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organization or an individual over the application of subsection (5) or(6), the matter shall be referred by either of the parties or both to the Regional Coordinating Council for resolution.

1.2 Performance Review

The Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 (10) stipulates that the District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the district. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective mobilisation and utilisation of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the district. Under the GSGDA I, the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly prepared a plan to cover the period 2010-2013 to guide its developmental agenda.

The District was carved out as a separate district from the erstwhile Upper Denkyira District in 2008 by the Legislative Instrument 1848 but became operational in February 2008. The district, however,

completed the implementation of the 2010-2013 DMTDP by focusing on projects earmarked for communities in the district.

1.2.1 Objectives

It is imperative to have a retrospective look at every how the District fared over the Plan period 2010 – 2013. That aim is to secure a baseline by which analysis could be done and the new plan can be drawn in a realistic and achievable manner.

The review seeks to identify the;

1. extent of implementation of proposed programmes, projects and activities, and the achievement of set goals, objectives and targets as contained in the plan.
2. reasons for any deviation regarding implementation or set targets
3. actions taken to remedy implementation constraints and
4. strategies that can be map out for effective implementation of subsequent plans

Six (6) thematic areas under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (**GSGDA I 2010 - 2013**) as adopted by the District over the period were reviewed.

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability

During the period under review, the following were undertaken;

- ✚ Effective sensitization was conducted leading to achievement of not less than 85% revenue mobilization target.
- ✚ Development of annual Revenue Improvement Action Plans which served as a blue print used in bolstering up revenue generation
- ✚ Regular quarterly review meetings on revenue collection methods and strategy contributed to this feat.

2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

The following activities were undertaken under this thematic area,

- ✚ A product development programme was organised for five (5) SBEs and five (5) SBAs
- ✚ Logistical support was provided for SPGE/Local Economic Development Desk
- ✚ Five (5) FBOs and four (4) women groups were linked to credit and support services

3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- ✚ Quarterly disease and pest surveillance on crops and livestock was conducted
- ✚ Logistics were supplied to DADU
- ✚ 27 farmer based groups were formed
- ✚ Under their extension services production of staple crops increased quite significantly in the district
- ✚ Again, under Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) a demonstration farm for sweet potato was established at Amoanda.
- ✚ Another cassava demonstration farm under WAAPP was established at

4. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

In carrying out its mandate of bettering the lives of the people, the district undertook numerous programmes and projects under this thematic area. The projects included the following:

- ✚ Improved information flow by establishing ten (10) Community Information Centres (CIC) districtwide. Related to this, ICT centres were established at Nyanyano and Gomoa Afransi.
- ✚ Improved environmental sanitation by acquiring one (1) major final disposal site at Ofaso and provision of logistics to environmental unit
- ✚ Accelerated the provision affordable and safe water through the connection of 7no Communities to the Small Town Piped Water Supply Systems.
- ✚ Capacity building for WATSAN Committees
- ✚ Improved the road surface conditions by rehabilitating about 38km feeder roads at Agona, Akotsi-Subin-Akwaboso, and other feeder roads in the district
- ✚ Connected more than 20 communities to the national electricity grid
- ✚ More than 5,000 energy saving bulbs were distributed Districtwide.

5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- A. During the 4-year period, there was an increased equitable access to and participation in education at all levels.

This was achieved through:

- ✚ Construction of more than 10no 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities district wide
- ✚ Construction of more than 8no 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities district wide
- ✚ Construction of more than 10no KG blocks with ancillary facilities district wide
- ✚ Rehabilitation of more than 5no Basic schools district wide

- ✚ Supply of more than 1,500no dual desk to schools district wide
 - ✚ Supply of more than 150no of teacher to schools district wide
 - ✚ Organisation of one (1) training workshop to upgrade the skills of Teachers district wide.
 - ✚ Organisation of one(1) training workshop for school supervisors district wide
 - ✚ Organisation of teachers' appreciation and awards day district wide
 - ✚ Enrolment of more than one Hundred and fifty (150) out of school youth for vocational and employable skills training
- B.** Also under this thematic area, there was the bridging of equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and sustainable financing and arrangements that protects the poor through;
- ✚ Provision of logistics to District Health Directorate
 - ✚ Construction of more than three (3)no. CHPS compounds
- C.** Within the four (4) year period, to ensure the reduction of HIV and AIDS/ STIs/ TB transmission, eight (8) sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS and PWDs were organised.
- D.** In an attempt to develop and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels within the four (4) year period, the following activities were undertaken;
- ✚ Gender sensitization forum for stakeholders was held.
 - ✚ Community sensitization on Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives was organised
 - ✚ Product development and improvement training for more than 100no of small business enterprises (SBEs) was held district wide.
 - ✚ Five (5) number FBOs were linked to market outlets

6. Oil and Gas Development

No policy was adopted by the District under the oil and gas thematic area.

7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

The Assembly within the period of review continued programmes to create an enabling environment for its working staff, thereby, necessitating the need to reprioritize the programmes and projects to reflect the needs and aspirations of the people and communities. This was attained by the following activities;

- ✚ Ensuring effective implementation of local government service act

- ✚ Procurement of one (1) 4x4 pick- up vehicle for central administration
- ✚ Initiated the construction of one (1) no. of office complex for district administration
- ✚ Construction of one (1) no. semi- detached residential accommodation for district administration staff.
- ✚ Provision of logistics to all district assembly department
- ✚ To increase the national capacity to ensure safety of life and property, the provision of logistical support to the security services were enhanced.
- ✚ The Assembly was able to build a database on ratable economic units in the district
- ✚ There were some programmes initiated to integrate the vulnerable and excluded in the society.

- **The unfulfilled Projects and Programmes of the 2010-2013 DMTDP under the GSGDA 1**

a. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability

Due to financial and other burning constraints the following activities which are still relevant for inclusion in the 2014-2017 DMTDP could not be implemented:

- ❖ Valuation of properties in communities

b. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

The following activities could not be implemented due to financial and other constraints but are still relevant for inclusion in the 2014-2017 DMTDP:

- ❖ Investment promotion fair for the district
- ❖ Establishment of Districtwide credit union
- ❖ Linking of five (5) SBAs and five (5) SBEs to viable market

c. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Unfulfilled activities include

- ❖ Unable to reclaim a single abandoned Mining site
- ❖ Unable to do community afforestation project Districtwide
- ❖ Lack of motivation for staff
- ❖ Low access to agric extension services

d. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

As a result of inadequate and irregular flow of funds in addition to low institutional capacity the following could not be achieved:

- ❖ Provision of schemes/layouts for urban and peri-urban communities resulting in poor spatial organisation
- ❖ Construction of drains in major communities

e. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The following activities could not be implemented because of lack and irregular flow of funds:

- ❖ Organization of appreciation and awards day for health personnel
- ❖ Organization of gender sensitization forum for Assembly members and D/A staff
- ❖ Revival of functional literacy programmes district wide
- ❖ Organization of promotional meetings with micro-economic enterprises
- ❖ Organization of technical and financial management training for women entrepreneurs and artisans
- ❖ Facilitation of the promotion of family life education among the youth

f. Oil and Gas Development

The District did not undertake any project under the oil and gas sector over the planned period.

g. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

In matters relating to good governance, not much was done to involve grassroots participation in decision-making. This was because

- ❖ The substructures did not see much strengthening and resourcing. Area council offices were not constructed. Those offices rented were poorly furnished. Though revenue areas were ceded to the councils, they were not supported to commence work. Little could also be said about the effective functioning and operation of the unit committees.
- ❖ Women were not well organized and encouraged to occupy and take major political positions.
- ❖ Sponsorship for staff career development
- ❖ Capacity building for staff was not vigorously pursued
- ❖ The citizenry had a negative perception about the District Assembly as a venture for amassing wealth
- ❖ The people also perceived the District Assembly as just an organ of the ruling party and that led to grave apathy from the people.

NB: The above projects and programmes, which could not be implemented are still relevant and will be considered under the GSGDA II.

Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I) and Other Interventions

1.1 Political/Administrative

Additionally, the District benefitted from other interventions during the period under review. These included the Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP), which provided rural infrastructure and the Local Service Delivery and Governance Programme (LSDGP), which also provided institutional support and capacity building. In addition to supporting service delivery and local governance, the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) focused on alleviating poverty in communities as well providing social needs to stimulate local economic growth. Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) and Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH) were financed by International Development Association (IDA), European Union (EU) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) also emphasized on the provision of water and sanitation facilities and the promotion of hygiene education in the district.

The main development focus of the MTDP 2010-2013 was based on the **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I** (GSGDA I) which had seven (7) thematic areas, namely

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability
2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

The matrix below recaps the achievements and otherwise as well as expectations of the District during the period under review.

Table 1.1: Performance review of the DMTDP 2010 - 2013

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	To improve access to credit facilities	<p>Output 1</p> <p>Access to Credit</p> <p>Facilities improved</p> <p>1.1 Sensitize farmers on modern forms of farming technology in 50 communities annually.</p>	Proportion of farmers using modern technology	50 communities	8	17	28	40	80 percent completed
		<p>1.2 Encourage the formation of 130no. farmer groups (associations)</p>	No. of farmer groups formed.	13 Farmer groups	3	7	10	13	Completed
		<p>1.3 Liaise with co-operative officer to train 10 FBOs annually.</p>	No. of FBOs trained	10 FBOs	2	4	7	10	Completed

		1.4 Improve access to Credit Facilities to 50no. fish farmers in 8 communities by 2013	Proportion of fish farmers having access to credit	50 Fish farmers	0	0	0	0	Not implemented
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		2.6 Provide 50no. pumping machines and construct 10 no small dams for vegetable farmers	No. of irrigation facilities provided.	50 pumping machines and 10 small dams	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
		2.7 Liaise with traditional authorities for release of land for farming.	Hectares of farmlands acquired	100 hectares	20ha	40ha	65ha	80ha	On-going
		2.8 Establish nursery	No. of nurseries established	4 nursery	1	2	3	4	Completed
		2.9 Construct 10 small-scale cassava (gari) processing centers in 10 communities	No. of gari processing centres established	10 processing centres	2	2	2	2	On-going
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE	To improve marketing of agricultural products by 2013	3.1 Reshape feeder roads.	Proportion of feeder roads rehabilitated	140km	13	23	40	65	On-going
		3.2 Upgrading of Roads	Proportion of roads upgraded	20km	-	5km	5km	-	50 percent completed
		3.3 Sensitize farmers on the need to treat		4 sensitization		1	1	1	Completed

MANAGEMENT		and store grains.	Proportion of sensitized annually	programmes	1				
		3.4 Construct 5no. satellite markets in five communities	5no. market constructed	5markets	-	2	2	-	80% Completed
		3.5 Organize farmers day	No. of farmers day organised	Annually	1	1	1	1	100% Done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To extend electricity coverage to more communities	1.1 Educate communities on SHEP annually	Proportion of Communities carrying out SHEP	District wide	25%	50%	75%	100%	100% Completed
		1.2 Facilitate the preparation of layout for two communities.	No. of communities with layouts.	2 Communities	-	-	2	-	Completed
		1.3 Assist communities to purchase low tension poles.	Proportion of communities connected to the National Grid	10 communities	3	6	8	10	Done
		1.4 Assist communities to extend electricity.	Proportion of the District's population with electricity coverage	10 communities	3	3	2	2	Done
		1.5 Construct market sheds	No. of market sheds constructed	7 Market sheds	-	3	3	-	Not completed
	To extend telecommunication to Area Councils	2.1. Assist telecom operating companies to acquire land.	No. of Telecom networks operating in the District	6 telecom networks	2	3	4	5	On-going

		2.2. Facilitate operations of Telecommunication networks in Area Council Headquarters	Quality of Telecommunication network coverage Districtwide	100% Coverage	60%	65%	70%	75%	On-going
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To reduce the depletion of forest and land resources by 2013	3.1 Organize tree-planting campaigns	No. of Tree planting campaigns organized in the District.	4 times	1	2	3	4	100% Completed
		3.2 Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	Rate of reduction in degradation of natural resources	100% Enforcement rate	30%	50%	55%	60%	60% Completed
		3.3 Educate communities on land conservation methods	Communities educated on land conservation	All communities	15%	25%	30%	45%	45% communities educated
		3.4 Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	Education organized.	All communities	15%	25%	30%	45%	45% Done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To regulate operations of mining companies in the District	1.1 Register and license all mining activities	Mining operations registered	All mining companies (100%)	15%	20%	27%	35%	35% Completed
		1.2 Train small scale miners on effective mining technology	Small scale miners trained	200 miners	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.3 Organize forum in mining operating communities	Forum organized in communities	4 times	-	1	1	50% done	
		1.4 Support reclamation of about 30 hectares of degraded land	Trees planted to protect degraded lands	30 hectare land reclaimed	-	-	-	10ha	On-going

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	Empower the Youth to become employable	1.1 Identify and register the unemployed youth.	Unemployed youth identified and registered.	All unemployed youth	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.2 Organise training for the Youth on employable skills.	Youth trained	4 times	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.3 Recruit the Youth	Waste Management, Youth Teaching, Community Police, Agric., Health Aid E.T.C	500 youth recruited	272	404	414	-	83% completed
		1.4 Facilitate the formation of Co-operative groups.	Co-operative groups formed	5 groups	2	-	-	-	40% done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	To Improve the managerial and technical skills of small scale entrepreneurs	2.1. Strengthen the linkage between small scale industries and NBSSI	Small scale industries linked to NBSSI.	All Small Scales linked	-	-	-	-	Not done
		2.2 Form Association of Small Scale entrepreneurs	Association of small-scale entrepreneurs formed.	5 Associations	-	-	1	-	Not completed

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To improve Teaching and Learning by 2013.	Output 1: Teaching and learning improved	Teachers Quarters constructed.	5no. Teachers quarters	-	2	2	-	On-going
		1.1 Construct 5 No. Teachers Quarters.							
		1.2 Provide	Incentive packages	Teachers motivated		-	-	-	Not

		incentive package to teachers.	provided to teachers.	annually	-				implemented
		1.3 Sponsor 20 teacher trainees	20 Teachers sponsored	20 Teachers	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
		1.4 Bond beneficiary Teachers	Teachers bonded	20 Teachers	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.5 Award best Teachers Annually	Best Teachers awarded annually	4 times	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.6 Award scholarship to students in SSS annually	students awarded scholarships annually	12 Students	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To Improve School Infrastructure	2.1.Rehabilitate 30 existing school blocks	School blocks rehabilitated	30 Schools	5	4	4	5	On-going
		2.2. Construct school blocks	School blocks constructed	40-unit classroom blocks	5	8	8	6	On-going
		2.3 Provide furniture to schools/Dual Desks to school	Furniture supplied to needy schools	1000 Mono/dual desks	300	300	200	200	Done

		2.4 Construct Institutional toilets in schools without toilet	Institutional toilet constructed	20 schools	6	4	5	5	Done
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THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To improve Quality Health Care Delivery in the District	1.1 Construct District Hospital	District Hospital Constructed by 2013	One District Hospital	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.2 Construct 5no CHPS centres	5 CHPS centres constructed	5 CHPS centres	-	-	-	5	3 Completed with 2 On-going
		1.3 Post staff to man CHPS compounds	Requisite staff posted to man CHPS compound	32 CHOs posted	5	6	6	7	On-going
		1.4 Provide logistics to CHPS compound.	Logistics like motor bikes, fridges. Generators Poly tanks provided	Basic logistics provided	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented
		1.5 Organize Immunization exercise against preventable diseases.	Immunization exercise organized	48times	12	12	12	12	Fully implemented

		1.6 Organise training for Health Aids.	Training organized for Health Aides	4 times	1	1	1	1	Done
		1.7 Organise quarterly educational campaigns in communities on antenatal	Educational campaigns organized	16 times	-	-	4	-	Suspended due to lack of funds
		1.8 Identify and Train 10 TBA's annually	10 TBA's trained annually	10 TBAs	x	x	x	x	Not implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To reduce the prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS by 2013	2.1. Organise Public education on HIV/AIDS	Public education organized	16	4	4	4	4	Done
		2.2 Facilitate formation of CBOs in communities	CBOs formed in each community	50	x	x	x	X	Not done
		2.3 Provide functional and Logistical support for CBOs and NGOs	Logistics support provided for CBOs & NGOs	Basic logistics provided	x	x	x	✓	On-going
		2.4 Identify PLWHA's	PLWHA's identified	1000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No information data
		2.5 Provide Financial and Logistical support to PLWHAs	PLWHAs supported annually	2.0% of DACF	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not implemented
		2.6. Establish 2 VCT Centres	No. of VCT Centres established	2	x	x	x	x	Not done
		2.7 Educate people on Existence of VCT centres	Communities awareness created on existence of VCT Centres	50 percent	15%	25%	35%	45%	On-going
		2.8 Identify and educate counselors & peer educators.	Counselors and peer educators educated	20	-	-	-	-	Not done

		2.9 Service computer and accessories of DAC	No. of computer serviced and accessories procured for DAC	4 Computers	-	1	-	-	Not fully implemented
		2.10 Organise quarterly DAC meeting	Quarterly, DAC	16 meetings	4	4	4	4	Fully implemented
		2.11 Organise annual review meetings	Annual review meetings organized	4	1	1	1	1	Completed

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To increase patronage of DHIS from 20% to 60% by 2013

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To increase patronage of DHIS	Output 4 Patronage of DHIS increased	Proportion of the population registered with the NHIS	60%	35%	45%	55%	65%	Fully implemented
		4.1. Intensify educational campaigns on DHIS							
		4.2 Construct office complex for the scheme	NHIS Accommodation in place	1	-	1	-	-	Temporary office secured

SECTOR: WATER

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To increase access to potable water in the District.	1.1 Sensitize communities on the need to have potable water.	Communities sensitized on the need to have potable water	All communities	50%	70%	80%	95%	On-going
		1.2 Rehabilitate existing broken down boreholes.	Broken down boreholes rehabilitated by 2013	20 boreholes	2	3	5	-	Not completed
		1.3 Drill boreholes for communities.	60% of the population has access to potable water by 2013.	120	20	32	23	18	On-going
		1.4 Construct hand dug well in communities.	Hand-dug well-constructed in communities.	70	32	12	13	5	Not completed
		1.5 Facilitate the provision of small town water system in communities	Communities have small town water system in place	2 Small Town Piped Water Supply Systems	-	-	-	2	On-going

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To ensure that 60% of communities have adequate access to potable water

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS	
					2010	2011	2012	2013		
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	To ensure that 60% of communities have adequate access to potable water	Output 2: Water facilities well managed by communities							Completed	
		2.1 Educate communities to take full responsibilities of the water facilities.	Proportion of implementing community ownership and management	4 Education campaigns	1	1	1	1		
		2.2 Organise in service training for WATSAN Committees	No of In-service training organized annually for WATSAN Committee	4 Trainings	1	1	1	1		Completed
		2.3 Train pumps technician and attendants.	No. of pump technicians trained by 2013	15 technicians	7	3	3	2		Done
		2.4 Facilitate the opening of pump parts shops.	Three (3) Area Council have pump parts shops by 2013	3 shops	-	-	-	-	Not done	

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME		TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	
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		ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS		2010	2011	2012	2013	REMARKS
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To increase access to toilet facilities by ensuring 30% of urban residents have private toilets in their homes by 2013	1.1 Educate communities on the need to have private toilets	Communities sensitized.	All communities	30%	45%	55%	75%	75% done
		1.2 Facilitate construction of Household toilets.	100 house hold assisted to build house hold toilets.	100 household	10	25	25	30	On-going
		1.3 Provide public toilet facilities in communities	Public Toilets constructed.	80 public toilets	8	12	15	20	On-going
		1.4 Construction of Institutional toilets in schools	Institutional toilet constructed	20 Institutional toilets	-	-	5	10	On-going
		1.5 Construction of slaughter slabs	Slaughter labs constructed	1 Slaughter slab	-	-	-	1	Done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT	To improve Solid Waste Management in communities by 2013	3.1 Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council.	Layout provided for 6 communities	6 layouts	-	2	2	-	Not completed
		3.2 Clear all piled up Refuse dump sites	Dumping sites cleared and have clean environment	All dumping sites	-	-	-	-	On-going
		3.3 Construct collection depots for communities.	Collection depots constructed.	8 collection depots	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
		3.4 Acquire land for final waste disposal sites.	Final Disposal sites acquired for 3 Area Council Headquarters.	3 disposal sites	-	-	1	-	On-going
		3.5. Provide refuse disposal equipment and other logistics e.g. Refuse truck, dust bins	Equipment & Logistics provided	Waste management logistics acquired	✓	✓	✓	✓	On-going

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To improve Self Esteem and Public Recognition of the physically challenged by 10% by 2013	1.1 Identify and register the vulnerable.	Vulnerable identified and registered.	All physically challenged and vulnerable	50	120	180	220	On-going
		1.2 Educate and Sensitize communities on attitudes towards the physically challenged	Communities sensitized and attitude towards physically challenged changed positively.	All communities	15%	20%	30%	40%	40 percent done
		1.3 Provide guidance and counseling services to the physically challenged.	Guidance and counseling provided for physically challenged.	Community development and Social Welfare department established	-	-	-	1	Done

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To improve and sustain the empowerment of women and the physically challenged

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	To improve and sustain the empowerment of women and the physically challenged	2.1 Assess the needs of the physically challenged and women.	No. of needs identified	2 Needs Assessment exercises	-	1	1	-	Done

		2.2 Select master tradesman to train the physically challenged and women.	Proportion of physically challenged women trained.	4 Training programmes	-	-	1	-	Not fully implemented
		2.3 Organize them into co-operatives and link them to financial institutions.	No. of Co-operatives formed	5	-	-	-	-	Not done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
	To Strengthen the Capacity of the D/A and Departments by 2013	1.1 Organise quarterly local training for key staff.	Quarterly training organized for staff.	16 times	1	1	1	1	Not completed
		1.2 Appraise Staff annually	Staff appraised annually.	4 times	1	1	1	1	Done
		1.3 Sponsor 3 staff annually at GIMPA and other Institutions.	3 staff sponsored annually	12 Staff	2	2	3	3	10 Staff sponsored
		1.4 Construct office complex	District Assembly Officer	1no. 38-unit office complex	45%	50%	60%	65%	On-going

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE		for District Assembly.	constructed	100% completed					
		1.5 Construct 2 residential accommodations for Senior Staff.	DCE's and DCD's bungalows constructed.	2 residential accommodation 100% completed	40%	45%	50%	50%	Ground floor completed and in use with the other floor suspended
		1.6 Construct 2 residential accommodations for Junior Staff.	2no. Junior staff Semi-detached quarters constructed.	2no. quarters 100% completed	40%	45%	50%	50%	Suspended
		1.7 Procure computers, stationery etc. for District Assembly and Departments	10 Computers procured by 2012.	10 computers	3	2	3	2	Done
		1.8 Procure office furniture for District Assembly & Departments	11 Sets of office furniture procured by 2012.	11 office furniture	3	3	3	2	Done
		1.9 Procure steel cabinets for D/A & Depts.	20 Steel cabinets procured by 2013.	20 Steel cabinets	3	3	-	-	Ongoing
		1.10 Procure motorbikes circuit supervisors and extension officers.	4 motor bikes procured by 2013	4 motor bikes	2	2	-	-	Done
		1.11 Organize training for DPCU annually.	Training programmes organized for DPCU annually	4 times	1	1	1	1	Done
	TRANSPARENT		1.11 Recruit 5 supporting staff	No. of staff recruited	5 staff	4	4	4	3

AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE		1.12 Give awards to 5 staff annually	No. of staff awarded	20 awards	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
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THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	To Enhance the Integration of the Decentralized Departments	Output 2: Integration of the decentralized Departments into the District Assembly System improved 2.1 Form Budget Committee of the Assembly.	Budget Committee formed by 2013	1 Budget Committee	1	-	-	-	Done
		2.2 Train committee members	Budget Committee trained.	4 trainings	1	1	1	1	Done
		2.3 Organize annual review workshops	Annual review workshops organized.	4 workshop	1	1	1	1	Done
		2.4 Provide internet to computers of the Assembly & Departments	All computers of the Assembly and Departments Networked.	Internet facility in place	-	-	-	-	Not done
		2.5 Organize at least 3 average assembly meetings	General Assembly meetings organized	12 meetings	3	3	3	3	Done
		2.6 Organize Sub-committee meetings	No. of Sub-committee meetings organized	72 meetings	18	18	18	18	Done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	To Deepen Community Participation in Decision Making and Implementation	Output 3: Community participation in decision making and implementation deepened	Area Councils strengthened and functioning	3 Offices constructed	-	-	-	-	Not done
		3.1 Construct office for Area Councils							
		3.2 Provide furniture and logistics to Area Council.	Area councils offices fully furnished	3 offices furnished	-	-	-	-	Not done
		3.3 Organize training for Area councils and unit committees.	Leadership training organized for Area councilors & Unit Committees	4 training sessions	-	-	-	-	Not done
		3.4 Create public awareness on the District Assembly concept (durbars)	Increase awareness of the District Assembly concept	4 public forums	-	1	-	-	Not fully implemented
		3.5 Cede appropriate revenue items to Area Councils	Significant increase in revenue generation at the Area council level	Revenue items provided to area councils by 2013	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
3.6 Organize training for Assembly members.	Efficiency and effectiveness of the Assembly members	4 training	1	-	-	-	Not fully implemented		

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	To Increase Revenue Base of the Assembly by 40% by 2013	Output 1: Revenue based of the Assembly increased	10 more commission collectors recruited and bonded.	10 Commission	4	-	-	-	On-going
		1.1 Recruit and bond more commission collectors.							
		1.2 Train commission collectors	10 commission Collectors trained	4 training	1	1	1	1	Done
		1.3 Allocate commission collectors to Zones.	Commission Collectors allocated to zone	6 collectors	4	-	-	-	Not completed
		1.4 Identify training needs of Revenue Collectors.	Training needs of Revenue Collectors identified.	4 Training needs assessment	1	1	1	1	Done
		1.5 Organize half yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	Half yearly training organized for Revenue Collectors	4 times	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.6 Identify new	New Revenue sources						

		Revenue sources identified							
		1.7 Collect and collate data on ratable items.	Data on Ratable items collated	Yearly data collection	1	1	1	1	Done
		1.8 Value properties in all Area Council Headquarters.	Properties in 3 Area Council valued.	1 valuation	-	-	-	-	Abandoned
		1.9. Set up MIS unit	MIS unit set up by 2013	1 unit	-	-	-	-	Not done
		1.10 Form Revenue Task Force	Revenue Task Force set up by 2011	Task force in place	-	1	-	-	Done
		1.11 Procure Public Address System.	Public Address System procured by 2010	1 PA system	1	-	-	-	Done
		1.12. Organise Radio programmes	Quarterly Radio educational programme organized.	16 times	2	2	2	2	50% done
		1.13 Organise regular meetings with rate payers	Quarterly meetings with artisans organized	16 times	2	1	1	1	Not fully implemented
		1.14 Prepare fee fixing Resolution	Fee fixing resolution prepared by September every year	4	1	1	1	1	Done
	To Increase Revenue Base of the Assembly by								

SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	40% by 2013	1.15 Construct revenue chart for the Assembly	Revenue chart constructed by 2011	2 revenue chart	-	1	-	1	Done
		1.16 Establish a computerized database for revenue generation	Database established and updated yearly	1 database	1	-	-	-	Done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	To adhere to sound Financial Management Practices of the Assembly	2.1 Establish Internal Audit Unit and other related committees	Internal Audit Committee set up by end of 2011	1 committee	-	1	-	-	Done
		2.2 Prepare and submit timely financial report	Financial reports prepared by 15 th of the ensuing quarter	16 financial reports	4	4	4	4	Done
		2.3 Supervise revenue collectors regularly.	Revenue collectors pay their monies to bank daily	8 times	2	2	2	2	Done
		2.4 Sanction non performing Revenue Collectors.	Non performing Revenue Collectors have their salaries suspended.	As and when	-	-	-	-	No offenders
		2.5 Train Controller and Accountant General Staff annually	At least 2 staff trained in Financial Management annually	8 times	2	2	3	2	Done
		2.6 Provide accounting software and network finance and Budget units.	Software provided	1 Software	1	1	1	1	Done

		2.7. Train staff in the use of the software	Staff trained in software application.	5 Staff	1	1	2	3	Done

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	To adhere to increase external support by 2013	Output 3: External Support increased	External funding sources identified annually.	4 funding sources	-	-	-	-	Not done
		3.1 Identify external funding sources							
		3.2 Write proposals to donors for financial support.	External funding sources increased	4-proposals	-	1	1	-	Not fully done
		3.3 Submit development plan to donors	Received funding from Donors.	4 times	-	-	1	-	Not fully done
		3.4 Generate a WEBSITE for the Assembly	Assembly has its own WEBSITE by 2013.	1 Website	-	-	-	✓	On-going

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY	To improve tourism revenue by 2013	1.1 identify two tourist sites	Tourist sites identified	2 tourist sites	-	-	2	-	Done
		1.2 Develop Tourist Site	Tourist site developed and utilized	Tourist site 100% developed	-	-	-	-	Not done

1.3.1 Revenue and Expenditure Performance

The ability to generate and mobilize revenue is one of the prime mandates of every District Assembly. Since the establishment of the district in February 2008, the DA has been making incessant attempt at bolstering its revenue mobilization efforts and also control its expenditure. These measures have revealed that the Assembly has the potentials to generate more revenue and consequently meet its revenue targets if the right strategies were adopted.

The analysis focuses on the financial situation (i.e. Income and expenditure) of the District for the period starting from 1st January, 2010 to 31st December 2013. Particular premium has been placed on the local sources of fund (Internally Generated Fund) since it can be directly controlled by the District Assembly. The external sources are also comprehensively analyzed as well as challenges encountered during the period under review.

1.3.2 District Assembly's Finance

A cursory look at the sources of revenue of the district per the period under review indicates two main sources:

a) Internal Source (own source) which refers to revenues collected by the Assembly using its own Revenue Collectors and existing collection machinery. These items include rate, lands, fees and fines, licenses, results of investments and Miscellaneous as stipulated in the Local Government Act, 2003.

b) External Source: these included District Assemblies Common Fund, District Development Facility, Ghana Social Opportunity Project, Royalties, and other External Agencies like NGOs and Donor Agencies like the World Bank, IDA, and CBRDP. DANIDA, European Union etc.

1.3.3 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The table below provides details of contributions made by major local revenue sources including rates, lands, fees and fines, Licenses and miscellaneous for last four years (2010-2013)

Table ii: Local Revenue Sources

S/N	Main Items	2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
1	Rates	60,500.00	54,724.79	60,000.00	16,039.29	31,000.00	44,260.29	33,000.00	11,923.50

2	Lands	59,500.00	21,703.00	55,000.00	25,915.00	40,400.00	39,910.00	38,400.00	74,150.00
3	Fees and Fines	126,345.00	26,002.80	50,000.00	82,664.00	64,350.00	52,547.00	2,700.00	0.00
4	Licenses	150,180.00	36,256.50	65,000.00	49,608.00	53,304.00	64,492.00	94,134.00	133,653.00
5	Investments	8,500.00	1,685.11	8,000.00	0.00	4,000.00	4,360.00	0	0
6	Miscellaneous	29,500.00	10,531.29	17,000.00	2,611.10	20,000.00	6,830.20	24,000.00	31,659.00
	TOTAL	434,525.00	150,903.49	255,000	176,837.39	213,054.00	212,399.49	192,234.00	251,385.5
	% of Achievement	100	34.7%	100	69.3%	100	99.7%	100	130.8%

It can be realized from the table above that the percentage of collection as against the budgeted amount improved significantly from 2010 to 2013. The collection rate increased from 34.7% in 2010 to 115% in 2013.

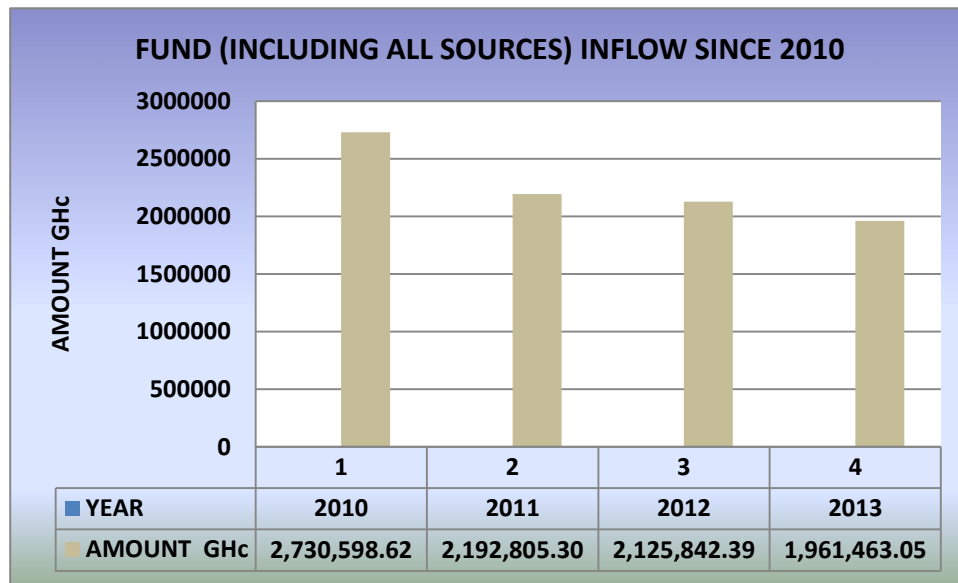
Among the main heads, revenue generated from licenses showed a notably steady growth of 24% in 2010, 33% in 2012 and 53% in 2013. Income from investment however decreased sharply from 10,531.29 in 2010 to zero in 2013.

Finally, the collection under Miscellaneous reduced over the period from 7% in 2010 to 3.2% in 2012 but improved significantly to 12.6% in 2013.

Table iii: Report on FUND INFLOWS: DACF & Others

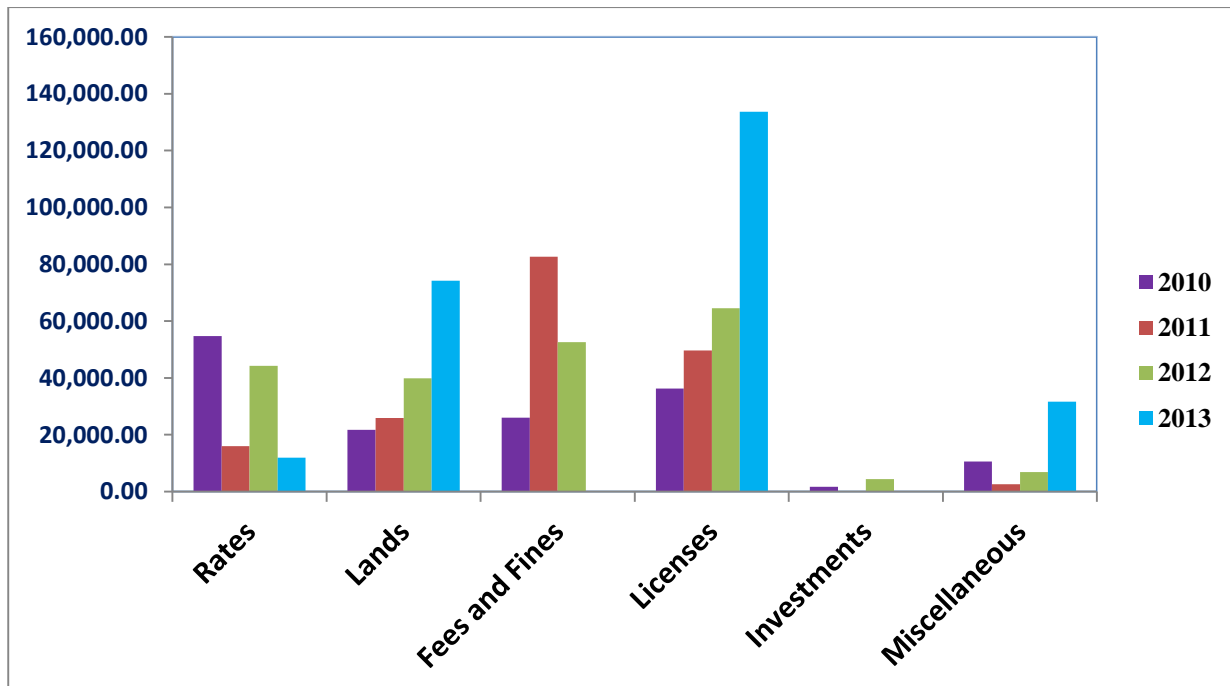
Item	DEC 2010 GHc	DEC 2011 GHc	DEC. 2012 GHc	DEC. 2013 GHc	TOTAL GHc
DACF	727,869.98	1,231,093.46	785,491.54	774,793.27	3,519,248.25
IGF	150,943.49	176,837.39	212,399.29	253,637.79	793,817.96
SCHOOL FEEDING	139,758.00	147,936.00	319,974.76	293,177.08	900,845.84
HIPC	25,030.00	25,125.00	25,000.00	0	75,155.00
HIV/AIDS	6,118.09	5231.15	4,227.80	0	15,577.04
DDF	638,465.23	0	728,544.68	422,461.00	1,789,470.91
Disabled	0	105,993.00	50,204.32	62,805.95	219,003.27
MP	19,280.82	81,417.66	0	0	100,698.48
Others Donors	1,023,110.24	419,171.64	0	154,587.96	1,596,869.84
Total Expenditure	2,730,575.85	2,192,805.30	2,125,842.39	1,961,463.05	9,010,686.59

Fig i: Inflow of funds since 2010



The figure above shows a continuous downward flow of funds (including all sources) to the assembly since 2010. The decreasing trend is so alarming that if steps are not taken by the assembly to reinvigorate its internal revenue mobilization, implementation of its projects and programmes will be frightening in the subsequent years.

Fig. ii: Contributions of main IGF items to revenue from 2010-2013



Source: UDWDA Annual Financial Report, 2013

The year 2013 saw significant improvement in the Internally Generated Funds. Items such as Building Permit (Lands), Sand and Stone (Fees and Fines), Tender documents (Fees and Fines),

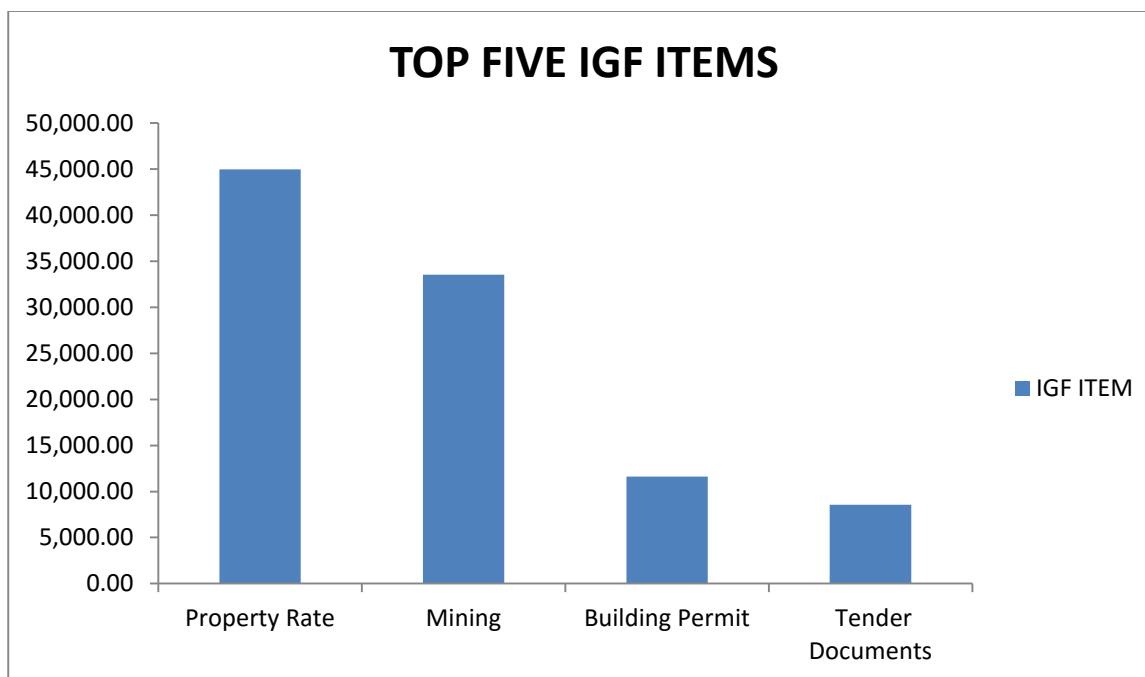
Street stores/kiosk contributed significant income to the Assembly. Table 1.1 gives a further explanation of the top five items in 2013 that generated income to the Assembly and their percentage scored vis-à-vis the total revenue generated. This is followed by a bar chart represented as figure 1.2.

Table 1.4 Top five (5) items in 2009

SPECIFIC ITEMS	AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED (GH¢)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Property Rate	44,980.29	31.87
Mining	33,545.00	23.76
Building Permit	11,610.00	8.22
Tender Documents	8,575.00	6.07
Kiosk/street stores	5,586.50	3.95

Source: UDWDA Annual Financial Report, 2009

Figure 1.2 Top Five Items of IGF in 2009.



The Assembly’s own source revenue generation could be said to be satisfactory owing to the tremendous increase in its revenue collection from 2008 to 2009 by more than 200%.

1.1.11 Mobilization & Collection of Revenue

The mobilization of revenue in the Assembly has been the responsibility of the Revenue staff under the Accounts Department with technical support from the Budget and Planning Unit. The Assembly has been employing two (2) means of revenue mobilization since the inception of the assembly (2008)

These are:-

- Revenue collectors on government pay roll who collect property rate and few other specific revenue items, and
- Commission collectors who are in charge of other licenses and fees. These collectors are paid a 20% Commission on the gross amount they collected for the Assembly.

1.1.12 Challenges in mobilizing IGF

Though the revenue performance of the district as per statistics for the review period (2010-2013) was not up to optimum expectation, mitigation strategies to address the challenges stated below would put the assembly on a high pedestal to reach maximum. In 2010 out of the total projection of GH¢434,525.00, actual collection amounted to GH¢150,903.49 representing about 35% collection. The collection rate increased steadily from the 35% in 2010 to 69% in 2011. Significantly, this collection rate increased to 116% in 2013 from about 100% in 2012.

This trend really shows that when the following challenges are well addressed, the assembly would be able to generate more revenue to meet its numerous developmental challenges.

The challenges include the following:

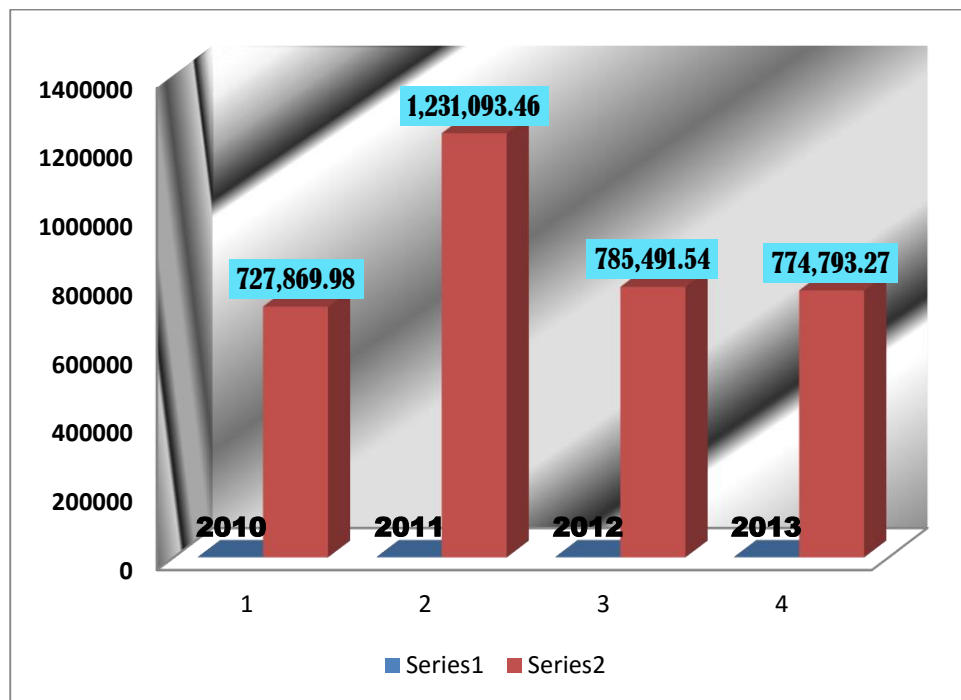
- revenue collectors not paying to the Assembly all monies collected.
- property owners avoiding the payment of property rates.
- tax evasion by some individuals and small-scale enterprises
- inadequate data on economic units in the district.
- unrealistic projections – since there is no reliable data.
- Low motivation for the revenue collectors
- Low tax education
- Lack of revenue improvement action plan (RIAP)
- No valuation of property
- Inadequate capacity for revenue collectors
- Lack of district court to prosecute defaulters and invaders
- Non-functioning of area councils affects revenue mobilisation

1.1.13 External Sources

The main external sources of revenue to the District are the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), HIPC, grants from NGOs and other donor partners. Aside the Common Fund, the District Assembly has over the years benefitted from interventions from European Union Micro-Project Program (EU), USAID, Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP), M-SHAP and Local Service Delivery and Governance Programme. However, the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) remains the major source of external revenue to the District Assembly. For the years 2010 to 2013 a total of GH¢3,519,248.25 was received from District Assemblies' Common Fund. With the total receipt (excluding IGF) of GH¢8,216,891.40 from external sources for the four (4)

year period, the DACF contributed about 43% of total external funds received. This clearly indicates a dependency of the Assembly on the DACF for the funding of its development projects and other programmes. Whilst revenue from external sources, particularly grants from NGOs and donor agencies mostly fund specific donor tailored projects.

Figure 1.3 Inflow of the District Assemblies' Common Fund-2010-2013.



Source: UDWDA Annual Financial report, 2013

The figure above shows that after the initial huge rise of the DACF of 69% from 2010 to 2011 it began to fall sharply through 2013 with 59-percentage point. This gloomy trend throws a challenge that the assembly should consciously strategies to mobilise additional internal fund (IGF) to support its capital projects implementation in the face of continuous fall of the DACF.

1.1.14 Challenge(s)

The major challenge has been late releases coupled with huge deductions from the DACF not caused by the assembly made it difficult to implement projects within scheduled time.

1.1.15 Lessons Learnt from implementation of 2010-2013, GSGDA I

The performance review presents some lessons to improve the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan. These lessons include;

- ✚ Proactive involvement of the grassroots in the formulation of goal and objectives, identification of community needs and aspiration, prescription of interventions to solve societal problems accounted for the high percentage of performance. Such consultations and involvement of the projects' beneficiaries should be increased to ensure higher achievement rates in the implementation of programmes and projects.
- ✚ Regular monitoring of programmes and projects implementation has been identified as very crucial. Hence, the DPCU should be adequately resourced with the necessary logistics especially vehicle to regularly carry out such exercise. Though management did well in this direction, there is still room for improvement.
- ✚ The assembly should foster close working relationship with the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who as watchdogs and advocates of the poor have vital and adequate data and information on the needs of the communities.
- ✚ Plan preparation is time consuming and demanding, hence, members of the DPCU should therefore be adequately motivated to elicit their commitment.
- ✚ Public Hearing helps in emphasising the issues and felt needs of the people.
- ✚ Area councils which are the fulcrum of enhancing good governance could not see much strengthening and resourcing during last four (4) years. This made their involvement and contribution to promoting the district development quite insignificant. The situation needs a reverse for the 2014-2017 plan period.
- ✚ Some policies to guide the district in the delivery of quality services for the plan period adopted by the assembly include:
 - ❖ Contract for construction of school blocks should include provision of furniture, urinal, and toilet
 - ❖ Contract for construction of satellite market should include provision of toilet and urinal
 - ❖ Contract for construction of modern market should include provision of toilet, urinal, crèche, bathroom
 - ❖ Contract for construction of CHPS centres should include provision of furniture and other basic facilities
 - ❖ Contract for construction of offices should include furniture and furnishing
 - ❖ Any form of construction, should be accompanied by greening of the environment and covering of borrowed pits at the construction sites.
 - ❖ Capacity building workshops be organised at regular intervals for service providers (contractors) to equip them with the skill to well interpret tenders/bids to ensure quality proposal submission.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the review of the district's performance in implementing the 2010-2013 MTDP rated the performance of the DA as good since it attained about 80% achievement level. This notwithstanding, the numerous challenges, including setting up new offices, inadequate resources and logistics including personnel that confronted the new District Assembly have to be re-looked at in the next plan.

District Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

Political Administration

The Upper Denkyira West District is one of the twenty (20) districts in the Central Region of Ghana. The District was carved out as a separate district from the erstwhile Upper Denkyira District in 2008 by the Legislative Instrument 1848 but became operational in 29th February 2008. It occupies an area of 851 square kilometers with a total population of 60,054 comprising 50.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females with 2.6 growth rate (2010 PHC).

The Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is superintended by a political head that is the District Chief Executive and assisted administratively by the District Coordinating Director with eleven (11) departments in the district. The Assembly is made up of Twenty Two (23) members made up of 16 elected members and 7 appointees. There is also one Member of Parliament. The district is divided into three area councils and sixteen (16) Unit Committees as its local government structure

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Upper Denkyira West District lies within latitudes 5° 30' N and 6° 02' N of the equator and longitudes 1° W and 2° W of the Greenwich Meridian. It is the Northernmost District in the Central Region. It shares common boundaries with the following district: Babiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai District (Western Region) to the **North**, Amansie West, Amansie central and Adansi South Districts (Ashanti Region) to the **East**, Wassa Amenfi East and Wassa Amenfi West Districts (Western Region) to the **West and**, Upper Denkyira East Municipality to the **South**

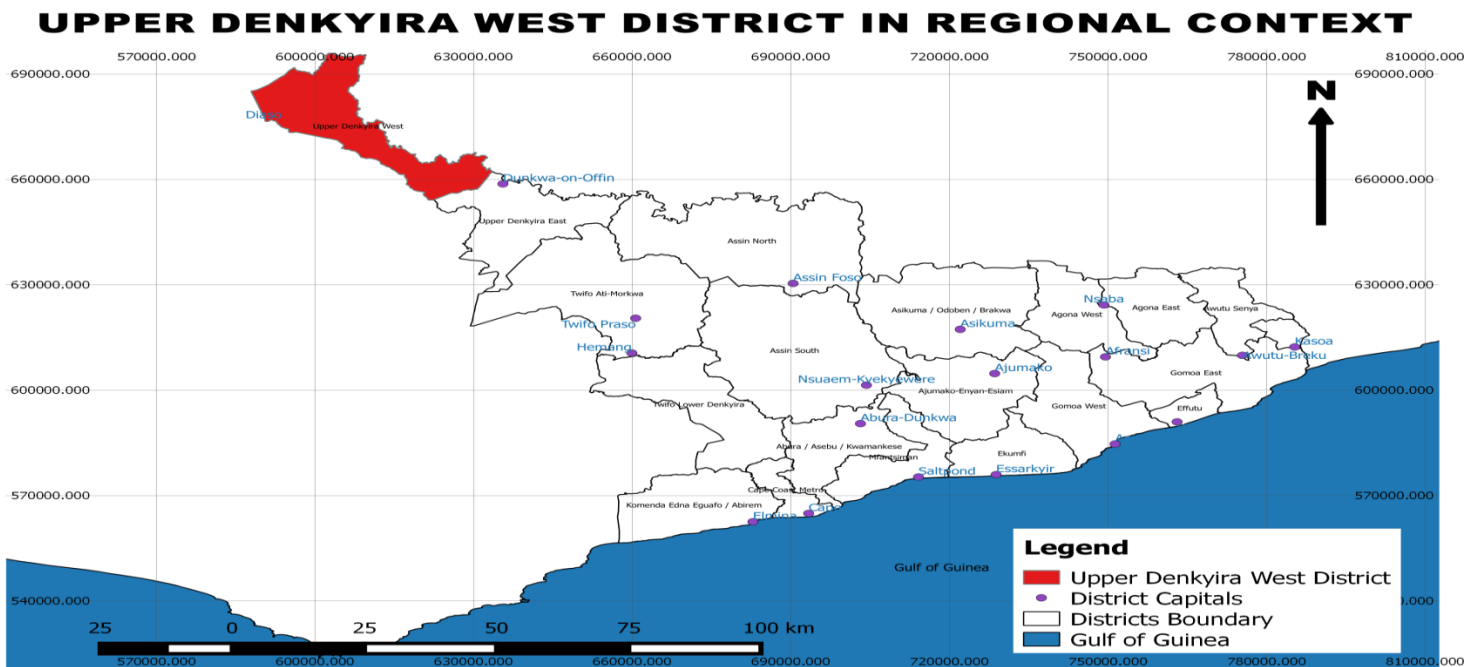
The District has a total land area of 850 square kilometers which represents 3% of the total land area of the Central Region. It has a population density of 71 persons per square kilometer ([www.ghanadistricts .com](http://www.ghanadistricts.com)).

Figure 1.1: Upper Denkyira West District Map



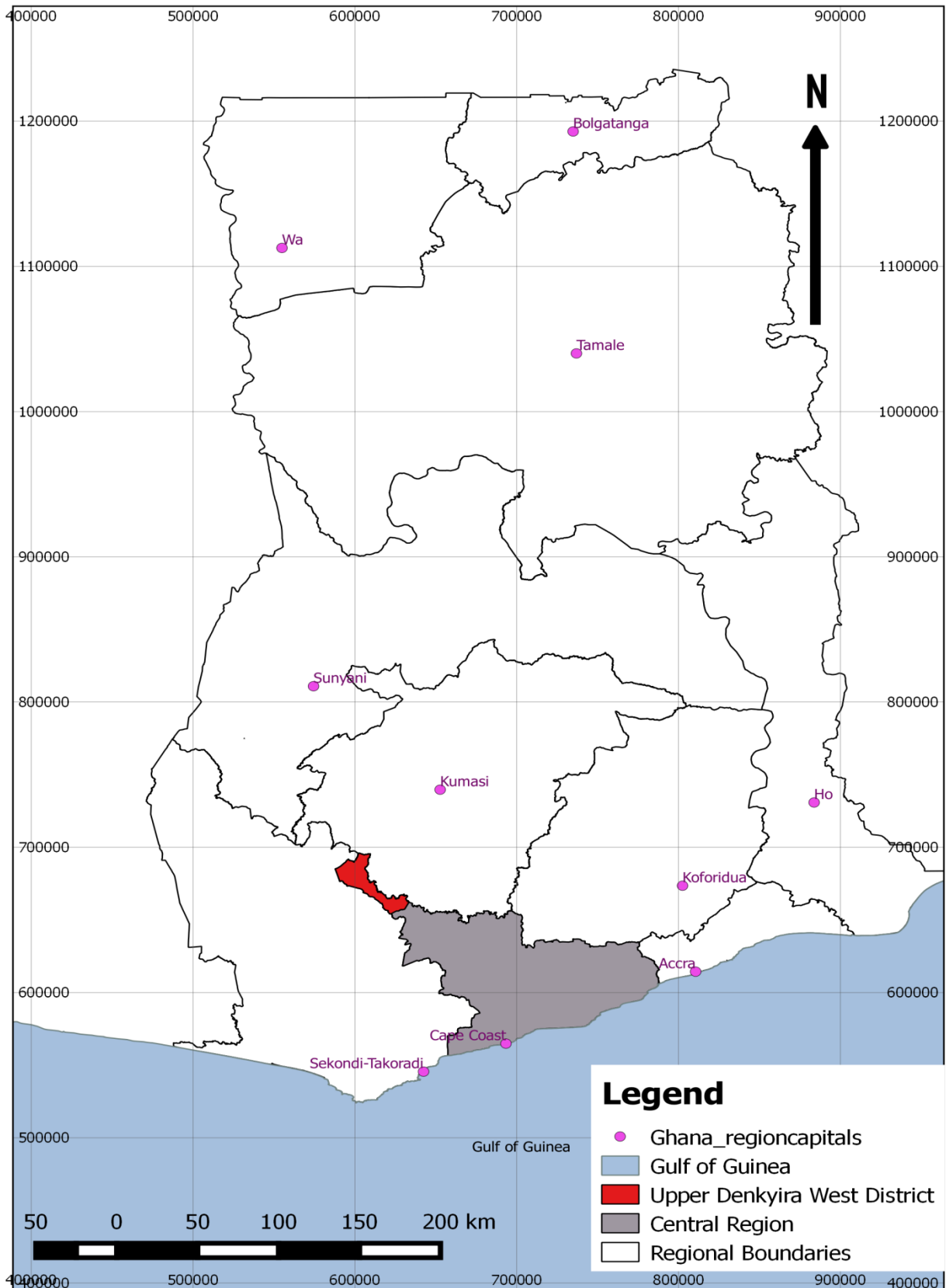
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

Fig 1.2 Upper Denkyira West within the Regional Context



Source: Planning Unit, UDWDA

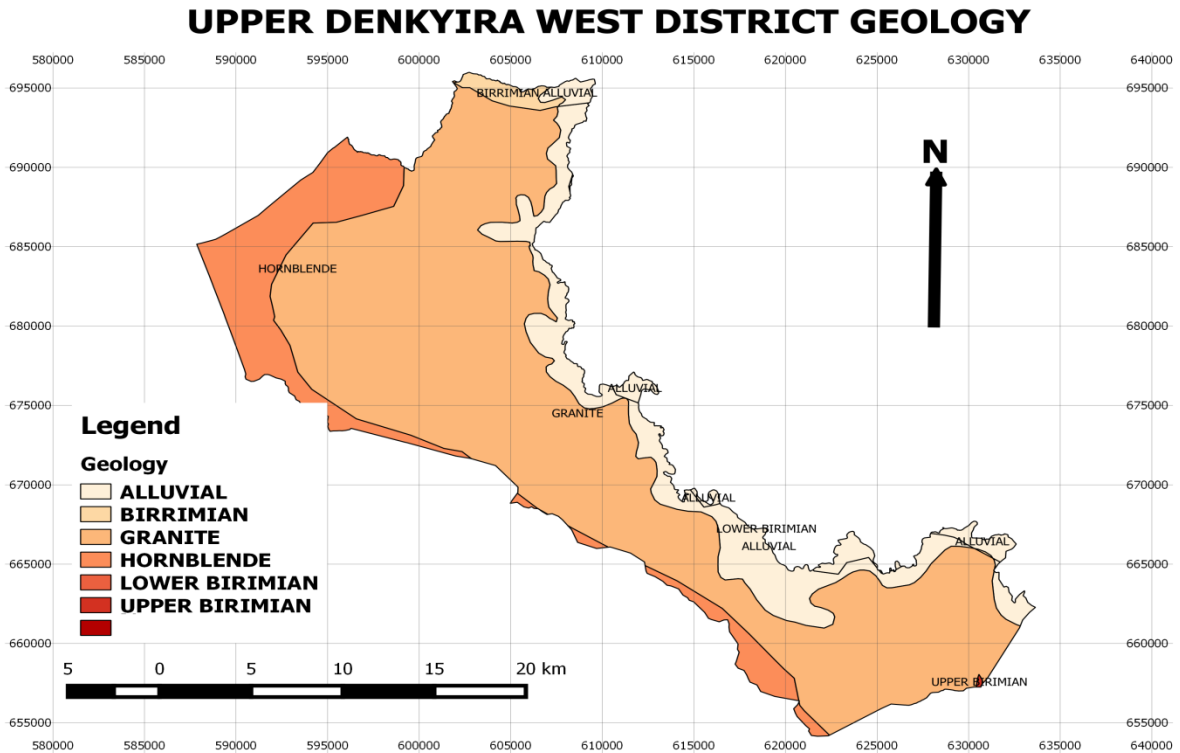
UPPER DENKYIRA WEST DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



Source: Planning Unit, UDWDA © 2014

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The area falls under a forest-dissected plateau, rising to about 250m above sea level. The topography of the District is generally undulating with pockets of steep sided hills alternating with flat-bottomed valleys. The major river in the area is the River Dia and River Offin. Several streams which are tributaries of either the river Offin or Dia flow through the District and serve as major sources of water for farming activities and domestic use. Prominent among them are the Subin, Ninta, Afiefi and Subin in the northern part of the District.

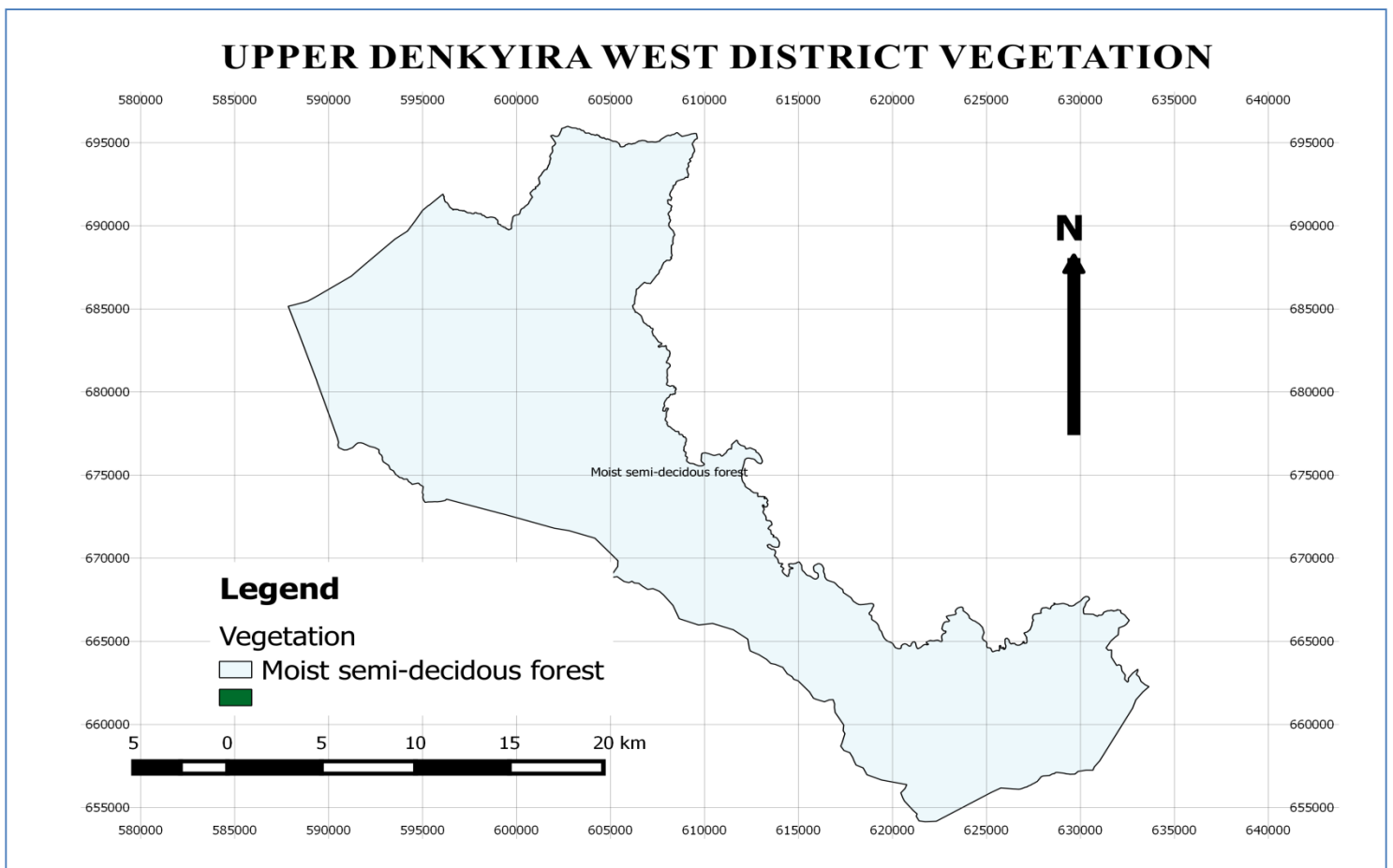


1.2.2 Climate

The District falls within the semi equatorial zone with its characteristics. The mean annual temperatures are 30 °C on the hottest months and about 26°C in the coolest months. The annual range of temperature is 5°C. The District has a bimodal rainfall regimes (Double-maxima rainfall), but the total annual mean rainfall is between 1,200mm and 2,000mm. The first rainy season spans from May to June with the heaviest in June, while the second rainy season is from September to October. The main dry season is from November to February. This is well suited for the cocoa production and this has made the District one of its leading producers in the country.

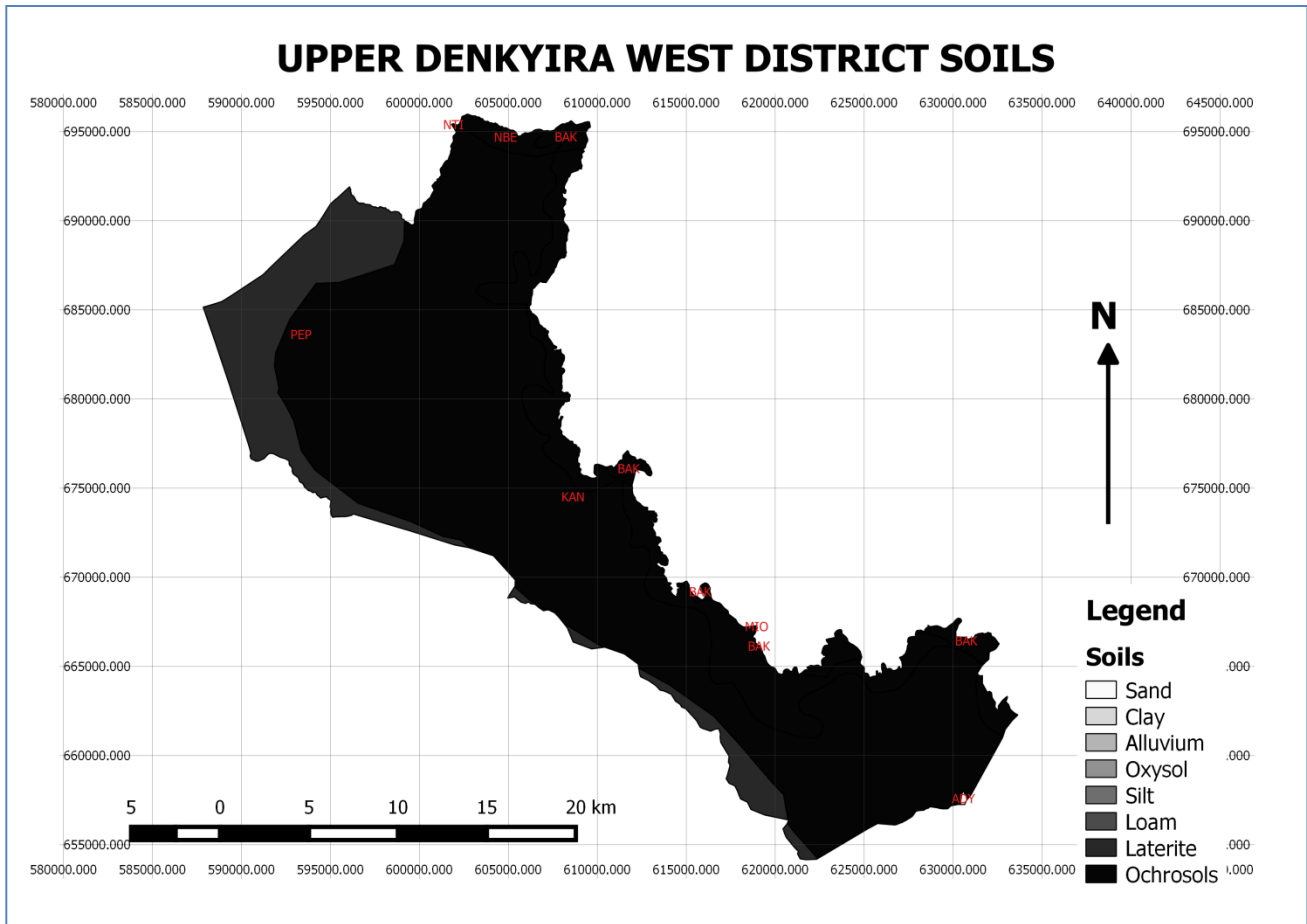
1.2.5 Vegetation

The Upper Denkyira West District falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. It consists of three layers, which does not differ much from the rain forest. All the trees in this forest zone do not shed their leaves at the same time nor are they of the same species. The district has two major forest reserves which are all rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the Upper Wassa Forest Reserve which is located within Maudaso- Amenase- Denkyira Obuasi area and Nkronua Forest Reserves. They consist of different species of tropical hardwood of high economic-value like Odum, Mahogany, Edinam, Wawa, Sapele etc. Trees of the lower layer and some of the topmost layers stay evergreen throughout the year. This is due to the relatively moist condition of the area. In recent times, new species are being added to the existing trees through reforestation. Two of the species are Cedrela and Teak. This is one of the underlying factors behind the sprawling of the lumbering and sawmills activities in the District.



1.2.6 Soils and Agricultural Landuse

The principal soil found in the area is forest ochrosols. The colours of these soils range between brown and orange. Due to the reduction in the amount of rainfall, in the recent times, the soils contain greater quantities of soil nutrients and are generally alkaline. From the view point of crop production, they are the best soils in the country. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm thrive in the area. Cocoa covers about 50% of the districts entire arable land. Other staples like cassava, plantain and maize also thrive in the soils within the District.



1.3 Social and Cultural Structure

1.3.1 Ethnic Composition

The Denkyiras who are part of the Akan speaking tribe are the indigenous people of the District forming about 46% of the District's population with Twi as the major language followed by Fanti. They have over the years co-existed with several settler groups; prominent among them are the Ashanti,

Fanti, Akuapem, Ewes, Nzema, Sefwi and the people of the Northern extraction. There exists a harmonious social relationship among these different ethnic groups as a result of tribal inter-marriages. Besides, sharecropping either ‘abunu’ or ‘abusa’, as a peculiar farming institutional practice has also fostered a solid bond of socio-economic co-operation among the ethnic. The kinship system is of matrilineal lineage and as such inheritance as well as succession is traditionally passed on from brothers to their sisters’ sons (uncles to nephews).

Table 3.1: Ethnic Composition of the District

S/N	Group	%
1	Denkyira	46.17
2	Fante	16.02
3	Asante	11.89
4	Other Akans	9.23
5	Ewe	2.70
6	Ga-Dangbe	1.02
7	Kusasi	4.30
8	Dagarte	2.52
9	Other northern tribes	3.67
10	Foreign Nationals	2.10
11	Others	0.38

Source: Field Survey by DPCU, 2014

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporate as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their contribution to the host to settle expenses incurred. Occasionally, communal work is organized for clean-ups as well as construction of community projects.

The District continues to uphold the traditional rich African cultural values with Chieftaincy system as the main source of traditional authority. All the traditional areas in District are under the Denkyira traditional authority with its paramount seat at Dunkwa-on-Offin. Chiefs of the traditional areas are selected from the royal families by the kingmakers prominent among them being the Queen mother and the Clan Head referred to as ‘Abusuapanin’ in the local parlance. The prospective Chief is kept in a room amidst rigorous tutorials on various aspect of traditional rulership after which he is enstooled by swearing the oath of allegiance.

1.3.2 Religion

As regarding religious affiliation of the population of the District, Christians (81.5%) are the dominant religious group. Pentecostal-Charismatic (27.3%) is the largest Christian group, followed by Protestant (22.3%), Catholic (16.4%) and then Other Christians form 15.1 percent. The proportion of the population with no Religion in the District is 9.4 percent while Islam is 8.1 percent with traditionalists accounting for 0.3 percent.

It is worth noting that there are more females (85.5%) of Christian religious affiliation than males (77.6%). On the contrary males (22.4%) dominate the females (14.5%) in the rest of the religious affiliations. This may be due to the fact that Females are more attracted to Christianity than the other religions.

Table 3.2: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Number	Percent		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	60,054	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	5,638	9.4	12.8	6.0
Catholic	9,846	16.4	15.4	17.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	13,608	22.7	21.6	23.7
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,416	27.3	26.0	28.7
Other Christians	9,098	15.1	14.6	15.7
Islam	4,841	8.1	8.6	7.5
Traditionalist	188	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other (Specify)	419	0.7	0.7	0.7

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

1.4 Settlements

1.4.1 Settlement Pattern

The district is composed of predominantly rural settlements, with reference to population and functionality. Notwithstanding, there are some communities which possess glimpses of urban characteristics in terms of functionality and population in the district. These are Diaso, Ayanfuri and Dominase. However, it is worth noting that Denkyira Obuasi is noted for its tourism potentials

which, if well harnessed, has the high tendency of attracting tourists and the urban population to the area, despite exhibiting the traditional lifestyle.

Though Diaso possess some traits that can make it be considered as an urban community based on its functionality, it does not exhibit the common characteristics of an urbanizing community. Its attraction of development is not as rapid as that of Ayanfuri despite it being the seat of the local government/District Capital. It depends on basically on Dunkwa-on-Offin, Sefwi Bekwai and Kumasi Township for most of its services. Regardless, it is serving as an administrative town.

At present, Ayanfuri Township is exhibiting some characteristics of a typically rapid urbanizing community in the district. The factors accounting for this phenomenon include the following;

- It is a nodal Town which connects Three Districts in Two regions; Upper Denkyira East in Central region and West and Wassa Amenfi East in Western region.
- It serves as transit point for most travellers from Northern part of Western region to the Southern part of Western region particularly Tarkwa, Bogoso and Takoradi.
- The sprawling mining activities which has led to the presence of large scale mining company that is peruse mining limited is also fast attracting a lot of people into the Town.
- The proposed resettlement activity to be carried out by the mining company in the township will also have a telling effect on the population size and functionality of the Ayanfuri township since it is anticipated that it will result in massive improvement in the infrastructure and quality of life of the people.

It is also important to note that smaller communities in the district such as Dominase and Gyaman as well as Nkotumso are growth poles in the District due to the ongoing Highway under construction which links Dunkwa to the Sefwi Wiawso – Kumasi Highway. However, rural communities like Subin, Ntom, Amenase and Amoaman require the needed support in terms of services and infrastructure to support their future population since they have a potential for growth due to their nearness to mineral deposits.

1.4.2 Direction of growth in the District

Spatially, the direction of growth for the district is along the Ayanfuri - Asawinso road and the Nkwantanum – Subin road where there are settlements such as Ayanfuri, Gyaman, Nkotumso

Dominase, Denkyira Obuasi and Diaso. There is an intended three star hotel development at Diaso and estate development at Gyaman. These settlements therefore require urgent and effective land use plans to cater for and ensure a balance between enabling development to take place and conserving and protecting the environment to prevent future uncontrolled development.

1.4.3 Functional Linkages

The District shares common boundaries with Babiani-Awhwiaso-Bekwai District (Western Region) to the **North**, Amansie West and Amansie central Districts (Ashanti Region) to the **East**, Wassa Amenfi East and Wassa Amenfi West Districts (Western Region) to the **West and**, Upper Denkyira East Municipality to the **South**

- Functionally the district serves as a food basket (vegetables, rice, cassava, Plantain, yam and maize) to the adjoining districts.
- The Upper Denkyira East Municipality Bibiani-Ahwiaso-Bekwai District also provides educational service (secondary schools, nursing training, tertiary education and other sandwich courses) and fishing to the district.
- Dunkwa and Kumasi serves as a trading centre for the district.

1.4.4 Functionality of Settlements

The Upper Denkyira West District is made up of about 68 recognized settlements covering an estimated area of 579.21 square kilometres. According to the 2000 PHC (2000 PHC) and the definition of an urban town (with population 5,000 and over); there are no urban settlements within the District. Nevertheless, with the creation of the District, Diaso which is the district capital is classified as the major settlement despite having a population of 4,492 (2010 PHC). Another settlement which exhibits some potentials of urban settlements as a result of its relatively suitable location and presence of mining activities is Ayanfuri with a population of 4,356 (2010 PHC). The other settlements possess in most cases rural characteristics with their predominant occupation of the inhabitants being agriculture.

Services available in the district vary widely. The analysis of the functionality of the settlements revealed that there is no first order settlement in the District, followed by Ayanfuri as the second order of settlement. The first order settlement has most of the essential social and economic facilities; however, the facilities are inadequate because of the dense population in the area. The second order settlement also lack some basic facilities like potable water and health facilities.

Settlements along the main highway are somewhat highly populated. This may be due to the ease of accessibility to and from those communities. This implies that there will be considerable pressure on social facilities in these areas hence; development programmes to be designed should be informed by this perception.

Table 1.11: Functional Areas

Major Towns	Source of Employment	Pop (2010)	Functions
Diaso	Administrative	4,492	Administrative centre
Ayanfuri	Mining	4,536	Mining, Services and Trading
Dominase	Mining, Farming	2,993	Trading, Farming
Nkotumso	Mining, Trading	2,955	Trading, Services

Source: Author's construct 2014

At the district level, the Statutory Planning Committee led by the Town & Country Department is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sound spatial organization.

Lack of layouts for most of the communities pose a major challenge for effective spatial development control.

The following communities however have some schemes which need to be revised for effective implementation:

- Diaso: 1 scheme
- Ayanfuri : 2 schemes
- Nkotumso: 1 scheme
- Dominase: 1 scheme
- Ntom: 1 scheme
- Gyaman: 1 scheme
- Subin Hill: 1 scheme
- Maudaso 1 scheme

The following communities have been proposed to for layouts/schemes in the District:

- Agona Port
- Jameso Nkwanta
- Subin-Ameyaw-Afiefiso-Akwaboso
- Denkyira Obuasi

The challenges facing sound spatial organization in the district are as follows:

- Lack of education for the land owners on the need to organise and prepare schemes for their respective areas
- The presence of unauthorized development in the district
- Inadequate funds, human capacity and other logistics to prepare schemes
- Absence of District court to prosecute those who flout building regulations
-

1.4.5 Spatial Organization

The implementation of projects expected to correct spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district depends on how the overall space economy is organized. To ensure spatial equity, planning and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process, settlements which have shown potential for growth like Diaso, Ayanfuri, Dominase, Nkotumso, DenkyiraObuasi will require comprehensive development schemes to optimize allocation of resources. A comprehensive higher order services to enable them serve their respective communities. It is observed that the District over the recent past has shown an appreciable of adherence to spatial development with the establishment of the Town and Country Planning Department (**TCPD**) unlike the days when the department was virtually non-existent.

However, a lot more could be done in the area of development in space there a lot of other developmental structures springing without recourse to spatial plans and developmental schemes. The TCDP is to spearhead the effort at ensuring preparation of layout and schemes for individuals and communities and ensuring their strict adherence to prevent the high spate of haphazard buildings and structures.

Again, services deficient areas like Amenase, Nkroful, Mpeasem Adwenpaye, which are lower order settlements will require socio-economic services like schools, water, clinics and market to improve services at their respective spheres of influence.

The hierarchy of settlements in the District was distinguished by calculating the centrality score of each of the selected settlements as a rank of first, second, third in that order based on settlements functionality. Using the following quintessential bands as the criteria, the hierarchy of the selected settlements were identified in the table below.

Hierarchy of Settlements

No.	SETTLEMENT	Functional Attribute		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
1	Diaso	1st		
2	Ayanfuri	2nd		
3	Nkotumso	3rd		
4	Dominase	4th		
5	Ntom	5th		
6	Maudaso		6th	
7	Bethlehem		7th	
8	New Obuasi		8th	
9	Nkronua Anafo		9th	
10	Akwaboso		10th	
11	Afiefiso		10th	
12	Besease		12th	
13	Jameso Nkwanta		13th	
14	Nyinawusu - Awiaso		14th	
15	Ameyaw		15th	
16	Ayanfuri Gyaman		16th	
17	Abora			17th
18	Treposo			18th
19	Breman			19th
20	Agona (Portuguese)			20th
21	Subin Hill			21st
22	Adaboi			22nd
23	Mpeasem			23rd
24	Amoaman			23rd
25	Aniatentem			25th
26	Adeade			25th

27	Dankwakrom			27th
28	Asuadei			28th
29	Nkrofo			29th

Source; field survey, 2014

Level One – All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 153 and 490 which constituted 15.15% of settlements selected.

Level two – All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 105 and 152 which constituted 33.33% of settlements selected.

Level three – All settlements whose centrality scores falls on 93 and below which constituted 51.51% of settlements selected.

The analysis reveals that the District has levels one (I), settlements which include Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Dominase and Ntom are the first class settlements as per the District's standards with Diaso providing the highest level of services in the District. Ayanfuri has the highest population amongst the settlements in the District; followed by Diaso in terms of service provision. This implies that there is no direct correlation between population and the number of services and facilities as far as planning the provision of services in the District is concerned.

From the analysis above, level two are all settlements that fall within middle class in terms of service provision. This settlements includes; New Obuasi, Maudaso and others which constitutes 33.3% from the analysis.

It is also observed that 51.51% of the settlements are in the level three (3) indicating the inadequacy of the facilities to serve the basic needs of the population. There is a clear manifestation of poor standard of living of people living in the interior parts of the District. Here, basic services including water and sanitation facilities are inadequate. The communities under this category include Abora, Treposo amongst others.

1.2.11 Conditions of the Natural Environment

Upper Denkyira West District is one of the well endowed Districts in the area natural resources. The District possess vast arable land which is very suitable for food crops, fruits and vegetables, cash crops, forest, wildlife and rivers. One prominent natural resource the District is gradually gaining

recognition for is huge Gold deposit. The exploitation of the arable land, forest, minerals and rivers to meet the socio-economic needs of the inhabitants has adversely affected the fragile environment. Again, uncontrolled sand winning, bush burning, hunting and excessive felling of trees is fast threatening the biodiversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil as well as wildlife at risk thereby reducing potential resources for future generations. Sand winning activities at Danwakrom and Subin Hill areas are seriously affecting the vegetation of these areas and the environment in general exacerbating the already harsh weather conditions of these areas. These in addition to deforestation in these areas have the added effect of climate change, which can affect farming activities, and supply of water.

One phenomenon that is gaining notoriety in the area of massive degradation of the lands and pollution of water bodies across the District is the indiscriminate mining activities in the District.

1.2.12 Conditions of the Built Environment

Most housing types in the district are compound with few detached and semidetached in the large settlements like Diaso, Ayanfuri and Nkotumso. Generally, houses are built with mud and few plastered walls. In the larger settlements, buildings are plastered with cement. Roofing of houses in most settlements are done using aluminium sheet regardless of the building materials used. The foundations of most houses in smaller settlements especially those in the interior forest have been attacked by erosion because of the torrential rains and stormy water from poor drainage around houses. Constant sweeping and intensive weeding around houses have contributed to the worsening of these conditions. Many of the houses have no toilet facilities and therefore inmates depend on the few public toilets. Few houses have kitchens and the main courtyard is usually used for such purposes. Houses with no in-built bathrooms normally have their bathrooms outside the main house or are made as attachment to the main house. The resultant effect is the threat to public health by the exposure to sludge which has drained into empty spaces creating fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease causing pathogens.

1.5 Economic Characteristics

1.5.1 Economic activity status and sex

According to the 2010 PHC, 69% are economically active and of these, most are employed (92.4%). Only 7.6 percent are unemployed. Thirty one percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically not active out of which 46.9 percent are in full time education.

The census revealed not much difference between the male and female economic activity status. Whiles females in this age group are more likely to be unemployed (8.0%) only 7 percent of males are also unemployed. In addition, male counterparts being more economically active (70.5%), the data on females revealed otherwise with 67.8 percent.

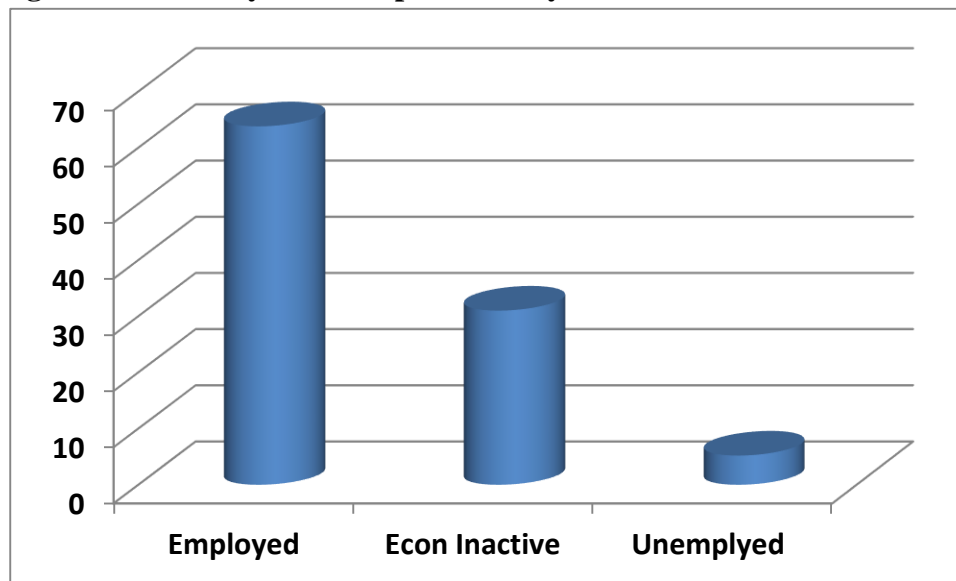
1.5.2 Economic activity status, by age and sex

The 2010 PHC reported a total population of 207,071 for the District out of which 124,105 are persons, 15 years and older, representing 59.9 percent of the total population who formed the labour force of the district. Out of this figure, 79,199 representing 63.8% are employed whilst 6,476 are unemployed and 38,430 (about 31%) are economically inactive labour force.

The nature of the distribution does not differ markedly between males and females. Both males and females have the same peak of the employed population to be 25-29 years age group recording 16.2 percent and 17 percent respectively.

Figure 4.1 shows the three categories of economic activity status in the district. The employed category leads with the highest in the economic activity status with 63.8 percent. It is followed by economically not active with 31 percent. The category with the lowest rate is the unemployed with 5.2 percent rate.

Figure 1.2: Activity status of persons 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.5.3 Occupation

The occupation and sex of the employed population 15 years and older is shown in table 4.3. For both sexes, slightly more than seven out of every ten persons (72.1%) aged 15 years and older engage in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work and this sector forms the largest working group. Next to this are the plant and machine operators and assemblers (9.9%) and service and sales workers (7.6%) respectively. Managers(0.7%), Professionals(2.4%), Technicians/Associate Professionals(0.4%), Clerical support workers(0.2%), Craft and related trades(4.8%) and elementary occupation(1.9%) constitute only 10.4 percent of employed persons 15 years and older in the district.

Table 1.5.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	12,620	100.0
Managers	194	0.7	87	0.7	107	0.8
Professionals	616	2.4	384	2.9	232	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	114	0.4	91	0.7	23	0.2
Clerical support workers	63	0.2	45	0.3	18	0.1
Service and sales workers	1,964	7.6	295	2.2	1,669	13.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,753	72.1	9,478	70.8	9,275	73.5
Craft and related trades workers	1,236	4.8	616	4.6	620	4.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,581	9.9	2,094	15.6	487	3.9
Elementary occupations	482	1.9	293	2.2	189	1.5
Other occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

1.5.4 Industry

Types of industries by sex of all employed persons 15 years and older in the district is shown on Table 15.4. Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the largest industry in the District employing 71.7 percent of the population. About nine percent of the population are in the mining and quarrying industry (8.6%) with 5.8 percent in wholesale and retail industry (repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles). Education sector recorded as low as 2.2 percent lower than the regional average of 4.7 percent. Real estate activities are non-existent as no figure was recorded in that sector implying that, there are no persons employed in that sector of the District.

Table 1.5.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

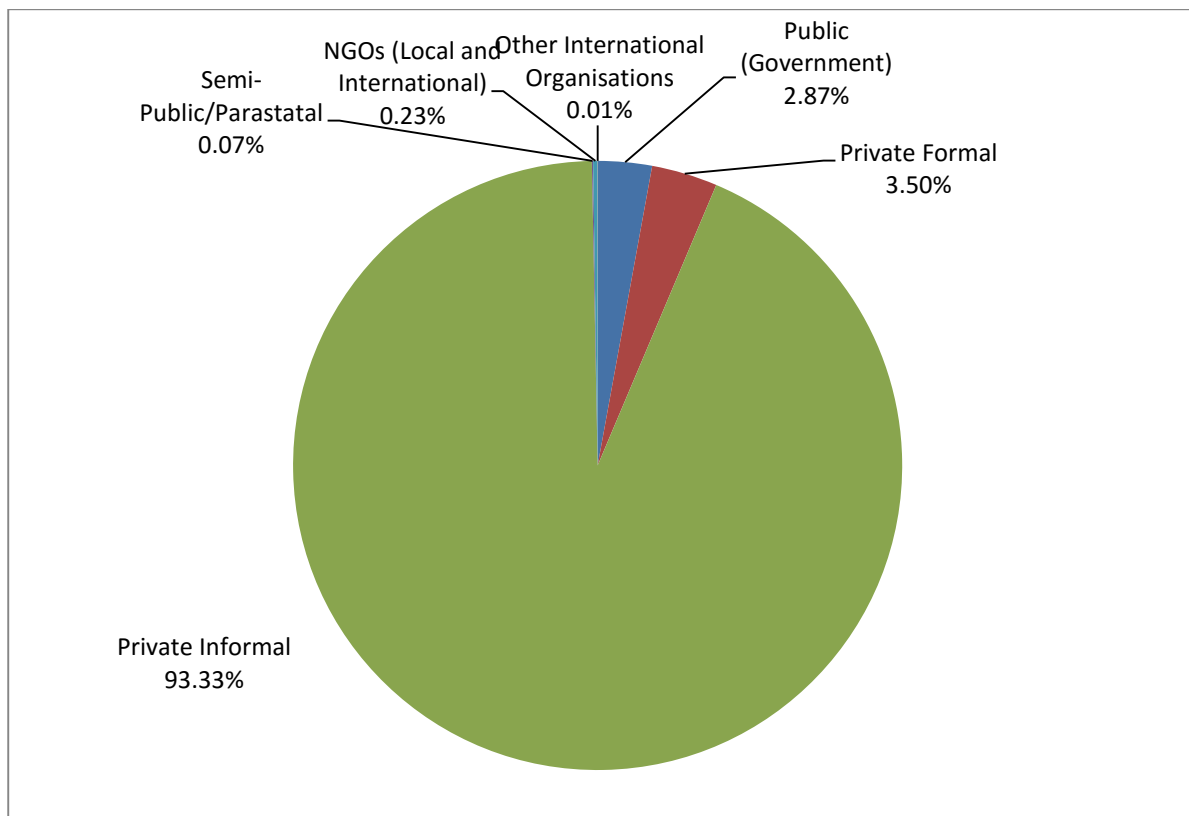
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,003	100.0	13,383	100.0	12,620	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,643	71.7	9,467	70.7	9,176	72.7
Mining and quarrying	2,224	8.6	1,740	13.0	484	3.8
Manufacturing	775	3.0	299	2.2	476	3.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	20	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1
Construction	245	0.9	241	1.8	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,512	5.8	449	3.4	1,063	8.4
Transportation and storage	281	1.1	271	2.0	10	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	673	2.6	55	0.4	618	4.9
Information and communication	12	0.0	10	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	23	0.1	13	0.1	10	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	93	0.4	22	0.2	71	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	83	0.3	67	0.5	16	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	70	0.3	63	0.5	7	0.1
Education	565	2.2	368	2.7	197	1.6
Human health and social work activities	102	0.4	40	0.3	62	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	167	0.6	145	1.1	22	0.2
Other service activities	465	1.8	96	0.7	369	2.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	44	0.2	24	0.2	20	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

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

1.5.5 Employment Sector

Table 1.9 presents the composition of the employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older in the District. The largest proportion of the employed population is in the private informal sector forming 93.3 percent. The rest of the employed which constitute less than 8 percent are spread across the other sector as follows; private formal (3.5%) and the public (government) sector of 2.9%, NGOs (Local and International) (0.2%) and Semi-Public/Parastatals (0.1).

Figure 1.3: Employment sector of population 15 years and older



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

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the key economic sector in the District. It employs over 60% of the total labour force in the district. Gradual improvement in technology and management has raised yields and has led to increase in the amount of food produced. Rapid population growth in the district has resulted in rising demand for food. Ironically, as the intensity of cultivation increases, environmental problems arise from clearing new land for cultivation and use of chemicals.

Improved accessibility to production and marketing centers need to be encouraged. Storage facilities are also required to reduce post-harvest losses currently being experienced in the district

The agricultural sector constitutes the major economic activity of the people in the district. Total agricultural land is estimated at 169.25 square meters. The ecology of the district encourages the cultivation of crops such as cassava, maize, sugar cane, pineapple, rice, pawpaw, vegetable, citrus; yam and plantain. This has given rise to cultivation of non-traditional crops such the Asian Vegetables, chilly and bird eye pepper and pineapple. The farmers in the district rely heavily on the two rainy seasons for production.

Generally, farming in the district employs about 24,075 people of which 60 percent are males and (40%) are females. This implies more males are employed in this sector than their female counterparts. The scale of production is mostly on subsistence level with an average farm size of 0.4 hectares. About 90% of these farmers finance their farming activities from their personal savings which accounts for low productivity in the sector. With access to credit facility and proper organization of these farmers, the industry would receive a boost in terms participation and productivity. Females are also known to engage in petty trade including the sale of farm produce as the males supervise the farms.

District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU)

The agriculture sector of the district's economy is directed and supervised by the Agric Directorate, a department of the assembly.

The functions of the District Agricultural Development Unit include:

MIS activities, collation and dissemination of information, supervise activities on MRACLS (multi round annual crops and livestock survey) GAPs, market survey and many other activities in the district.

The Agric unit has twenty-six (26) members/staff, twenty-one (21) of them are males whilst five (5) being females.

Major agricultural inputs required by farmers in the district are seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, sprayers, cutlasses, hoes, tractors and implements (plough, harrower etc.), storage facilities.

In terms of supply of inputs, farmers on block farm receive inputs through the district office whilst other farmers acquire by themselves at input shops.

The table below provides some information on agric sector of the district:

S/N	CROP (FOOD & TREE)	HECTARES
1	Maize	7,300
2	Cassava	5,133
3	Plantain	30.9
4	Oil palm	-
5	Citrus	100

6	Yam	64
7	Rice	82
8	Sweet potato	80
9	Pineapple	280
10	Groundnut	80

MAJOR VEGETABLES PRODUCED

1	Pepper	500
2	Egg plant	180
3	Okro	100
4	Tomato	60
5	Tinda	40

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1	Goats	200
2	Goats	300
3	Goats	195
4	Sheep	183
5	Sheep	350
6	Sheep	240
7	Castle	216
8	Castle	300
9	Castle	180
10	Goats	379
11	Goats	278
12	Goats	451
13	Sheep	204
14	Sheep	144
15	Sheep	175

FISH

1	Tilapia	0.1 tonnes
2	Mud Fish	0.8 tonnes

Challenges confronting the agric sector in the district:

The following are some of the challenges facing the agric sector:

- Inadequate field officers
- Mobility difficulties (lacks access to motorbikes)
- Inadequate funds to support veterinary, demonstration, training, sensitization, trials, field days, home management, slaughter slab/house veterinary clinics, and laboratory activities
- Inadequate office accommodation
- and other logistical supports (rain coats, field books, GPS, programmable calculators, field bags etc)

As a result of pest and diseases (nematodes, fruit fly, cylas, fungus, termites, aphids, rodents, wilts, viral diseases), that affect crops both on the field and those on storage, handling problems, spillage, inappropriate harvesting techniques the district experiences a post harvest losses rate of not less than 35%.

Table showing staff strength and logistics

S/N	Designation	Existing	Required
1	AEA	13	26
2	DAO	4	1
3	DDA	1	0
4	Administration	2	2
5	Labourers	3	0
6	Watchman	0	2
7	Market Enumerator	1	0
8	Driver	1	1
	Total	5	32
LOGISTICS			
1	Vehicle	1	1
2	Motorcycle	6	22
3	Computers	1	6

Some special programmes being carried out by AGRIC outfit

1. WAAP Field (Demonstration)
2. Cassava Plantain Material Multiplication
3. Block Farm
4. Credit In Kind (Piggery)
5. Cockerel and layers for local stock improvement
6. Good Practices Centre (Cassava Processing)
7. EMQAP (Demonstration)

Services

The service sector including commerce provides over 13.0% of the population in the district with employment. . Drinking and eating premises including traditional catering, cellular mobile phones vendors and repairs as well as fuel and lubrication stations abound in the district. The district has the services of the mobile telecommunication operators –MTN, Airtel, Expresso, Glo, Vodafone and TiGo

In the financial service sector, the district has one commercial bank agency and no non-financial institutions like insurance companies, Co-operative Credit Unions to provide essential services to promote and grow the local economy. However, there are few rural banks in the district located at Diaso, Ayanfuri and Nom which provide services to mainly farmers.

Market Infrastructure

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the district economy. The district has three market centre(s) where major trading and commercial activities are carried out. These are the Diaso, Dominase and Ayanfuri markets which have weekly market days where farmers and other producers from peripheral communities and other Districts trade. All the other markets are daily and of small sizes located in a few of the communities with dilapidated market structures. Hence, revenues that should have been mobilized for the District are now being collected by the neighbouring districts especially Upper Denkyira East Municipal, Bibiani-Anwhiaso-Bekwai District for their development.

The District Assembly in recognizing these serious problems has on its programme to commit more resources to providing more physical structures and accompanying facilities in the various communities and construct new area market centres within the Area Councils.

Food Security

Over all enough food crops and livestock, products are produced in the district resulting in the conveyance of surpluses of maize, cassava and particularly plantain to neighbouring districts. Production deficit along the coastal belt are compensated with favourable access to food and movement of food from surplus to deficit areas. However, the poor and vulnerable in the district face regular food insecurity due to limited production, financial capital. The quality of nutrition remains an important problem.

Unfavourable weather conditions could affect food production and distribution in the district leading to high food prices but provision of small irrigation schemes can boost crop production. Farmers are finding it difficult to store their produce during the periods of glut so silos should be put up in the district to store excess farm produce. Government's initiatives on expanded crop production block farming and subsidies are geared towards an increase in food production levels but access to land is becoming a serious issue. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the reservation of land in communities for agricultural activities. Again, access to farm transport to facilitate the carting of farm produce to reduce and eliminate the risk of farmers losing the produce to bad roads. This and the practice of traditional farming systems seriously affect the income of farmers. The introduction

of modernisation of agriculture with improved technologies, mechanization and better agronomic practices could enhance farmers' income.

The Agricultural sector in the district is confronted with several challenges which include;

- Lack of offices and residential accommodation for MOFA staff
- Low AEA farmer ratio
- Inadequate logistics for MOFA staff
- Absence of bulk storage facilities
- Inadequate irrigational facilities for dry season farming
- Scepticism on the part of farmers to deal with new technologies
- High cost of agricultural inputs
- Inadequate market for agricultural products

On-going programmes and initiatives to help improve the agricultural sector of the district include:

- Cocoa Mass Spraying (this practice is halting and must be restored)
- MIDA Programmes especially in the horticultural products
- Youth in Agriculture Programmes (Block farming)
- Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project
- Farmer Registration
- Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing programme
- Clean farm project aiming at collecting unwanted, obsolete pesticides and empty agrochemical containers.

These initiatives are attempts to sustainably tackle the issue of food insecurity and also to reduce the rate of unemployment in the district.

Governance

This section discusses the role of the District Assembly and its substructures, Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Civil Societies, NGOs, Donor communities, Traditional authorities and other stakeholders in the development process. It also discusses the District Assembly's Finances. District Assemblies have been assigned functions that adequately empower them to provide de-concentrated and devolved local public services and to be responsible for the overall development of the districts and Gomoa East District Assembly is not an exception.

Governance Issues (Functions and structure)

By law, the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly established by Legislative Instrument 1848 in 2007, constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district (Local Government Act 1993, Act 462) with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels. This is amply captured in the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly's Mission Statement.

General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Upper Denkyira West District is composed of Twenty-Five (25) members made up of 16 elected members and 7 appointees, a Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly Members chairs the Assembly meetings as well as the Complaints sub-committee.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) however, advises and provides a secretariat for the District as a planning authority in its planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating functions. The Executive Committee co-ordinates plans and programs of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee which excludes the Presiding Member (PM) is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). This body performs the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly. The executive committee is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub committees of the assembly. The sub- committees include:

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

Apart from these five statutory committees, the district has three other sub-committees namely:

- Environmental Health
- Agriculture
- Education

Decentralized Departments

The Local Government Act (Act 462) makes provision for the establishment of Eleven (11) Decentralized Departments (now Departments of the Assembly) and such administrative sub-structures as Urban/Town/Area Councils and Unit committees to facilitate the process of local governance.

The central administration which provides secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility on the other decentralized departments. Section 38 of Act 462 enjoins the district to have the eleven (11) departments of the Assembly upon the passage of the relevant Legislative Instrument (LI). The Section 2 of the Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) Commencement Instrument, 2009 i.e. Legislative Instrument (LI) 1961, establishes Eleven (11) departments under in the First Schedule Regulation 1(a) as Departments of the District Assembly. The departments are as following.

The District is divided into Three (3) Area Councils namely; Diaso, Ayanfuri and Subin with Sixteen (16) Unit Committees. The sub-structures even though constituted remain largely non-functional due to inadequate resource for their operations. The non-functioning of these lower structures poses a major challenge to the district development in terms of revenue mobilisation, ownership of projects for maintenance and longevity (sustainability), broad-based decision-making etc. The assembly having realised this gap, should endeavour to resource and strengthen these sub-structures to live up to their mandate to support the assembly's developmental efforts.

Social Services:

Education

Education is very critical in the development of every economy. The quality of education coupled with accessibility and availability of logistics, infrastructure and all other resources play crucial role in harnessing the potentials of the human resource which is a tool in fostering economic growth and development. This section seeks to bring to the fore the state of education in the District as at the plan preparation period and juxtapose it against the expected situation which is a prerequisite to ensuring quality education.

There 153 basic schools in the District comprising 59 pre-schools, 57 primary schools and 37 Junior High Schools in both public and private sectors. The District has two Second cycle institutions that

is, the Diaso Senior High School which is public and the Ayanfuri Senior High School where documentations are underway to make it a public institution. The district cannot boast of any third cycle or tertiary institution of any sort and has to rely on the adjoining District for such services.

Some Education Statistics –ENROLMENT for the past 3yrs (PUBLIC)

S/N	Level	2010/2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	KG (4-5 yrs)	2202	2398	4,600	2,317	2,395	4,721	2404	2480	4,884
2.	Primary (6-11 yrs)	4185	5394	9,579	4,295	5498	9,793	4335	5730	10,065
3.	J.H.S (12-14 yrs)	1,845	1,514	3,359	1918	1652	3,570	1896	1691	3,587
4.	SHS	112	135	247	106	167	273	160	121	281

Some Education Statistics: ENROLMENT for the past 3yrs (PRIVATE)

S/N	Level	2010/2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	KG (4-5 yrs)	213	222	435	247	253	500	258	366	714
2.	Primary (6-11 yrs)	432	487	919	545	578	1123	722	734	1456
3.	JHS (12-14 yrs)	231	208	439	251	227	478	1837	1619	3456
4.	SHS	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	227	181	408

The number of schools existing in the District

NO	Educational Facility	Public	Private	Total	Teacher: Pupil Ratio	Textbook: Pupil Ratio	Male /Female Ratio
1.	PRE-SCHOOL	50	9	59	1:43	1:2	1.04
3.	PRIMARY	48	9	57	1:36	1:2	1.02
4.	JHS	33	4	126	1:13	1:4	0.94
5.	SHS	1	1	2	N/A	-	0.58
6.	VOCATION	0	0	0	-	-	-
7.	University	0	0	0	-	-	-

Total no. of Teachers in the District for the last 3years (Public/Private)

Type/Levels	Public Schools	Private Schools
-------------	----------------	-----------------

	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained
Pre-school	182	26	156	21	0	21
Primary School	312	113	119	43	0	43
J.H.S	271	167	104	32	3	29
SHS	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	765	306	459	96	3	93

The performance trend of BECE and SSCE result for the past 4 years

NO	Level	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	BECE	70%	75%	72%	69%
2.	WASSCE	No Exams	99%	50%	52%

Non-Formal Education:

The Upper Denkyira West District Education Directorate is responsible for organizing non-formal educational programmes. Adult literacy classes are effective in the district since the ‘students’ are responsive to classes and calls to participate in drama and film shows. They also participate in NFED programmes, Zonal, District Quiz Competitions and Public Talks.

So far, there are two hundred and thirty-six (236) learners enrolled by NFED in the district. Out of this figure, 55 are male learners whilst 181 are female learners. The learners are thought in the following areas:

- Reading and writing
- Basic numeracy
- Local language
- English language

Participants are also given skill training in income generating activities such as:

- Soap making
- Tie and dye production
- Oil extraction
- Beekeeping
- Grasscutter rearing
- Gari processing

Some challenges confronting the NFED are:

- Inability to pay incentive to deserving community facilitators from batch 11 to 16
- Lack of funds for T&T, workshops, monitoring and administrative expenses
- lack of automobile (vehicle, motorbike) to intensify programmes

- lack of logistics e.g. solar lamps
- lack of office furniture and equipment
- apathy of some members of the communities

The CBO/NGOs supporting and promoting education in the district are the World Vision Ghana and UNICEF. Their specific contribution to education includes among others:

- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with accessories
- Renovation of JHS classrooms
- Supply of furniture
- Supply of educational materials like mathematical sets, school bags etc
- Training of teachers in English, mathematics, integrated science and ICT
- Provision of institutional latrines

Some challenges facing the educational sector in the district include:

- Inadequate dual desks and hexagonal tables and chairs
- Inadequate cupboards for the storage of books
- Nonexistence of library to improve pupils reading habits

1.5.6 Health

Health care in the district is delivered at two levels, the community and sub-district levels. The district has no District Hospital but three (3) health centres and seven (7) - functional Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones out of Sixteen (16) demarcated in the electoral areas. There are also two (2) private orthodox clinics and no maternity homes complementing health care delivery in the district

The District does have a District Hospital and patients always had to secure services from the Dunkwa Hospital. This impinges on healthcare delivery since lives are even lost during referral periods due to deplorable nature of roads linking the District to the other health facilities in the adjoining District.

Some Health Statistics

S/N	Facility	Public	Private	Total	Location	No of Doctors	No. of Nurses	Doctor / Patient Ratio	Nurse/patient ratio
1	Hospital	0	-	-					
2	Health Post	-	-	-					
3	CHPS Centre	7	-	7	Ntom, Treposo, Denkyira Obuasi, Asuadei, Anwianwia, Tomkrom		136	0	1:1,669
4	Health Center	2	1	3	Diaso, Subin, Ayanfuri				
5	Clinics	2	2	4	Diaso, Dominase, Nkotumso				
6	Maternity Home	-	0	0					
7	Traditional Birth Attendants	-	22	22					

The Top Ten Prevalent Diseases in the District

Top Ten OPD Cases-2012			Top Ten OPD Cases-2013			Top Ten OPD Cases- 2014		
Cases	No.	%	Cases	No.	%	Cases	No.	%
Malaria	24391	53.8	Malaria	32352	45.9	Malaria	35486	49.5
ARI	4443	9.8	ARI	6614	9.4	ARI	8420	11.7
Anaemia	2513	5.5	Diarrhoea diseases	4880	6.9	Diarrhoea Diseases	4895	6.8
Skin Dis & ulcers	2384	5.2	Anaemia	3190	4.5	Rheumatism & Joint pains	3780	5.3
Diarrhoea Diseases	2311	5.1	Skin diseases	3095	4.4	Anaemia	3377	4.7
Tyroid fever	1699	3.8	Rheumatism & Joint pains	2896	4.1	Skin diseases	3130	4.4
Rheumatism & joint pains	1371	3.0	Typhoid fever	2171	3.0	Typhoid fever	2249	3.1
Acute Urinary tract infections	847	1.9	RTA	1531	2.2	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1759	2.5
RTA	836	1.8	Acute Urinary tract infection	1346	1.9	Intestinal worms	1300	1.8
Home Accidents	647	1.4	Intestinal worms	1320	1.8	Hypertension	1211	1.6

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

S/N	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2010	4897	8487	13,384
2	2011	8331	13,958	22,289
3	2012	13,039	22,121	35,160
4	2013	19,675	39,560	59,235

As many as 8,399 of the aged have registered and are benefitting from the National Health Insurance Scheme in the District.

Late reimbursement of funds to service providers is one of the major challenges affecting the effectiveness of the scheme.

HIV/AIDS incidence/prevalence in the District

S/N	YEAR	Incidence	Prevalence
1	2010	113	Since old patients cannot be traced it is
2	2011	57	difficult to determine the prevalence
3	2012	347	rate moreso when the district does not
4	2013	133	have its own insurance offices

Challenges of the Health Directorate

- Lack of funds for scaling up CHPS
- No district hospital and NHIS offices
- No office space for administrative purposes

1.7.0 Vulnerability Analysis

The Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development are a joint decentralised department in the district which has the responsibility of overseeing the activities of the vulnerable. Generally, vulnerable groups include women and children, persons with disability, orphaned and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS and trafficked children, child labourers and the aged as result of cultural, social and economic factors.

Culturally, the general attitude towards women in the district remains a bane on their development culminating in the disrespect for womanhood. This has been borne out of the belief that a woman without a child at 18 years would remain barren hence the early exposure to sex resulting in teenage pregnancies and early marriages with its attendant problems. This affects

school enrolment and ultimately literacy levels among females. Again, the general perception of women as playing second fiddle to men and also the kitchen remains their sole heritage has resulted in many girls of school going age being denied education. The proliferation of small scale mining also exposes the teenagers especially the young females to teenage pregnancy which adds up to their vulnerability.

Child neglect is very predominant in the district. It is estimated that 40.0% of children in the district are of single parent. This is a result of men denying responsibility for pregnancies and women going out with long distant haulage drivers who eventually neglect them and their babies. Furthermore, the disability and aged proportions of the population stand at 2.3% and 4.9% respectively. Since these groups of the population have either passed their productive ages or have no productive capacity as they have very little or no skill training it worsens the dependency ratio of the district.

To help sustain the lives and livelihood of the vulnerable, social protection mechanisms such as grants to the aged, small loans to women, LEAP etc should be put in place and broadened to empower women both socially and economically. Again, consistent social educational programmes on gender issues to enhance girl-child enrolment and women participating in developmental programmes are also recommended.

Currently, the District is implementing the Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP), a pro-poor project under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development aimed at alleviating extreme poverty whiles providing basic socio-economic infrastructure to poverty-ridden communities in some selected District in the country. A total of Two Hundred and Eighteen (218) poor persons made up One Hundred and Fifty-Six (156) females and Sixty-Two (62) males have so far benefitted from the project which is ongoing in Amenase and Dankwakrom and Aniantentem and more people are being targeted to be beneficiaries to improve their lots.

The guidelines in the utilization of the Common Fund with regard to People with Disability should be followed to the letter. Training programmes for children with disability and scholarship scheme for children with disability who want to pursue education to the highest level is also recommended. HIV/AIDS issues must be taken seriously and sensitization activities stepped up on behavioural change and communication (BCC) and stigmatization. Moreover, on

account of the foregoing, there is the need, apart from intensifying sensitization programmes in the district, to re-examine the poverty reduction programmes, enhance micro credit schemes and organize entrepreneurial programmes for the vulnerable to enhance their access to improved living conditions.

Government agencies have instituted educational and empowerment programmes in curbing the spread of the disease.

1.9.0 HIV/AIDS

The prevalent rate in the District is about 2.2% which is above the 2009 National rate of 1.7%. Some of the predisposing factors are

- ❖ The presence of mining activities attracting high number of people particularly into the District
- ❖ early age of first sexual encounter at 13 years on the average,
- ❖ high rate of pre-marital and extra marital unprotected sex resulting from traditional cultural activities such as funeral celebrations and festivals, and
- ❖ the activities of long distant drivers who ply the Ayanfuri – Asawinso highway,
- ❖ the low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization among the people in the District and
- ❖ the high incidence of poverty especially among women and the youth.

The alarming rate of infection among women in the district calls for urgent and serious attention as it has the capacity to affect productivity and increase in health bills. Again and more importantly, the District is emerging as a tourism destination with the presence of forest and rocks with aesthetic value and as such measures against activities promoting the spread of the pandemic should be instituted and enforced. Notwithstanding the numerous challenges facing the District Assembly such as untimely release of financial resources, stigmatization and the absence of a higher level health facility, it has in collaboration with its development partners such as World Vision Ghana, ILO/GDWCP and CEDECOM been exploring ways of economically empowering the youth to engage in productive activities.

1.10 Gender Analysis

Per the 2010 PHC, the district had 49.7% of its population as females and 50.3% as males. This indicates a domination of Males unlike most Districts in Ghana. Females like their male

counterpart have contributed and still contribute immensely to the socio-economic and political development of the district. It is estimated that of the population of farmers, females constitute about 40%. According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census 92.6% of the economically active female population were employed as against 91.1 % of their male counterpart. The same survey indicates that there are more women household heads in the district. This clearly indicates the leadership roles females in the district play. This meant that they were deeply involved in decision making at the household level. Politically and administratively, women continue to play active roles although they are in the minority. The task of women and girls in the community includes fetching of water, cooking, sweeping, carrying load and so no. Men and boys on the other hand are responsible for weeding in and around the community.

Out of the Twenty-Five (25) Assembly members (including the DCE& the MP), only two (2) representing two percent are women. At the District Administration, women in leadership positions constitute about 3.0% of the senior officers.

The gender distribution in leadership roles may seem skewed towards males; however the impact of women activities in the district is tremendous and commendable.

Key Gender Issues

- Single parenthood among women
- High illiteracy rate among the youth
- Lack of employable skills
- Child neglect
- Teenage pregnancy
- Maltreatment and abuse of women and children
- Child-labour.
- Low gender awareness
- Child Abuse

1.2.8 Impact of Human Activities

Among the natural resources found in the district include rivers, streams, lagoons, beaches, forest reserves, quarry stones and traces of mineral deposits. However, inappropriate farming practices (i.e. slash and burn, shifting cultivation), group hunting, bush fires and logging activities occurring especially in the semi forested areas have become the major threats to the district's vegetation and other natural resources. Degradation of vegetation results in soil infertility in the farming areas, soil erosion and its associated environmental problems. Currently, there are efforts by government and non-governmental agencies such as MOFA, Forestry), World Vision

Ghana and NADMO in some selected communities to restore the vegetative cover and eventually improve the fertility of the soil. The nature of the soil at Subin, Dankwakrom, Nyinawusu favours sand-winning activities. However, the unregulated activities of the sand winners have led to serious land degradation thus affecting other important infrastructure such as newly constructed roads in these areas. Gold mining and quarrying activities in the district are also contributing seriously to environmental problems including major cracks in houses and buildings in certain places.

1.2.9 Disaster Situation

The district experiences three main types of disasters. These are rainstorm, flooding, domestic fire and bushfire. The prevalence of these disasters was so acute in the district such that GHC 60,000.00, GHC 87,023.00, GHC 28,350.00, GHC 11,700.00 was spent on management of these disasters in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. As many as 4,667 people were affected by at least a type of disaster mentioned above from 2010 to 2013.

Table 9: NADMO Issues

Year	Disaster Type	Affected Persons					Estimated Cost of items Destroyed GHc	Key Items Distributed
		Children		Adult		Total		
		M	F	M	F			
2010	Flood	175	227	573	618	1593	20,600.00	Rice, cooking oil, Plate Blanket, mattresses, cups, roofing sheet, Maize, Beans, buckets Soap, Basin etc
	Rainstorm	191	87	625	693	1596	30,750.00	
	Fire Outbreak	4	3	8	6	21	8,650.00	
2011	Domestic fire outbreak	4	3	3	4	14	4,500.00	No item
	Rainstorm	61	64	88	84	297	10,940.00	
	Flood	124	159	122	144	549	20,530.00	
	Conflict	4	10	23	20	57	51,053.00	
2012	Rainstorm	60	56	121	215	452	19,850.00	No item
	Fire Outbreak	14	20	11	21	66	8,500.00	
	Bushfire	-	-	-	-	0	-	
2013	Rainstorm							No item
	Bushfire							
	Domestic fire Outbreak	2	2	15	3	22	11,700.00	
	Sand Winning					22		
	Total	639	631	1,589	1,808	4,667	187,073.00	

This gives a strong indication that the district is prone to disaster. Although, The NADMO through the District Assembly supported the victims with relief items including blankets, mattresses, roofing sheets, seedlings and food items, it cost the Assembly over GH¢180,000.00 to bring relief to the victims although all could not be supported fully. The Assembly through the NADMO office has embarked on a series of education aimed at preparing the disaster communities and enforcing building codes to minimize the effects of disasters. Again, the Town and Country Planning outfit of the Assembly has also earmarked some communities for the development of planning schemes for the communities.

1.2.10 Aesthetic features and Land Management

The district is endowed with many aesthetic features forming a good ground for tourism development. The district boasts of a stream of beautiful and prestige hospitality. These attract over 15,000 tourists and holiday makers from other parts of the country. The coastal plain is dotted with rock outcrops which give a beautiful landscape. The Upper Wassa Forest Reserve and the Tonton afforestation belt are found in the semi deciduous forest area. These can be further developed for eco-tourism which apart from conserving the ecosystem can also serve as a potential revenue base for the district and create jobs for people in the immediate environment. The “Odwira” festival can be repackaged to give more meaning to cultural tourism in the district.

No.	Name/Nature of Site	Location
1	Ave Maria Grotto rock	Denkyira Obuasi
2	Upper Wassa Forest Reserve	Amenase and Amobaka
3	Tonton Forest Reserve	Ananekrom

1.2.12.1. Housing Classification

Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows that, the 2010 census reported a total population of 24,658,823 of which the total household population was 24,076,327 and a total of 3,392,745 houses. It further reported the total number of households in the country as 5,467,054 with mean number of household per house to be 1.6 and population per house as 7.1 persons. The mean household size was 4.4 persons.

At the regional level, total population was 2,201,863 with total household population of 2,113,766 and 346,699 houses. There was 526, 763 households with an average household per

house of 1.5 and population per house of 6.1 persons. However, the average household size was 4 persons.

The Upper Denkyira West District reported a total of 60,054 persons during the 2010 PHC with the entire population living in rural communities. The district has a total household population of 58,750. There were a total of 10,099 houses in the district. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there were 13,436 households in the district. The mean number of households per house was 1.3 and an average population per house of 5.9 persons. The average household size in the district was 4.4 persons (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality					
Categories	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	60,054	-	60,054
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	58,750	-	58,750
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	10,099	-	10,099
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	-	13,436
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	-	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.9	-	5.9
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.4	-	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Housing is one of the basic needs of life. Materials used in building have improved but the locations of some houses have always been a concern to the District Assembly. The District Assembly through the Town and Country Planning Department has embarked on educational campaign against building in unauthorized places. Notwithstanding this, buildings in most parts of the District are not properly planned. This has caused occasional flooding during the rainy season since some buildings are situated along water ways. Table 1.5 shows the main materials used for walls, floor and roofing of housing facilities in the district:

123 Classes of Buildings

The buildings in the district range from first class to third class buildings. Buildings classification for the ranges is classified according to the following criteria;

- Type of roofing sheet;
- Type of wall;
- Environment within which building is found;
- Materials types used for the structure; and

- Building foundation

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,463	100.0	-	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	9,625	66.5	-	66.5
Wood	200,594	10,461	301	2.1	-	2.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	52	0.4	-	0.4
Stone	11,330	942	22	0.2	-	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	244	1.7	-	1.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	3,796	26.2	-	26.2
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	288	2.0	-	2.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	28	0.2	-	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	84	0.6	-	0.6
Other	39,206	2,624	23	0.2	-	0.2

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

8.4.2 Materials for floor (occupied)

The floor types of 13,436 dwelling units in the district constituting 2.6 percent of all dwelling units in the region (526763) are shown in table 8.5. Cemented or concrete floors of dwelling unit makes up over three out of four dwelling units (78.7%) and this is the highest proportion. 19.4 percent of floors of dwelling units are made of earth/mud. A very low figure of 1.9 percent is recorded for all the other floor types of dwelling units in the district namely stone (0.5%), burnt bricks (0.5%), wood (0.1%), vinyl tiles (0.1%), cement/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (0.6%), terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (0.1%) and other materials (0.2%).

Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District	
			Total	
			Number	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	2,600	19.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	10,570	78.7
Stone	32,817	2,192	61	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	718	66	0.5
Wood	52,856	1,924	16	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	13	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	76	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	12	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	22	0.2

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

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

The major roofing material is metal sheet which accounts for 83.2 percent of the 14, 463 dwelling units in the District. This is indicated on Table 8.6. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second highest roofing material which makes up 7.2 percent of the dwelling units. Also about 5 percent of the dwelling units are roofed with bamboo whereas mud bricks/earth constitutes 1.2 percent. The roofing materials whose usages are not widespread across the District are; slate/asbestos (0.9%), cement /concrete (0.9%), roofing tiles (0.6%), wood (0.6%) and other (0.6%) in that order.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,463	100.0	-	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	168	1.2	-	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,047	84	0.6	-	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	12,027	83.2	-	83.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	130	0.9	-	0.9
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	128	0.9	-	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	89	0.6	-	0.6
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	702	4.9	-	4.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	1,043	7.2	-	7.2
Other	35,935	3,136	92	0.6	-	0.6

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

1.2.13 Conditions of the Natural Environment and Disaster-Prone Areas

The condition of the Natural Environment is a typical degraded one through human and Industrial activities. The human activities include bad farming, hunting and housing practices. The industrial activities also include mining and over exploitation of natural resources especially sand winning.

Again, the commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice has left farming land bare and exposed them to erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Though not alarming, there are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District is characterized by man-made disasters such as fires, road traffic crushes, building structural hazards (dilapidated building structures), unclaimed sand winning sites, sanitation hazards, building on water ways and poor poor/no planning schemes for settlements.

The main causes of bush fires in the district are group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farm lands without creating fire belts by farmers, failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning and careless palm wine tapping. Moreover, indiscriminate felling of trees by chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal in the district is a major concern. As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of corners in the District.

Furthermore, climate change related risk such as low rainfall, drying up of vegetations, rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature have worsened the development of agriculture especially farming and other developmental activities in the District.

Pragmatic measures are needed to reduce the risks posed. This notwithstanding, the activities line-up below is poised to help deal with the risks. Relief and reconstruction programmes including individual counselling of people affected and exposed to both natural and man-made disasters to reduce the risk of exposure and prevent them from falling victims to these disasters.

Currently on-going activities include Training of Zonal Co-ordinators and District Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in fire combating and general disaster control principles, public education on climate change issues and how to handle its related cases like flooding and prolonged dry season.

1.2.14 Impact of Climate Change

Climate change is as a result of human activities. These are seen in bad farming and hunting practices. The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District has in the last few years recorded extensive destruction as result of bush fire mainly caused by group hunting and indiscriminate burning of farm lands and palm wine tapping. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), about 75.3 per cent of the households in the district use fuel wood and 14.8 per cent charcoal as their main sources of

energy for cooking thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the small forest cover in the district. Main mining activities occurring in the district are quarrying and extensive and unregulated sand winning.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change which is realised in the low rainfall, serious erosion of coastal land, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature.

Main source of Drinking Water

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce 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 a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

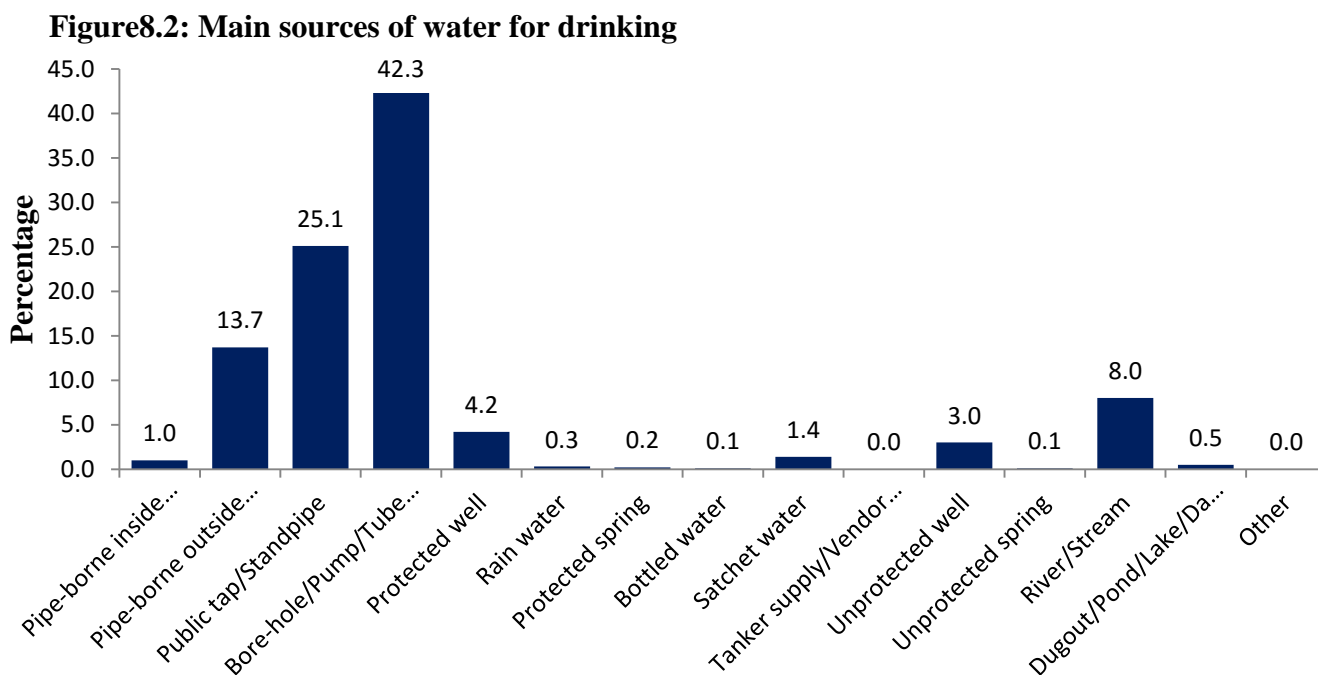
The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water was obtained from eight main sources as follows: public tap or standpipe (26.6%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (16.8%), tanker supply or vendor provided (12.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.0%), borehole including pump or tube well (3.5%), protected well (2.8%) and rain water (2.1%). The least source of drinking water was from unprotected spring (0.1%).

As Table 8.10 shows, there were also wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water was the main source in urban and rural areas. The proportion of urban and rural dwelling units that used pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) was **40.3** percent and **76.8** percent respectively. Generally, the water coverage as at 2010 was almost **60%**. In urban localities, 28.5 percent use sachet water, 23.2 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as the main source of drinking water, as against 3.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in rural localities.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Quality and safe drinking water is an essential requirement to man considering its numerous implications on man's life activities. Figure 8.2 shows the major sources of drinking water in the

District which are bore-hole /pump/tube well (42.3%), public tap/ stand pipe (25.1%), protected well, protected spring and rain water and pipe borne outside dwelling (13.7%). 8.0 percent of the drinking water is obtained from river/stream. This comes with a serious health implications ranging from buruli ulcer to guinea infections and other water borne diseases. Protected well supplies 4.2 percent of drinking water to households while sachet water (1.4%) and bottled water (0.1%), are gradually gaining grounds in terms of drinking water supply. Unprotected well supplies 3.0 percent compared to pipe-borne inside dwelling (1.0%). This indicates that pipe borne inside household is not so popular means of drinking water source in the District. The other water sources comprising rain water (0.3%), protected spring (0.2%), unprotected spring (0.1%), dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (0.5%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (0%) altogether make up less than two percent.



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

8.7.2 Source of water for other domestic purposes

Table 8.10 displays similar result for the main sources of water for domestic purposes to that of the sources of water for drinking. It indicates that almost all the drinking water sources as the sources of water for domestic purposes with the exception of sachet and bottled water which for reasons are not used for domestic purposes. The proportions of the main sources of water for domestic purposes from the highest to the lowest are; bore hole/pump/tube well (43.0%), public

tap/stand pipe (24.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (13.3%), river/stream (8.7%), protected well (4.8%) and unprotected (3%).

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	-	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	157	1.2	-	1.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,786	13.3	-	13.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	3,310	24.6	-	24.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	5,777	43.0	-	43.0
Protected well	465,775	37,995	647	4.8	-	4.8
Rain water	39,916	6,583	19	0.1	-	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	28	0.2	-	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	16	0.1	-	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	439	3.3	-	3.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	18	0.1	-	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	1,168	8.7	-	8.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	60	0.4	-	0.4
Other	10,302	940	11	0.1	-	0.1

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

.5.3.2 Sanitation

Sanitation situation in the district is not encouraging especially in the rural communities where drainage is very poor. Waste water disposal channels include public concrete drains, earth drains, soak pits and stone pitched drains. Waste water or sullage from bath houses and yards or compounds of premises is in most cases directed into catch-pits and spills over into the open. Households without catch pits are directed into bush and public drains through open spaces creating breeding ponds for mosquitoes. In well-drained communities, storm water and sullage are drained through public drains into streams, rivers, bush and low-lying areas as final outfalls.

In the area of sanitation, there are about 227 public latrines and 2,181 household latrines in the District. Most of the public facilities are managed in the communities by their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. Toilet facilities found in the district include water closet which are found mostly in medium and high residential types, KVIP found in schools and densely populated communities like Aboso, Benso, Dominase and Buduatta areas, VIPs are more household owned and are found in most of the communities.

Human excreta disposal has remained one of the major sanitation problems in the Gomoa East district. The greater proportion of the population depends mostly on the few existing public latrine amenities and household toilets. However, a few individual persons, especially children defecate at random in such unauthorized places as the nearby bush, refuse dump sites, seashores and open spaces.

Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality						
Toilet Facility/Bathing Facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Toilet Facility Used By Household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Facilities (Bush/Beach/Field)	1,056,382	80,936	2,190	10.4	7.8	12.7
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,134	5.4	8.5	2.7
Pit Latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,901	23.3	23.7	23.0
KVIP	572,824	62,088	1,661	7.9	7.0	8.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	77	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan Etc)	1,893,291	208,323	10,972	52.2	52.0	52.4
Other	23,385	2,579	86	0.4	0.7	0.2
Bathing Facility Used By Household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own Bathroom For Exclusive Use	1,535,392	121,297	3,766	17.9	15.1	20.3
Shared Separate Bathroom In The Same House	1,818,522	160,291	6,189	29.4	36.6	23.4
Private Open Cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,296	6.2	4.4	7.7
Shared Open Cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	5,514	26.2	30.8	22.4
Public Bath House	140,501	12,895	432	2.1	0.8	3.1
Bathroom In Another House	187,337	38,394	1,609	7.7	3.3	11.4
Open Space Around House	372,556	35,703	1,913	9.1	8.3	9.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	225	1.1	0.5	1.5
Other	16,276	2,100	77	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.0 Waste Management

All the major towns in the district have serious solid waste management problem. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site. Currently, the assembly is relying on Upper Denkyira East District Assembly to dispose of its waste. The Assembly is now in negotiation with communities to secure permanent sites for disposal. Two (2) sites are being requested: one in the eastern corner and the other one in the western corner of the district.

The main methods of solid waste disposal being practiced in the District include crude dumping, improved or controlled dumping and burial in disposal trenches. House-hold and trade wastes are temporarily stored in baskets, plastic containers, wooden boxes and other receptacles before being conveyed by head load to public refuse dump sites for final disposal.

A little over one-half (50.6%) of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 29.9 percent throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes while 9.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About six percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 2.4 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

Few communities, namely, Diaso, Ntom, Ayanfuri, Denkyira Obuasi and Nkotumso are the few ones benefitting from the public metal solid waste containers provided to the district by the Zoom Lion Company Ghana Limited, although they are woefully inadequate.

Majority of the communities manually maintain their respective dumps by raking and burning through periodic, communal labour programs organized by the unit committees and the chiefs or the assembly members.

The method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the various localities in the district is shown on table 37. The commonest form of solid waste disposal among households is public dump (open space) 64%. Close to 12 percent of the households in the District dump solid waste indiscriminately (11.9) and the adverse effect of this pose a lot health risk to the population in the areas where this is practised. About 12 percent 11.9% in of the solid wastes from households are also disposed off in public dump (containers). 2.2 percent of solid waste from households is collected by either waste management companies or individuals from the dwelling units. This gives an indication that waste collection system is not so popular in the District either because the companies or individuals to do so are non-available or the people are used to their old

conventional means of waste disposal. Solid waste which is burned by household is 3.5 percent and those buried by household form 5.2 percent with 1.4 percent recorded for other methods of solid waste disposal.

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	-	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	290	2.2	-	2.2
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	470	3.5	-	3.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	1,601	11.9	-	11.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	8,597	64.0	-	64.0
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,593	11.9	-	11.9
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	697	5.2	-	5.2
Other	53,805	7,751	188	1.4	-	1.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	13,436	100.0	-	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	96	0.7	-	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	593	4.4	-	4.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	78	0.6	-	0.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	4,103	30.5	-	30.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	1,168	8.7	-	8.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	7,382	54.9	-	54.9
Other	38,294	6,605	16	0.1	-	0.1

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

The table as well provide information on the forms of liquid waste disposal in the District. Statics from the table indicates that close to 95 percent of the liquid wastes from households are thrown away and this is composed of; those thrown onto compound (54.9%), thrown onto the street/outside (30.5%) and thrown into gutters (8.7%). Disposing off waste through the sewerage

(0.7%), through drainage system into gutter (4.4%) and through drainage into a pit or soak away (0.6%) which are comparatively safer means liquid waste disposal to ensure proper and healthy sanitation, on the contrary, are not so much practised in the District with only less than 6 percent of the households employing these methods. The other means of liquid waste disposal is only 0.1 percent.

Averagely, the bulk of solid waste generated in the various communities and institutions is composed mainly of the following materials by volume

Composition of waste generation in the District

S/N	Material	%age
1	Organic (garbage)	40%
2	Plastics	35%
3	Papers	10%
4	Textiles	5%
5	Wood	5%
6	Miscellaneous	5%

1.8.0 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

1.8.1 Postal

The district has no post office. Currently, the District resort to Dunwka-on-Offin for postal services.

1.8.2 Telephone

Cellular phone services have assumed considerable importance in Ghana in recent times. Whereas, most districts in the country can access services fully from these communication networks, the district is partially covered by MTN, Kasapa, Vodafone and Tigo. The few public telephone facilities in the district have all broken down. However, there are few individuals operating cellular phone services on commercial basis. The District Administration and other departments either have no telephone lines or have their lines not working. Indeed, in terms of telecommunication, the District Administration is cut off from the rest of the country. Although, residents still depend on Postal services for communicating, the use of the telephone is faster, cheaper and reliable and therefore needs to be expanded.

1.8.3 Internet /ICT Centre

Internet accessibility is very essential in this current ‘technological dispensation’ where almost all aspects of human life can be found on the internet. Internet enhances access to information, research, education, entertainment and so forth. Table 5.1 gives the Internet usage situation by persons 12 years and older in the District.

The table shows that only 1.1 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet facility. This is quite low considering the fact that ICT is part of the educational curricular of both the basic and the second cycle schools and free laptops being distributed to schools. In terms of Male-Female dichotomy in internet usage, less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of internet users are females (30.8%) compared with males (61.2%).

Internet facilities in the district can be accessed in communities such as Diaso and Ayanfuri. Currently the DA office has the internet facility for data collection, storage and retrieval and hence has improved workers access to information for efficient performance.

There are few commercial operators in some communities in the District like Diaso, Ayanfuri. The District is currently constructing one ICT centre at Diaso with sponsorship from CEDECOM to facilitate learning.

Demographic Characteristics

2.2 Population size and distribution

The district had a population of 60,054 comprising 51.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females with growth rate of 3.1 as per 2010 PHC. The projected district population for 2014 is 67,982.

2.2.1 Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio

This section provides information on sex composition, sex ratio and type of locality. The total population of the District according to the 2010 PHC is 60,054, constituting 2.7 percent of the Central Regional population making it the District with the least population in the Region. The entire population of the District is in rural areas and making it one of the two Districts in Central region with no urban population.

Table 2.1a shows that there are more Males (50.3%) than Females (49.7%). The sex ratio is about 101 males to 100 females. At the early youthful stages (0-14 years), the sex ratio is 102.9 while at the older stages (65 years and older) it is 82.4. This implies that at the youthful stages

there are more males than females while at ages 65 years and older the females population dominates that of the males.

Table 2.1a: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	60,054	100	30,193	100	29,861	100	101.1
0 - 4	9,037	15.0	4,548	15.1	4,489	15.0	101.3
5 - 9	8,273	13.8	4,139	13.7	4,134	13.8	100.1
10 - 14	7,822	13.0	4,060	13.4	3,762	12.6	107.9
15 - 19	6,238	10.4	3,245	10.7	2,993	10.0	108.4
20 - 24	4,858	8.1	2,299	7.6	2,559	8.6	89.8
25 - 29	4,470	7.4	2,248	7.4	2,222	7.4	101.2
30 - 34	3,659	6.1	1,829	6.1	1,830	6.1	99.9
35 - 39	3,389	5.6	1,655	5.5	1,734	5.8	95.4
40 - 44	2,797	4.7	1,474	4.9	1,323	4.4	111.4
45 - 49	2,346	3.9	1,218	4.0	1,128	3.8	108.0
50 - 54	1,999	3.3	1,008	3.3	991	3.3	101.7
55 - 59	1,241	2.1	671	2.2	570	1.9	117.7
60 - 64	1,158	1.9	549	1.8	609	2.0	90.1
65 - 69	652	1.1	322	1.1	330	1.1	97.6
70 - 74	876	1.5	399	1.3	477	1.6	83.6
75 - 79	457	0.8	207	0.7	250	0.8	82.8
80 - 84	378	0.6	165	0.5	213	0.7	77.5
85 +	404	0.7	157	0.5	247	0.8	63.6

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

Population (including projected ones) of the 1st selected 21 Communities

N/R	COMMUNITY/YR	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017
	District	60,054	67982	70122	72330	74607
1	AYANFURI	4660	5275	5441	5612	5789
2	DIASO	4492	5085	5245	5410	5580
3	DOMINASE	2993	3388	3494	3604	3718

4	NKOTUMSO	2955	3345	3450	3559	3671
5	NTOM	2891	3272	3375	3481	3591
6	MAUDASO	2203	2493	2572	2653	2736
7	BETHLEHEM	1900	2150	2218	2288	2360
8	NEW OBUASI	1546	1750	1805	1862	1920
9	NKRONUA ANAFO	1531	1733	1787	1843	1902
10	AKWABOSO	1455	1647	1698	1752	1807
11	AFIEFISO	1397	1581	1631	1682	1735
12	BESEASE	1353	1531	1579	1629	1680
13	JAMESO NKWANTA	1340	1516	1564	1613	1664
14	NYINAWUSU - AWIASO	1334	1510	1557	1606	1657
15	AMEYAW	1214	1374	1417	1462	1508
16	AYANFURI GYAMAN	1166	1319	1361	1404	1448
17	ABORA	1078	1220	1258	1298	1339
18	TREPOSO	1069	1210	1248	1287	1328
19	BREMAN	995	1126	1161	1198	1236
20	AGONA (PORTUGUESE)	928	1050	1083	1117	1152
21	SUBIN HILL	917	1038	1070	1104	1139

2.2.2 Dependency Ratio

Table 2.1b provides details on Age-dependency ratio which is the ratio of the population in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 65 years) in the population (Haupt et al, 2011). The dependency ratio is 86.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the working population, there are about 87 dependents. In terms of age-structure, child dependency ratio is 78.8 meaning 78 persons in the youthful ages 0-14 are to be supported by 100 persons in the working population. On the other

hand, the old age dependency ratio is 8.6 implying that 100 persons in the working population are to support 9 persons in the old age group 65 years and older.

Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All Ages	60,054	-	60,054
0-14	25,132	-	25,132
15-64	32,155	-	32,155
65+	2,767	-	2,767
Total dependency ratio	86.8	-	86.8
Child dependency ratio	78.2	-	78.2
Old age dependency ratio	8.6	-	8.6

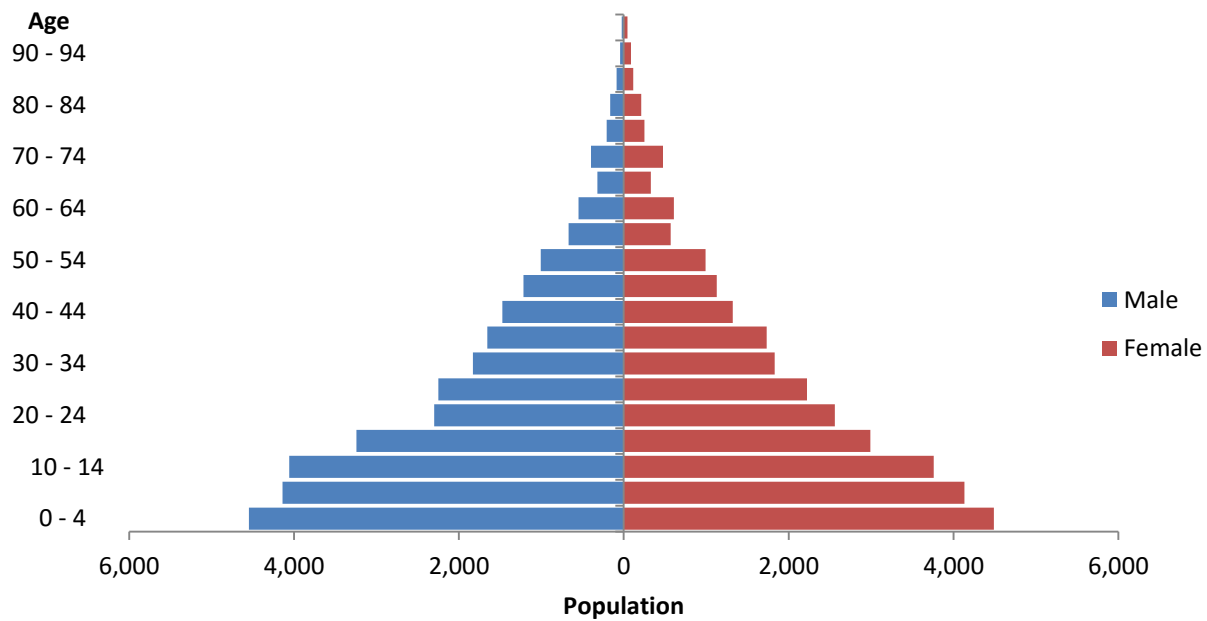
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.3 Age- Sex Structure

Table 2.1a shows the Age distribution of the population. The Age structure depicts a relatively youthful population with population under 15 accounting for as high as 41.9 percent of the District's population which is higher than the Regional average of 39.5 percent.

The age-sex structure is presented on a population pyramid to aid in providing graphical analysis of the age and sex structure of population. The pyramid has a broad base and dwindles towards the apex and the implication is that the greater proportions of the population are at the youthful stage than in the older ages. This at a glance also portrays the population of the District as a youthful population and as a result has a higher tendency of experiencing higher population growth than it is currently all things being equal.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



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

2.4.5 Mortality

The district has a mortality rate of 5/1000. This is however lower than the regional average of about 8 deaths per 1000 population. The deaths which occurred in the households are mainly due to accidents, violence, homicide or suicide in the district.

1.5.3 Natural Resources

Among the natural resources found in the district are rivers, streams, lagoons, beaches, forest reserves, quarry stones and traces of mineral deposits. The nature of the soil at Fetteh, Nyanyano and Budumburam favours sand-winning activities.

1.0 Services and Commerce Sectors

Within the plan period, electricity would be extended to all new sites of major communities such as Ayanfuri, Diaso, Denkyira Obuasi, Gyaman, Dominase, Nkotumso, Ntom, Subin etc. More energy saving bulbs will be procured to replace damaged street light ones. The district currently has no market facilities, except the small and unorganized markets found in some of the communities. The district will construct satellite markets for both daily and weekly activities at Ayanfuri, Aburi, etc. About three (3) major markets will be provided at Abora, Dominase (to be

completed) and Subin whilst facilities at Diaso and Nkotumso markets will be expanded and improved.

Improvements would be made on the telecommunication network by extending GSM telephone coverage in the district, providing ICT centres and facilities. Efficient storage, transport, marketing and distribution system for goods and services would be provided.

2.0 Industrial Sector

During the planned period, efforts would also be made to maximize the use of local raw materials in production and the establishment of effective linkages among manufacturing, agricultural and service sectors. Since the district is predominantly an agrarian economy, agro-based industrial production will receive support in the planning process, to create wealth, employment and ultimately improve the living standards of the people. The emphasis on the industrial sector will be on the promotion of small-scale agro-processing and other enterprises.

Human resource development will be consciously pursued by way of organising training programmes, training to acquire employable skills, capacity building for small-scale industrialists and those in the hospitality sector of the district economy.

Baseline Indicators:

1.13.0 District Development Indicators

Table 1.31 Indicators of Development

NO.	INDICATORS	LEVEL
1.0	Physical Characteristics	
1.1	Land Size	461.90 sq. Km.
1.2	Average temperature	
1.3	Average Annual Rainfall	1200mm – 2200mm
1.4	Forest Reserve	
2.0	Demographic Characteristics	
2.1	Population (2010)	60,054
2.2	Population (Projected 2017)	74,607
2.3	Annual growth rate (2000)	3.1
2.4	Rural Urban Split (2010)	100
2.5	Population Density (2000)	191
2.6	Average Household Size (2010)	4.4
2.7	Room occupancy rate	N/A
2.8	Male household heads	N/A
2.9	Female household heads	N/A
2.10	Household using LPG	N/A

2.11	Households using fuel wood/charcoal	N/A
2.12	Population between 0-14	37.6
2.13	Population between 15-64	59.1
2.14	Population above 65	3.3
2.15	Economic Dependency ratio	1:1.15
2.16	Age dependency ratio	1:0.71
2.17	Male population (%)	50.3
2.18	Female population (%)	49.7
3.0	Spatial Analysis	
3.1	No. of communities	70
3.2	No. of 1 st order communities	3
3.3	No. of 2 nd order communities	13
3.4	No. of 3 rd order communities	30
3.5	Length of 1 st class road	51.1km
3.6	Length of feeder roads	138km
4.0	District Economy (employment) (%)	
4.1	Primary Sector	80.1
4.2	Secondary Sector	12.0
4.3	Service and commerce	7.9
4.4	Land Area for Agriculture	169.25 sq. metre
4.5	Output levels in (MT) of major produce a. Maize ii. Rice iii. Cassava iv. Plantain v. Yam	13,387.73 104.00 2,603.00 149.35 149.85
4.6	Output levels in (MT)for 2009; b. Pineapple ii. Pepper	26,748.15 244.02
4.7	2009 Output levels of ; c. Poultry ii. Sheep iii. Goats iv. Pigs 3.0 Cattle vi. Fish	- 1,925 3,250 - 3,000 -
	Social services	
5.0	Education	
5.1	No. of Kindergartens	59
5.2	No. of Primary Schools	57
5.3	No. of Junior High Schools (JHS)	37
5.4	No. Senior High Schools (SHS)	2

	(Public)	1
5.5	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Private)	4
5.6	No. of Vocational and Training Institutes	1
5.7	No. of tertiary Institutes (Private)	2
5.8	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centres	1
5.9	i. No. of schools with libraries ii. No. of community libraries	N/A 3
5.10	i. No. of Teachers (Trained) ii. No. of Teachers (untrained)	788 (39%) 1,103 (61)
5.11	i. Teacher-Pupil Ratio ii. Teacher-student Ratio	1:23 N/A
5.12	i. No. of schools on School Feeding Programme (SFP) 2009 ii. No. of pupils benefitting (2009)	21 6,157
5.13	Enrolment i.KG Boys Girls ii. Primary Boys Girls iii.JHS Boys Girls 4.0 SHS Boys Girls 5.0 Vocational/Technical Boys Girls vi. University Male Female	4884 2404 2480 10,065 4335 5730 3587 1896 16991 281 160 121 Nil Nil Nil Nil
5.14	Adult Literacy rate Male Female	N/A N/A
5.15	Population ever attended school	N/A
5.16	Population with above basic education	N/A
5.17	Population above school age but in school	N/A
5.18	Population above school age but	

	not in school	N/A
5.19	School Participation Rate (2009)	93.0%
6.0	Health	
6.1	No. of facilities d. Hospital ii. Health Centre iv. CHPS Compound	0 5 3
6.2	Health Personnel e. Doctors ii. Nurses iii. Midwives iv. Laboratory Technicians v. Laboratory Assistant	0 40 5 - 1
6.3	Health Insurance i. Population registered (%) ii. Population not registered (%)	16.8% 83.2%
7.0	Employment	
7.1	Proportion of Population in Agriculture	62.7%
7.2	Proportion of Population in Commerce	11.6%
7.3	Population in artisanal/vocational industry	N/A
7.4	Population in other industries	13.5%
7.5	Proportion of Population in the service sector	13.2%
7.6	Employment rate	N/A
7.7	Unemployment rate	N/A
7.8	Average Annual Income	N/A

A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis and the profile

- Low emphasis on Local Economic Development
- Poor functioning of district sub-structures
- Low knowledge and skill in the application of ICT
- Inadequate refuse management containers and other facilities
- Low skill development especially among the youth
- Uneven development across the district
- High teenage pregnancy

- Inadequate refuse disposal points
- High unemployment rate among the youth
- Low involvement of key stakeholders in project management
- Neglect of the vulnerable: women, disable, children, HIV/AIDs affected persons and the aged

CHAPTER TWO

Prioritization of Development Issues

2.0 Introduction

This section links the harmonised identified development issues with the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) i.e. the 2010-2013 Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda.

Harmonization of the development issues with the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF)

These issues have further been placed under the appropriate thematic areas of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). The harmonization process was based on the following criteria:

- ✚ impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- ✚ significant multiplier effect on the local economy
- ✚ impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

In view of financial resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar projects that could be undertaken within the plan period (2013-2017).

COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS (NEEDS & ASPIRATIONS)

Table 2.1: The projects and programmes outlined in the action plans of Diaso, Ayanfuri and Subin Area Councils.

1	Area of Intervention	Name of Community		
		Diaso	Ayanfuri	Subin
	Poor road network and surface conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reshaping of Diaso - Amenase feeder road 2. Construction of Diaso township road 3. Reshaping of Asuadei- Adeade feeder road 4. Rehabilitation of Agona -Port Amoaman feeder road 5. Completion of Dankwakrom-Aniantentem feeder road (3.95km) 6. Construction of Mpeasem – Apaaho feeder road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of Gyaman –Fobinso feeder road 2. Reshaping of Ayanfuri-Achiase road 3. Rehabilitation of Nkroful junction-Adaboi feeder road 4. Rehabilitation of Anhwianwia Nkwanta-Nyameadom feeder road 5. Rehabilitation of Anhwianwia Nkwanta-Besease feeder road 6. Construction of Brofoyedur- Oda feeder road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Nkwantanum – Asamang road 2. Construction of Ntom – Subin road
	Poor distribution system – market, lorry station	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of modern market facility at Diaso, Agona Port, Nkroful 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of lorry station-Ayanfuri, Nkotumso 2. Construction of modern market facilities- Nkotumso, Dominase, Ayanfuri, brofoyedur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate market facilities in Subin and Afiefiso
	Inadequate supply of potable water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of boreholes in communities- Adeade, Berkapa, Aboaboso, Ananekrom, Kakyerenyansa, Kwame Bortsiekrom 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of boreholes-Nyameadom, Fobinso, Besease, Anwianwia, Nkroful 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Inadequate supply of potable water

	<p>Poor Sanitation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of refuse containers -Asuadei (3), Ntom (5), Amobaka (2) 2. Provision of Public latrine facility - Diaso, Ntom, Asuadei, Nkroful, Amobaka, Adeade, Agona Port 3. Construction of public latrines 4. High incidence of open defecation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of 20no.refuse containers- Nkotumso(5),Gyaman(2),Ayanfuri(10),Abora(3), Beseae&Anwianwia(6) 2. Construction of 2no.public KVIP latrines- Brofoyedur,Breman,Fobinso,Besease,Anwianwia,Abora 3. Low availability of toilet facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of refuse containers in communities 2. Low numbers of household latrines
	<p>Inadequate supply and extension of power</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of electricity to Aniantentem, Aboaboso, Asantefokrom, Kakyerenyansa, Dabiasem 2. Construction of electricity sub-station at Diaso 3. Provision of low tension poles to communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of electricity in communities- Fobinso,Adaboi,Nyameadom,akrofuom 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Frequent power fluctuations and outages 3. Absence of transformers in the area council – Subin and Nkwantanum
	<p>Inadequate Educational Infrastructure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of 2-unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities 2. Construction of 8-unit classroom block 3. Securing more trained teachers 4. Provision of teaching and learning materials 5. Construction of teachers quarters 6. Renovation of classroom blocks 7. Sponsorship for teacher trainees 8. Completion of ICT centre and Library facility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities 2. Construction of 5no.3-unit teachers quarters 3. Construction of vocational and Technical training centre 4. Construction of boarding/Hostel facilities for 1no.SHS-Ayanfuri 5. Construction of library and ICT centre at Ayanfuri SHS 6. Completion of 1no. 6-unit classroom block-Besease 7. construction of community library and ICT centre-Ayanfuri,Nkotumso,Besease 8. construction of school park –Abora 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-availability of classroom block at Mpeasem 2. Dilapidated state of classroom block Amoaman 3. Absence of ICT and Library facility in Subin 4. Difficulty in securing accommodation for teachers resulting in inadequate teachers

	<p>Poor Health Infrastructure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrading of Diaso Health centre 2. Construction of CHPS centres – Amobaka, Modaso 3. Provision of logistics to CHPS centre at Denkyira Obuasi 4. Non-completion of clinic at Adaboi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of CH[PS compound- Treposo 2. Construction of community hospital- Ayanfuri 3. Construction of 2no.health centre- Gyaman,Nkotumso 4. Construction of CHPS compound- Brofoyedur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abandonment of 2 CHPS centres at Amoaman and Ampabena 2. There is the need to upgrade the Subin Health centre
	<p>Neglect of the physically challenged and the vulnerable</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neglect of the physically challenged 2. Low attention being paid to women 3. Low involvement of women in decision making 4. High rate of child labour 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low capital base for the physically challenged district wide 2. No supply of assistive devices such as wheel chairs, Braille, white canes, glasses, crutches etc. 3. Little or no integration of disability friendly designs into projects 4. Absence of employment opportunities for the physically challenged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Little or no knowledge about the needs and abilities of the physically challenged
	<p>Poor Security</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Police station at Diaso 2. Construction of police post at Ntom and Denkyira Obuasi 3. Construction of Fire Service Headquarters – Diaso 4. Ineffectiveness of community watch dog committees 5. Absence of District court 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High spate of rowdiness and hooliganism 2. High tendency of social vices due to absence of jobs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Non-availability of police station in the area council 4. Inadequate street lights in the area council

	<p>High rate of youth and adult unemployment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty faced by petty traders to access credit facilities 2. Low capital base of traders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of vocational and Technical Training centre 2. Absence of viable economic activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of industrial activities 2. Non- utilization of natural resources to create employment opportunities
	<p>Agriculture Problems</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of financial assistance and credit facilities to farmers 2. High cost of farm inputs 3. Non-availability of storage facilities to farmers 4. Limited no of farmers covered under the Mass Spraying exercise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High reduction rate in agricultural activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in securing agricultural produce 2. Difficulty in transporting and marketing of farm produce

	Environmental degradation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High rate of land degradation and environmental pollution resulting from mining 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High rate of environmental degradation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Non-reclamation of mining pits 3. Pollution of water bodies as a result of indiscriminate mining 4. Non-adherence to mining regulations coupled with laxity in enforcing the mining regulations
	High level of apathy in local governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High prevalence of chieftaincy disputes 2. Lack of coordination among leaders 3. Low presence of in positions and governance 4. Low knowledge about the District Assembly concept 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of area council office 2. Low information flow from the District Assembly to the communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak functioning of unit committees 2. High rate of neglect of remote communities by Assembly members
	Poor tourism development and absence of recreational facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of community centre 2. Absence of tourist sites 3. Absence of festivals in the District 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-availability of recreational centres 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of tourist sites and community parks
	Weak service delivery system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of District Post office 2. Poor telecommunication network quality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor telecommunication network quality 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor telecommunication network quality

Table 2: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2010-2013

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1. Poor road accessibility	Poor Road Network and Surface Conditions	2
2. No lorry parks and poor markets	Poor Distribution System – Market, Lorry Station	2
3. lack of refuse containers, no public latrines,	Poor sanitation	2
4. Inadequate supply of potable water	Inadequate water facilities	2
5. Inadequate extension of power supply, poor street light, absence of substation	Inadequate Supply of Power	2
6. High dropout rate, poor school buildings, inadequate teachers' accommodation	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	2
7. No district hospital, inadequate health personnel, inadequate health facilities	Poor Health Infrastructure	2
8. Absence of Area council offices and unit committees not functioning, low support for assembly members	High level of apathy towards local governance	2
9. Absence of police station and police post, absence of District court	Inadequate security services	2
10. Low capital base	Difficulty in accessing credit facility	2
11. Inadequate Tourism Development	Inadequate attention for Tourism Development in the district	2
12. Low Agricultural produce	Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of input	2
13. Poor drainage, high rate of erosion, destruction of trees as a result of charcoal burning	Poor Natural Resource Management	2
14. Lack of Layout for most communities	Poor spatial organization: no layout/scheme	2
15. Business is not reliable to ensure regular payment of tax to assembly and Unresolved Boarder issues depriving the district of substantial revenue	Low revenue mobilization	1
16. No job avenues for the youth	Lack /low employable skill especially for the youth	2
17. High incidence of chieftaincy disputes, lack of coordination among leaders	Weak local government structures	1
18. No library and ICT facilities for schools and Communities	Poor development and patronage of I CT services	2
19. Low membership of women in local governance	Low empowerment for women	2
20. Neglect of the physically challenged	Inadequate support to the vulnerable and excluded	2
21. Lack of recreational facilities, absence of festivals	Non-development of tourism potentials	1
TOTAL		39
Average		1.9
Conclusion: Since the score is very high (1.9), it indicates that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and Identified key development gaps/problems/issues		

Matrix Showing Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonised under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA2010-2013.

GSGDA THEMATIC AREA, 2010-2013	HARMONISED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER 2010-2013
Macroeconomic stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low level of tourism development ✚ Absence of industrial activities ✚ Informal nature of businesses ✚ Inadequate capital base ✚ Inadequate job creation ✚ Low resource mobilization for the development of tourism within communities ✚ Informal nature of businesses ✚ Lack of access to finance
Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low agricultural productivity and output due to low adoption of improved technology and impact of climate change and variability ✚ Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support. ✚ High level of environmental degradation ✚ Poor environmental sanitation
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas ✚ Inadequate supply of potable water and sanitation facilities ✚ Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High prevalence of HIV/AIDS ✚ Low academic performance ✚ Low school enrolment ✚ High expectation among youth of economic boom and employment ✚ Outmigration of active labour ✚ High level unemployment among the youth

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Inadequate health infrastructure✚ High incidence of malaria
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Low levels of IGF✚ Poor expenditure management✚ High incidence of violent crime✚ Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose✚ Weak operation of decentralisation process✚ Low level of industrial development in the district

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

NMTDPF 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES UNDER 2010-2013
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support. ✚ Low level of tourism development ✚ Low enterprise development
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low agricultural productivity and output due to low adoption of improved technology and impact of climate change and variability ✚ Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support. ✚ High level of environmental degradation ✚ Poor environmental sanitation
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas ✚ Inadequate supply of potable water and sanitation facilities ✚ Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High prevalence of HIV/AIDS ✚ Low academic performance ✚ Low school enrolment ✚ High expectation among youth of economic boom and employment ✚ Outmigration of active labour ✚ High level unemployment among the youth ✚ Inadequate health infrastructure ✚ High incidence of malaria
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low levels of IGF ✚ Poor expenditure management ✚ High incidence of violent crime ✚ Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose ✚ Weak operation of decentralisation process ✚ Low level of industrial development in the district

2.2.1 Harmonised Development Issues

1. Poor road network and surface conditions
2. Poor sanitation and environmental conditions (illegal mining, toilet facilities, refuse containers)
3. Inadequate water facilities
4. Inadequate health infrastructure
5. Inadequate educational infrastructure
6. Non-functioning of sub-structures
7. Poor access to credit facility
8. Lack /low employable skill especially for the youth
9. Inadequate supply of power
11. Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of input
13. Poor tourism development
14. Poor distribution system: marketing/storage of produce
15. Inadequate support to security services
16. Poor development and patronage of I CT services
18. Neglect of the vulnerable and excluded
19. Low revenue mobilization
22. Low level of industrial development in the district

Table 2.2: Adopted issues of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 linked to the harmonized issues of the GSGDA 2010-2013

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonized Issues of 2010-2013
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability		
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor access to credit facility ✚ Poor Tourism Development ✚ Low level of industrial development in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low Enterprise Development ✚ Low level of tourism development
Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor sanitation and environmental degradation (illegal mining, toilet facilities, refuse containers) ✚ Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of input ✚ Poor distribution system: marketing/storage of produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low agricultural productivity and output due to low adoption of improved technology and impact of climate change and variability ✚ High level of environmental degradation ✚ Poor environmental sanitation ✚ Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support. ✚ Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support.
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor road network and surface conditions ✚ Inadequate and irregular flow of water ✚ Inadequate supply of power ✚ Poor spatial organization: no layout/scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas ✚ Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas ✚ Inadequate supply of potable water and sanitation facilities

<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Inadequate health infrastructure CHPS NHIS Office ✚ Inadequate educational infrastructure ✚ Lack /low employable skill especially for the youth ✚ High rate of teenage pregnancy ✚ Poor development and patronage of ICT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High prevalence of HIV/AIDS ✚ Low academic performance ✚ Low school enrolment ✚ High expectation among youth of economic boom and employment ✚ Outmigration of active labour ✚ High level of unemployment among the youth ✚ Inadequate health infrastructure ✚ High incidence of malaria
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Non-functioning of sub-structures ✚ Inadequate support to security services ✚ Low empowerment for women ✚ Inadequate support to the vulnerable and excluded ✚ Low revenue mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low levels of IGF ✚ Poor expenditure management ✚ High incidence of violent crime ✚ Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose ✚ Weak operation of decentralisation process ✚ Low level of industrial development in the district

PRIORITIZATION OF IDENTIFIED NEEDS

In prioritizing the identified needs, a consensus was reached among three groups of stakeholders in each of the three Area Councils in the District namely; Subin, Ayanfuri and Diaso.

The participants were divided into three (3) groups of not less than eight (10) persons in each group. Each group prioritized all development issues in relation to resource availability, impact of the issue, the time frame peculiar to the area council etc.

For each development issue, we found the respective frequencies of all the ranks; that is, the number of groups that ranked the given need at each of the position.

We calculated the “weighted score” of each need/issue under each rank by multiplying its frequency for each rank by the weight of that rank presented in the matrix below.

We calculated the “Total Weight Score “for each need/issue by adding all the weighted scores and accordingly ranked all the needs/issues in order of their total weighted scores. The problem with the least score was ranked highest whereas the one with the highest score was ranked the lowest.

These prioritized development issues are further analysed in terms of the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to determine their feasibilities.

Table 2.3a: Prioritization of needs at Subin Area Council

No.	Problems	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Score	Rank
1.	Poor Accessibility Of Road	1	2	1	4	1 st
2.	Environmental Degradation	3	4	6	15	5 th
3.	Inadequate Water Facility	9	8	8	25	8 th
4.	Frequent Power Outages	7	7	3	17	7 th
5.	Lack Of Market	3	6	5	14	4 th
6.	Poor Security	2	1	2	5	2 nd
7.	Inadequate Health Facilities	6	3	4	13	3 rd
8.	Unemployment	8	9	9	26	9 th
9.	Poor Education Infrastructure	4	5	7	16	6 th

Table 2.3b: Prioritization of needs at Ayanfuri Area Council

No.	Problems	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Rank
1.	Inadequate Educational Facilities	2	3	1	6	1 st
2.	Inadequate Health Infrastructure	1	7	3	11	3 rd
3.	Poor Road Accessibility	3	1	4	8	2 nd
4.	Poor Hygiene/Sanitation	5	4	5	14	5 th
5.	Environmental Degradation	7	10	11	28	10 th
6.	Adult/Youth Unemployment	6	11	2	19	6 th
7.	Inadequate Potable Water	4	2	6	12	4 th
8.	Inadequate Market Infrastructure	10	6	8	24	8 th
9.	Lack Of Lorry Station	11	9	9	29	11 th
10.	Neglect Of Physically Challenged	9	8	10	27	9 th
11.	Low Electricity Extension	8	5	7	20	7 th

Table 2.3c: Prioritization of needs at Diaso Area Council

No.	Problem	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	T/T	Rank
1.	Poor Sanitation	4	2	4	10	3 rd
2.	Poor Roads	1	1	2	4	1 st
3.	Poor Quality Education	2	3	1	6	2 nd
4.	Inadequate Market Facility	7	10	5	22	6 th
5.	Poor Coordinating Among Leaders	10	13	14	37	12 th
6.	Inadequate Electricity Extension	11	7	9	27	10 th
7.	Low Agriculture Produce	8	4	6	18	5 th
8.	Poor Health Delivery	3	5	3	11	4 th
9.	Inadequate Water Facility	9	6	7	22	6 th
10.	Environmental Degradation	12	9	11	32	11 th
11.	Vulnerability	13	12	13	38	13 th
12.	High Poverty Rate	5	11	10	26	9 th
13.	Poor Security	6	8	8	22	6 th
14.	Location Problem	14	14	12	40	14 th

Table 2.4: Prioritization of harmonized Development Needs from the three Area Councils

No.	Problems	Total Score	Rank
1	Poor Accessibility Of Road	93	1 st
2	Inadequate Educational Facilities	87	2 nd
3	Inadequate Health Facilities	76	3 rd
4	Poor Hygiene and Sanitation	57	4 th
5	Inadequate potable water Facility	55	5 th
6	Poor Security	48	6 th
7	Inadequate supply of power	47	7 th
8	Inadequate Market Infrastructure	39	8 th
9	Environmental Degradation	38	9 th
10	Low Agriculture Produce	27	10 th
11	High Adult/Youth Unemployment	21	11 th
12	High poverty rate	19	12 th
13	Neglect Of Physically Challenged and the Vulnerable	16	13 th
14	Poor Coordination Among Leaders	8	14 th
15	Lack Of Lorry Station	7	15 th
16	Location Problem	5	16 th

2.5 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

In enhancing the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans, the identified priority issues have been subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District with respect to the thematic areas of the MTDPF 2014-2017.

1 Harmonised Development Issues

1. Poor road network and surface conditions
2. Poor sanitation and environmental conditions (mining, toilet facilities, refuse containers)
3. Inadequate potable water facilities
4. Inadequate health infrastructure
5. Inadequate educational infrastructure
6. Non-functioning of sub-structures
7. High incidence of poverty

8. High rate of youth/adult unemployment
9. Inadequate supply of power
10. Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of input
11. Location problems
12. Poor tourism development
13. Poor distribution system: marketing/storage of produce
14. Poor security
15. Low agricultural produce
16. Inadequate support to the physically challenged and the vulnerable
17. Low level of industrial development in the district

Table 2.4: POCC Analysis

ISSUES:					
No	Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Low level of IGF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of industries and viable economic enterprises in the District Availability of revenue staff Availability of revenue Van for revenue staff Willingness of Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities to support Revenue mobilization efforts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with Agencies in revenue collection Partnership with valuation board for re-evaluation of properties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and inefficient revenue staff Use of revenue vehicle for purposes other than revenue collection Recruitment of illiterate revenue staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High inflation rate and tax on goods and services Low income due to public sector unemployment
Conclusion		The opportunities and potentials far outweigh the constraints in mobilising IGF. The constraints can be mitigated by management discussion and actions. Illiterate revenue staff recruitment could be handled through on the job training.			
ISSUES:					
2.	Poor Expenditure Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Internal and Budgeting Units Regular and timely preparation of trial balances. Existence of financial and administration subcommittee 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of External Auditors Existence of Regional Coordinating Council Monitoring Team 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics and resources Failure of management to follow expenditure vote or provision 	Imposition of expenditure items on District Assembly
Conclusion		The constraint of inadequate logistics could be reduced by management action. The challenge of imposition of expenditure items on the district assembly could be managed through dialogue with the Common Fund Administrator.			
ISSUES:					
3	High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of HIV/AIDS clubs in the District. Existence of M-SHAP programmes. HIV/AIDS is mainstreamed in development activities. Existence of counselling and testing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multi donor support for the HIV/AIDS patients Presence of Counselling and Testing Unit Existence of NGOs and Multi lateral agencies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate 142counselling and testing facilities in the District Low education on HIV/AIDS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely and inadequate funds Scaling down of financial support to M- SHAP

		facilities in the district	4. National policy on HIV/AIDS		
Conclusion		The mainstream of HIV/AIDS into development activities and intensification of M-SHAP activities would drastically reduce stigmatization and the rate of infection.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
4	Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of donor funded intervention eg LSDGP, CBRDP, etc. 2. Willingness of Traditional Authorities to offer land for development projects. 3. Willingness of D/A to commit funds. 4. Existence of human resource and DWD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of additional donor funded interventions e.g. MiDA and DANIDA. 2. Availability of DACF/DDF. 3. Availability of road funds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in the release of funds. 2. Lack of communal spirit among citizenry. 3. Poor maintenance culture by D/A. 4. Inadequate monitoring and supervision 	Untimely release of project funds
Conclusion		In rural areas, socio- economic infrastructure could be provided and maintained by D/As committing more funds and establishing strong collaborations with the Tradition Authorities			

ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
No.	Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
5	High level of violent crimes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of District Security committee (DISEC). 2. Existence of traditional authority. 3. Existence of Community Watch Dogs. 4. High D/A commitment to security. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of security Agencies. 2. Government's commitment to fight crimes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics and resources. 2. Use of land guards. 3. Absence of Courts. 4. Inadequate infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistic for security agencies. 2. Low morale among security agencies 3. High perception of corruption among security agencies.
Conclusion		The threat of high levels of violent crimes emanates from several factors but the high commitment levels of D/A and T/A and DISEC to provide infrastructure, logistics and resources would lead to an improved security in the district.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
6	Weak operationalization of the decentralization process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of D/A to commit resources 2. High commitment of Assembly Members 3. Existence of sub- structures 4. Willingness of the local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other critical stakeholders to participate in local governance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of ACT 462 2. Existence of the National constitution and other relevant laws on decentralization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics and financial resources. 2. Inadequate training for DA and departments. 3. Absence of residential accommodation for staff 	Governments' Inability to operationalise decentralization fully
Conclusion		Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and morale among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs and stakeholders especially women but they can be strengthened by the commitment of D/A to release more resources substructures and the promotion of stakeholder participation.			

7	Environmental degradation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of plans on environmental sanitation 2. Willingness of D/A to commit resources to combat environmental degradation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Act 462 and other laws on environment. 2. Government policy on environmental degradation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High incidence of sand winning and 145 indiscriminate felling trees for firewood 2. High incidence of bushfires 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threat of climate change. 2. Inadequate tracking and monitoring by implementing sectors
Conclusion		Environmental degradation in the district could be effectively addressed when the D/A commits resources to support personnel and effectively implement available plans and enforce by laws.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
8	Low level of industrial development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of D/A to provide incentives. 2. Availability of industrial raw materials. 3. Availability of land and labour. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government policy on agro-industries. 2. Existence of complementary industries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High incidence of land disputes. 2. Low infrastructure development. 3. Inadequate information on industrial opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cumbersome business establishment process. 2. High interest rates, high inflation.
Conclusion		Industrial development in the district could be boosted if the D/A provides adequate information, incentives and the cooperation of land owners and Traditional Authorities			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
9	High level unemployment among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of National Youth Employment Programmes (NYEP) 2. Existence of LED focused programmes in the district 3. Existence of vocational , technical training centers 	Government policy on youth employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of unskilled labour. 2. Poor attitude of the youth towards work. 3. High level of illiteracy 	Freeze on public sector employment

Conclusion		The high level of unemployment among the youth can be addressed by extending more resources to vocational and technical training centers and expending LED focused programmes			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
10	Low Agricultural produce	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of vast Agricultural land 2. Available technical know-how 3. Available water bodies (River Ayensu and its tributaries) 4. Very active labour Force 5. Existence of well organized farmer groups. 6. Presence of financial institutions. 7. Assembly's readiness to implement government policies on agriculture. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government subsidy on agriculture inputs. 2. Support from NGOs e.g. MIDA and other donors. 3. Government Policies on agriculture. 4. Government policy on climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of illiteracy among farmers. 2. Fragmentation of agricultural lands. 3. Lack of storage facilities. 4. High pre and post harvest losses. 5. No office and residential accommodation for MOFA staff. 6. Lack of fishery staff. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand for collateral on loans. 2. High interest rates. 3. Delays in implementing government policies on agriculture. 4. Effect of climate change 5. High prices of Agro chemicals. 6. World Bank's conditionalities on agricultural subsidies
Conclusion		Low agricultural productivity and output levels can be addressed through the adoption of improved technologies, acreage expansion, and use of supplementary irrigation with support from D/A, financial institutions and donor agencies.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					

11	Poor Environmental Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available D/A Support. 2. Willingness of D/A to partner the private sector e.g. Zoomlion. 3. Existence of Environmental Health Department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government support for the private sector in waste management. 2. Government policy on environmental health and sanitation. 3. Establishment of quality assurance standards for the export market. 4. Existing bye laws on sanitation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor attitude of citizenry towards sanitation. 2. Misuse of agro chemicals by farmers. 3. Inability of the D/A to enforce bye laws on sanitation. 4. Absence of recycling facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate tracking and monitoring by the implementing government agencies 2. Delay in implementing government policies 3. Inadequate institutional support by government.
Conclusion		Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of projects can solve the problem of poor environmental sanitation. Also constraints can be controlled by changing the mindset of the people by enforcing by laws and establishing recycling industry.			

No.	Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
12	Inadequate and unreliable data base for planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) 2. Willingness of D/A to commit funds. 3. Willingness of relevant stakeholders to provide information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government and donor support for Data collection. 2. Existence of governmental planning agencies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics and resources for DPCU. 2. Unwillingness on the part of citizenry to give out information 3. Poor documentation by institutions and departments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of funds. 2. Delays in the dissemination of planning reports.

Conclusion		The problem of inadequate and unreliable data base can be addressed by adequately resourcing DPCU, proper documentation and commitment of funds to data collection.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
13	Low school Enrolment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of District Education Oversight Committee 2. Existence of PTA & SMC & Educational management 3. Willingness of District Assembly to support Education programme 4. Existence of MPs Common Funds 5. Existence of school feeding programme 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable Government policies on Basic education (School feeding, free textbooks and school uniform). 2. Support from donor agencies such as World Vision and CBOs 3. Existence of the GETFUND Facility. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of parental care 2. Unregulated social activities 3. Inadequate trained teachers 4. Poor condition of basic school infrastructure 5. High incidence of Child labor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural urban migration 2. Government policy on discipline e.g. corporal punishment 3. Lack of continuity in government policies on education. 4. Negative media influence.
Conclusion		The low school enrolment at the basic school can be addressed by the provision of adequate logistics and sensitization of communities.			

No.	Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
14	Inadequate supply of water and sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of water and sanitation department 2. D/A willingness to allocate funds to water and sanitation 3. Existence of donor support for interventions on water and sanitation e.g. WASH Programme and LSGDP. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of collaboration with community water and sanitation agency (CWSA) 2. Government policy on water and sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High salinity of underground water. 2. Inadequate financial resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of project funds 2. Imposition of project by donors 3. Effect of climate change

Conclusion		Inadequate supply of portable water and sanitation facilities can be increased through the provision of more resources and effective collaboration among D/A, Ghana Water Company and CWSA.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
15	Low level of tourism development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of natural resources 2. Existence of attractive tourist destinations 3. Willingness of D/A to commit resources and grant incentives to investors in the tourism sector. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Ghana Tourist Board 2. Existence of Private Sector and other development agencies (CEDECOM) 3. Favourable government policy on tourism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate information on tourism potentials 2. inadequate funds to support tourism development 3. Poor infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of living 2. High rate of inflation
Conclusion		That low level of Tourism development is a major problem in the district but this can be solved by promoting the conservation of our natural resources and collaborating with private agencies for the development of the sector.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
16	Inadequate health infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of D/A's commitment improve health infrastructure. 2. Existence of donor intervention for infrastructure development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of foreign donor support for health infrastructure. 2. High level of government's commitment to achieving the MDGs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial resources. 2. Poor maintenance culture. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of project funds. 2. Unpredictable releases of DACF
Conclusion		The inadequate health infrastructure of the district is a major development constraint; however, the high level of the D/A commitment and the inflow of donor support for infrastructure development can lead to an appreciable improvement in the number of health infrastructure.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					

17	High incidence of malaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of D/A to commitment resources to combat malaria. 2. Existence of health facilities and qualified medical personnel. 3. Existence of interventions on malaria e.g. introduction of treated bed nets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of National Programme on Malaria. 2. Donor funded interventions on malaria. 3. High level of government's commitment to achieving MDG 8. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial resources. 2. Poor attitude to environmental sanitation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate medical officers and other health personnel in the country
Conclusion		There are health facilities and medical personnel to help reduce the incidence of malaria. Poor attitude will be managed through continuous education and identified challenges will be managed through the recruitment of community health nurses under GYEEDA.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
18	Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of adequately resourced District Works Dept. (DWD) 2. Existence of donor funded interventions e.g LSDGP and MiDA. 3. Willingness of D/A to improve road infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Mining Companies. 2. Government's Policy to expand rural infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate resources for supervision and maintenance. 2. Unregulated activities of sand winners. 	Untimely release of funds.
Conclusion		Poor road surface and network can be improved by the DWD embarking on regular maintenance and improving supervision and MiDA increasing the length of roads it is working on.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					

19	Low academic performance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of D/A to commit resources. 2. High commitment from District directorate. 3. High commitment levels of SMCs, PTAs and T/A. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Favourable government policies on education. 2. Government's educational reform programme. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate trained teachers. 2. Poor basic school infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unwillingness of teachers to posted to rural areas. 2. Frequent curricular changes. 3. Low morale among teachers.
Conclusion		The district can improve on its academic performance by the district committing more resource towards motivating the teachers whilst the GES steps up its supervision and the T/A, SMCs and PTAs also encourage teachers and pupils.			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
20	Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the ILO/Decent Work Programme. 2. Establishment of the districtwide credit union. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of financial institutions. 2. Government policy on input subsidy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low income levels. 2. High levels of loan default. 3. Absence of Agro-chemical distributors and agents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High interest rate. 2. High prices of Agro chemicals. 3. World Banks conditionalities on agricultural subsidies
Conclusion		There is the problem of inadequate credit facilities and input but the prospects of co-operative credit union and financial institutions will help overcome it. Poor credit management will be tackled through a sustained capacity building of FBOs and small business enterprises			
ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF					
21	Low level enterprise development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the ILO/Decent Work and MiDA Programmes. 2. High commitment levels of DA. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of financial institutions and the Venture Capital fund. 2. Government policy on MSMEs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low income levels. 2. Poor management practices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High interest rate. 2. High inflation rate

Conclusion	The problem of low level of enterprise development is setback to local economic development however; the opportunities presented by the ILO-Decent Work programme, the level of commitment of the DA and the favourable government policy on MSMEs will help overcome the identified constraints and eliminate the challenge through a sustained capacity building.
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ISSUES: LOW LEVEL OF IGF

22	High expectation among youth for economic boom and employment	Personal development of youth. High commitment from the DA to grow the economy.	Outmigration of youth	High dropout rate among students	High technical skills required.
Conclusion		High expectation among the youth in anticipation of the expansion of oil industry into the district will engender outmigration, high school dropout among the school going youth and scramble for land, the high commitment of the DA to grow the economy and the need for the youth to upgrade their skills would enable the district benefit in the long term.			

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

It is imperative for any developmental outfit to set out clearly defined goal (s) out of which objectives and programmes and projects emanate. This segment centres on the developmental goal of the District over the implementation period. It also establishes the compatibility of both district and national goals and also consequently set its SMART objectives and strategies in meeting development needs of the district.

3.2 District Development Focus

For the planned period of 2014 – 2017, the focus of the Upper Denkyira West District regarding its development will be to render quality and equitable services to all manner of persons, (irrespective of background or status) through the provision of and access to food security and quality social service (health, economic, security, etc.) within the context of good governance.

3.3 National and District Goals

The goal of the district was informed by the aspirations of the people as well as the development policy direction of the government formulated through greater consultation processes.

The goal of the district for the planned period of 2014 – 2017, is sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the people, including the vulnerable and excluded by stimulating sustainable socio- economic growth through human and natural resource development, private sector participation and partnership and good governance. However, with the implementation of the composite budget, the district has adopted the national goal under the GSGDA II. Thus, for the planned period the district would seek *to improve the living conditions of the people in the district by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources there is at the District's disposal.*

MTDPF 2014-2017 and District Goal compatibility Matrix

In establishing the consistency of the district goal with the goal of the MTDPF 2014-2017, a compatibility matrix was used as a tool. The definition of the scale (-2 to 2) used is explained as follows;

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible (Neutral)	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

Table 3.1 Goal Compatibility analysis

	MTDPF 2010-2013 Goal
District Goal	To addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status.
To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources there is at the District's disposal.	2

A critical **analysis** of the goals reveals a high level of consistency regarding improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people irrespective of implementation levels. Therefore a score of 2 was assigned to indicate the level of compatibility of the goals.

4. Development Projections for 2014-2017

The development prospects of the district represent the framework within which development could take place. Therefore the knowledge of both present and future needs and aspirations of the district is crucial for informed decisions to be made regarding the type and kind of development interventions required for the planned period. Projections were therefore made for the critical variables of development in the district. These include population, education, health, sanitation

and agriculture. The development projections were made using the year **2010** population split of **50.3%** and **49.7%** for male and females respectively.

5. Population Projections

Table 3.2 Projection for the age cohorts

Age Group	Base year 2010	%	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-14	25,132	41.9	14429	14020	14884	14020	15352	14916	15836	15386
15-64	32,155	53.5	18334	18065	18911	18065	19506	19221	20121	19826
65+	2,767	4.6	1415	1717	1459	1717	1505	1827	1552	1884
Total	60,054	100	34178	33803	35255	33803	36365	35965	37510	37097

Source: DPCU Construct, 2013

Projections for Social Service

6. Education

Planning for educational infrastructure in the district is challenged by the growing demand over supply. Strategies to improve education can be addressed taken into consideration the population, government policies, availability of resources and distribution and the level of accessibility to existing facilities.

Projection for educational needs is done based on assumptions including;

- That the school participation rate (SPR) of 73.4% in 2013 is anticipated to be increasing by the end of the planned period due to government's programme such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free School Uniforms, ICT development and text books as well as intensive sensitization programmes.
- That the population growth rate will remain at 3.1% reflecting an increase in demand for more infrastructure
- That there will be provision of socio-economic infrastructure which will motivate trained teachers to remain in the district whilst attracting more into the district.

Table3.3: Current infrastructure needs of basic schools.

Area	Year	Pupils	Classrooms needed	Classrooms Uncladded
1. Kindergarten	2013	5,598	56	0
2. Primary	2013	11521	180	39
3. JHS	2013	6,993	72	0

Source: GES, Upper Denkyira West, 2013

Table 3.4: Projected infrastructure (classrooms) need for Primary.

No	Area (Circuit)	Year	Pupils	No. of Groups	Size of Group	No. of Classrooms	Groups/ Classroom	New Classrooms
1	Diaso	2014	2,560	53	47.9	48	1.00	6
2	Ayanfuri	2014	4,112	99	41.5	41	1.00	61
3	Nkotumso	2014	2,040	47	43.4	43	1.00	5
4	Dominase	2014	3,555	77	46.2	46	1.00	32
5	Subin	2014	1,983	52	38.2	38	1.00	16
6	Ntom	2014	1,586	45	34.9	35	1.00	13
7	Denkyira Obuasi	2014	2,549	74	34.5	35	1.00	43

Source: DPCU Construct, 2013

Table 3.5: Projected infrastructure (classrooms) need for JHS.

Area	Year	Pupils	No. of Groups	Size of Group	No. of Classrooms	Groups/ Classroom	New Classrooms
Diaso	2014	1,070	24	45.3	45	1.00	21
Ayanfuri	2014	1,511	43	35.4	35	1.00	10
Nkotumso	2014	1,500	24	61.5	62	1.00	38
Dominase	2014	1,384	27	51.3	51	1.00	24
Subin	2014	711	25	28.8	29	1.00	2
Ntom	2014	687	22	30.9	31	1.00	7
Denkyira Obuasi	2014	866	30	28.7	29	1.00	4

Source: DPCU Construct, 2013.

Regarding the district's projected population for 2013, the national standard and the current situation of school infrastructure, the district has no deficit at all levels of basic school. In reality however, the district will rather need to renovate and rehabilitate the dilapidated facilities as well as to clad structures to put them into good condition for teaching and learning.

7. Health Infrastructure

Table 3.6. Projected Health Facilities

Area Council	Population (2010)	Existing Facilities			Pop.-2014	Undeserved Pop	Projected Facilities		
		Hosp.	Health Centre	Comm. Clinic			Hosp.	Health Centre	Clinic/CHPS Compound
Diaso	21,543	0	1	1	26763	7,000	1	1	7
Ayanfuri	21,330	0	0	1	21344	3,904	0	1	5
Subin	17,181	0	1	0	26499	4,416	0	1	4
Total	60,054	0	2	2	74607		1	3	16

Considering the district's projected population of 74,607 (in 2017) and the travel distance from the District to the other District to access quality healthcare, the District would require a District Hospital.

Besides Diaso, the district capital, which will need a district hospital in accordance with national policy, the other two (2) Area Councils would require improved facilities at the upgraded health centres. The CHPS facilities need to be provided for smaller communities in order to relieve pressure on the existing health facilities whilst sufficiently catering for the health needs of the people.

It will also need additional lower level health facilities to serve the Area Councils.

To ensure good housing and sanitation, the statutory planning committee would intensify land development and control measures. The District Town and Country Planning Department and the Building Inspectorate would be strengthened to monitor the housing delivery and development control. In this regard, a process to begin the preparation of development schemes would be initiated to enhance settlement planning.

8. Projection for Water, Sanitation and Housing

The existing potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate compared to the existing demand. Women and children walk long distances to fetch water. Many people opt to use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and ponds. It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of 35% will reduce to 15% over the planned period. This gap will be closed by the provision of boreholes in the smaller communities while the larger communities will be provided with Small Towns Water Systems (STWS), Mechanized Boreholes (MB) or stand pipes

depending on the location of the communities. The district will require a total of 555 standpipes with Area Council allocation as in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Projected Water Points

No	Area Council	POP (2017)	Current Water Points	Projected Water Points (stand pipe)
1	Diaso		96	145
2	Ayanfuri		29	0
3	Subin		64	179
	Total	74,607	350	1,006

Source: DPCU construct 2013.

In terms of sanitary facilities, majority of the communities are using public latrines. The district will require a total of 36 public toilets (KVIP and Pit latrines). However, due to the policy to limit the provision of public latrine to commercial areas i.e. markets and lorry parks, the DA will encourage the construction of household toilet facilities in an effort to improve sanitation in the communities.

Table 3.8: Projected Public toilets

No	Area council	Current KVIP Lat	Projected Public Toilets (KVIP latrines)
1	Diaso	6	10
2	Ayanfuri	8	12
3	Subin	4	8
	Total	18	30

Source: DPCU' construct 2010.

Vision of Upper Denkyira West District Assembly (UDWDA)

The vision of the district is to become a viable and competitive entity for sustainable development capable of rendering efficient services to the general public with good governance as a guiding principle. This encapsulates the ultimate desire and aspiration of the district.

Mission

The mission statement of the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly is that “It exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the District through the formulation and the

implementation of sustainable programmes and projects by efficiently and effectively applying all available resources”.

Vision

The vision of the District is “To have a well developed District with basic socio-economic infrastructure and services available to the people.

4.7 Objectives and Strategies

In translating the thematic areas into implementable programmes and projects, it is required that a systematic analysis is employed to facilitate the attainment of the district goals and aspirations. The district has evolved objectives and strategies to translate the thematic goals into achievable end. These are organized under the seven (7) thematic areas as indicated below.

1.11.0 Development Challenges of the District

- a. Absence of permanent office and staff accommodation resulting in the absence of key departments and agencies in the District hampers effective administration of the District.
- b. The potential tourism in the area is being threatened by the unregulated demarcation of plots in the area which if not checked would result in haphazard development in the area, thereby destroying the potential tourism investment in district.
- c. The poor condition of road from inhibits transportation of inhabitants in these areas.
- d. The upsurge of mining activity which has the tendency to attract larger population calls for urgent land use plans to protect the area from the rapid pressure of uncontrolled urbanization in the area.
- e. The fragile security in the District due to absence of police station and chieftaincy disputes is one major inhibiting factor for the needed investment in the area.
- f. The mining industry across the District lacks the needed infrastructure and logistics to enhance this potential.
- g. The lack of land use plans and the effective implementation of the existing inadequate ones are potentially destroying the beauty of the district since the district is endowed with very sensitive ecological system to ensure a natural balance between environmental conservation and land use development.
- h. The fast rate of over-reliance of the district on the adjoining MMDAs particularly Upper Denkyira East is depriving the district of huge revenue mobilization potentials.

- i.** Low level of entrepreneurial and employable skills contributes to high level of unemployment among the youth
- j.** The district's development is seriously beset with environmental sanitation management
- k.** Modern residential and office accommodation is required to attract the requisite manpower to spearhead the district's development.

Thematic Area		Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability		
S/N	Focus Area	National issue	Objective	Strategy
1	Fiscal Policy Management	Leakages in revenue collection	Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management	Eliminate revenue collection leakages
Thematic Area		Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector		
1	Private Sector Development	Inadequate job creation	Inadequate job creation	Expand opportunities for job creation
		Limited access to finance	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of	Support the creation of business opportunities Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to
2	Growth and development of MSMEs	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services
3	Industrial Development	Weak linkages between agriculture and industry	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based on the resource endowments of district
				Promote salt production as a strategic industry and link it to oil and gas sector
4	Developing the Tourism Industry	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector
Thematic Area		Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1	Agriculture Productivity	Promote seed and planting material development	Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds	Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops
		Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	Expand the use of mass extension methods e.g. farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer out-growers schemes, extension fields in the districts through mass education via radio, TV, Junior Farm Field and Life School (JFFLS), communication vans, for knowledge dissemination
3	Job creation	Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures	Increase private sector investments in agriculture	Develop programmes to increase the participation of the youth in agriculture and aquaculture business
4	Agriculture Competitiveness and	Limited access to market	Develop an effective domestic	Enhance the operations of Farmer-Based Organisations to acquire knowledge and skills and to

	Integration into Domestic and International Markets	information		access resources along the value chain, and for stronger bargaining power in marketing
5	Production risks/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry	Inadequate access to appropriate financial products	Improve Agriculture Financing	Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resources to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with particular attention to smallholder farmers Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for poor peasant farmers particularly women
		High levels of environmental degradation	Promote sustainable environment, land and water management	Intensify integration/mainstreaming of climate change into sectoral and district plans
6	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Income Generation	Inadequate fishing infrastructure including the use of outmoded/over-aged fishing craft	Enhance fish production and productivity	Improve existing fish landing sites and develop related infrastructure for storage, processing and exports
7	Natural Resource Management and Minerals Extraction	Minimum local content and local participation in the mining sector	Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Encourage investments in the domestic salt industry to make it competitive
		Inadequate awareness of climate change and its impact	Ensure sustainable management of natural resources	Promote the adoption of the principles of green economy in national development planning
8	Land Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest	Inadequate spatial and land use plans	Promote efficient land use and management systems	Facilitate vigorous education on value of land and appropriate land use Intensify human resource development for effective land use planning and management
		Indiscriminate mining activities		
		Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	Reverse forest and land degradation	Intensify implementation of national forest plantation development programme
9	Integrated Marine and Coastal Management	Poor environmental sanitation and improper disposal of domestic solid and liquid wastes	Improve investment in control structures and technologies	Investment in upgrading and maintaining waste treatment and small scale waste collection facilities

10	Waste Management, Pollution and Noise Reduction	Inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste	Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution	Create business opportunities through the application of the 4Rs to waste management
11	Community Participation in Natural Resource Management	Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiatives at the local level	Enhance natural resources management through community participation	Promote active involvement of community stakeholders in the development of natural resource management pla
Thematic Area		Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development		
S/N	Focus Area	National Issue	Objective	Strategy
1	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	Geographical disparities in access to transport services	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism
2	Information Communication Technology Development	Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions	Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	Encourage ICT training at all levels
		Poor quality of ICT services	Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT
		Insufficient ICT professionals	Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	Encourage ICT training at all levels
3	Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure	Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	Develop social, community and recreational facilities	Develop and maintain community and social centres countrywide
4	Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable
5	Rural Development and Management	High rate of rural-urban migration	Create an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development	Improve access to social and infrastructure services to meet basic human needs
		Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services		Introduce sustainable programmes to attract investment for the growth and development of the rural areas
		Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)	Facilitate the sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods	Promote the establishment of rural service centers to promote agriculture, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries.

6	Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations
7	Housing/Shelter	Inadequate incentives and capacity support for private sector involvement in housing delivery.	Increase access to adequate, safe, secure and affordable shelter.	Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing
		Poor quality of rural housing	Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas	Promote the transformation of the rural economy to encourage the growth of quality settlements
8	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies
		Lack of maintenance of water systems		Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facility
		Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education	Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes	Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities
	Thematic Area	Human Development, Productivity and Employment		
S/N	Focus Area	National Issues	Objective	Strategy
1	Education	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs at all levels	Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels- Sponsorship?
		Weak management and supervision	Improve management of education service delivery	Strengthen capacity for education management
		Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	Improve quality of teaching and learning	Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teacher- SMC/PTA
2	Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	Develop schemes to support self-employment, especially among the youth

	Labour Relations	Lack of comprehensive legal framework to ensure workplace safety and health	Improve work place safety and health	Increase occupational safety and health services at all workplaces
3	Nutrition	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas and northern Ghana	Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages	Enhance access to adequate nutrition and related services to all especially women during pregnancy, underserved communities and vulnerable groups
4	Health	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of health service delivery including the NHIS
		Inadequate leadership capacity governance and management structures at all levels of the health sector	Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system	Deepen stakeholder engagement and partnership (public, private and community) for health care delivery
		Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains	Scale-up community and facility based interventions for the management of childhood and neonatal illnesses
		Persistence of HIV and TB		Scale-up the implementation of national malaria, TB, HIV/AIDs control strategic plans
		High morbidity and mortality from malaria		Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)
5	HIV & AIDS and STIs	High stigmatization and discrimination	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes
				Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
				5.1.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
				Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population;
				Promote healthy behaviors and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and

				vulnerable groups
				Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities
6	Sports development	Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools	Encourage private sector participation in sports development and provision of infrastructure
7	Youth	Inadequate training and skills development	Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates
				Introduce new initiatives for youth employment including promotion of entrepreneurial skills and absorption into new value-added industries
8	The aged	Inadequate knowledge, dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on the Aged	Mainstream issues on ageing in the development planning process	Improve funding of programmes for older persons
		High incidence of poverty among older people	Accelerate the implementation of social and health interventions targeting the aged	Enhance social protection interventions for the Aged
9	Child development and protection	Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children	Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children
		Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation	Mainstream children's issues in development planning at all levels especially those of children with special needs
		Significant number of children of school-going age not in school	Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE	Provide adequate education facilities, health care, nutrition and recreation to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and psychological development
				Promote alternative forms of education, including transitional programmes to mainstream out-of-school children, particularly in the most deprived areas for children withdrawn from the WFCL
				Ensure the implementation of the compulsory component of the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE)
				Intensify the implementation of the policy of attaching Kindergartens to all primary schools

				Expand the School Feeding Programme
		Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making	Provide timely, reliable, and disaggregated data on PWDs	Develop a reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant data on PWDs for planning and policy-making
10	Poverty reduction and income inequalities	High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rates	Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks
		High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks	Reduce poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks	Establish mechanisms for effective marketing of fish and farm produce (for example through linkages to the Ghana School Feeding Programme, second cycle institutions, Prison Service, etc.) Provide comprehensive business support, especially training, to farmers and fisher folks benefiting from credit schemes
		Growing income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Implement local economic development activities to generate employment and ensure social protection Improve agriculture productivity and incomes, and transform rural agriculture management and practices into viable business ventures
		Lack of adequate poverty data for planning and decision-making	Ensure the provision of reliable poverty data at all levels	Ensure regular collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of reliable poverty data for planning and policy making
11	Disability	Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)	Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	Improve funding for disability programmes
12	Population Management and Migration for National Development	Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services	Reinforce family planning as a priority in national development	Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning services including adolescents/youth
Thematic Area		Transparent and Accountable Governance		
S/N	Focus Area	National Issue	Objective	Strategy
1	Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	Insufficient public ownership and participation in governance processes by the citizenry	Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement	Enhance avenues for citizens' engagement with Government at all levels to ensure responsiveness and accountability from duty bearers
		Limited awareness, advocacy and enforcement of rights and responsibilities	Strengthen and promote the culture of rights and responsibilities	Strengthen engagement between assembly members and citizen
2	Local Governance and	Non-functioning sub-district	Ensure effective implementation of	

	Decentralization	structures	the decentralisation policy and programmes	Implement the National Decentralization Action Plan
		Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes		
		Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilisation of investment grants Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing
		Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy including composite budgeting	Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels	Deepen the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels
		Weak orientation of MMDAs towards job creation	Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation	Facilitate the implementation Local Economic Development Programmes at the district levels
		Poor demarcation of district boundaries	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes	Accelerate the implementation of the Benning Committee's Report on district boundary disputes
	3	Public Development Management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	Strengthen policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development
Inadequate commitment to issues on vulnerability			Ensure equity and social cohesion at all levels of society	Align, harmonise and improve targeting of programmes that support the vulnerable and socially excluded groups
Lack of reliable human resource database			Enhance supervision and productivity in the public services	
4	Public Sector Reform	Lack of reliable human resource database	Enhance supervision and productivity in the public services	Ensure the development of a reliable and updated HR database for the Civil Service
5	Development Communication	Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public	Improve transparency and access to public information	Facilitate the publicizing of District Assembly proceedings
		Weak communication in budget preparation, implementation and	Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle	Expand communication platforms for civil society to enhance participation in the policy process

		expenditure tracking		
5	Gender Equity and Women Empowerment	Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance	Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target and bridge capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance
		Disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources, including property	Develop entrepreneurial and technical skills of women and girls Expand access of women entrepreneurs to financial services and business assistance
6	Rule of Law and access to Justice	Barriers in accessing justice (physical, economic, social)	Improve access to affordable and timely justice	Increase the number and improve quality of court infrastructure Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse
		General lack of security consciousness among the citizenry	Enhance Peace and Security	Promote security consciousness among the citizenry
7	Access to Rights and Entitlements	Child abuse and harmful traditional practices	Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm	Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices
		Limited compliance with the Disability Act	Ensure effective integration of PWDs into society	Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream society
		Poor application of land laws	Promote efficient and effective land administration system	Promote public education on land acquisition procedures
8	National Culture for Development	Low patronage of local creative industry	Harness culture for national development	Mainstream culture in the nation's social and economic development agenda
9	Evidence-Based Decision-making	Weak demand for and utilisation of M&E results	Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the national M&E system at all levels	Increase demand for M&E

Harmonized identified development problems/issues under **GSGDA I**.

Issues that emerged from the performance review, the community needs and aspirations and the district profile have been grouped under the appropriate headings of the GSGDA II. This is shown in the table below.

Table 1.30: Harmonized development issues under GSGDA II

Thematic Area	Issues
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of data for credible revenue projection ❖ Inadequate awareness on revenue mobilization ❖ Lack of sub offices ❖ Boundary demarcation makes invitation very easy ❖ None packaging of festivals in the District to make it productive, attractive and meaningful ❖ Lack of collaboration between the Assembly, and hospitality industry and tourist board ❖ Lack of involvement of the informal sector in economic initiative ● Weak capacity of personnel and logistics shortfall ● Weak employment generation capacities at the district level
2. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low enterprise development. ● Lack of access to finance ● Limited managerial skills ● Limited training ● Lack of involvement of the informal sector in economic initiative ● Weak collaboration between the assembly, hospitality industry and tourist board
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Difficult to access land for agricultural purposes ● Low access to improved seeds/seedlings ● Low access to improved storage facilities ● Crude form of farming ● Mechanized farming is difficult due to the nature of vegetation and land ● Low access to modern farming machinery/equipment ● Widespread infestation of pest and diseases ● Lack of breeding stock ● Poor housing structures for animal husbandry ● High cost of agricultural inputs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of pond construction • Inadequate water bodies for fishing • Lack of good hatcheries for fingerlings • Inadequate information and education • Cattle rearing contributing to bush fires • Illegal harvesting of natural resources • Lack of community commitment • Litigation, • Fragmentation of land and payment of compensation affect creation of land banks
<p>4. Oil and Gas Development</p>	
<p>5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor environmental sanitation • Difficulty in acquiring final disposal sites • Inadequate refuse containers at vantage areas • Land degradation in the sand winning areas • Indiscriminate felling of trees and associated dryness of water bodies • Inadequate household latrines resulting in open defaecation • Inadequate supply of potable water and sanitation facilities • High salinity level in some communities Lack of small water systems • High salinity level in some communities Lack of small water systems • Pollution of water bodies, • Haphazard and uncontrolled settlement development • Rampant Land litigations • Poor surface condition of road network • Poor and inadequate power supply including frequent power outages • Destruction of forest reserves due to charcoal production • Low access to ICT
<p>6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to education • Inadequate and poor infrastructure • Low enrolment rates in Basic schools • Poor academic performance in Basic schools • Unplanned sandwich programmes by tertiary institutions eg. UCC, UEW • High rate of school dropout due to cyber crime teenage pregnancy • Ineffective monitoring and supervision

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient logistics – books, teaching aids • High incidence of malaria • Limited number of CHPS zones • Lack of staff accommodation • Lack of logistics – vehicles • Lack of district hospital • No funds for information management services i.e. sanitation – the public education • Lack of ambulance • Lack of Health Insurance Office • Stigmatization of PLWAS • High level of youth • unemployment resulting partly from lack of employable skills • Inadequate financial support from the GEDA eg. Educational endowment fund, sponsorship scheme • Lack of logistics – computer and accessories , library books • Lack of training institutions e.g. Pre-tracing, vocational training
<p>7. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning of Area Councils/Unit Committees • Low involvement of stakeholders in decision-making • Low capacity of the lower sub-structure • Difficulty in accessing accurate and credible information • Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance • Inadequate access to economic resources • Frequent violent crimes including armed robbery, inter tribal and communal conflicts • High rate of teenage pregnancy – Area Council wide • High rate of drug abuse (wee smokers) – Area Council wide • High cases of gender inequality – Area Council Wide • Neglect of the vulnerable/Excluded in the Area Council wide • Inaccessibility of the disability fund • Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff • Poor maintenance culture of Assembly projects • Inadequate logistical support for effective service delivery • Poor records management • Implementation of projects and programmes outside the MTDP/Budget • Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of Assembly projects and programmes • Low capacity of staff

1.13.0 District Development Indicators

Table 1.31 Indicators of Development

NO.	INDICATORS	LEVEL
1.0	Physical Characteristics	
1.1	Land Size	461.90 sq. Km.
1.2	Average temperature	
1.3	Average Annual Rainfall	200mm – 110mm (semi-deciduous forest areas)
1.4	Forest Reserve	
2.0	Demographic Characteristics	
2.1	Population (2010)	60,054
2.2	Population (Projected 2017)	74,607
2.3	Annual growth rate (2000)	3.1
2.4	Rural Urban Split (2010)	100/0
2.5	Population Density (2000)	104
2.6	Average Household Size (2010)	4.4
2.7	Room occupancy rate	N/A
2.8	Male household heads	N/A
2.9	Female household heads	N/A
2.10	Household using LPG	N/A
2.11	Households using fuel wood/charcoal	N/A
2.12	Population between 0-14	37.6
2.13	Population between 15-64	59.1
2.14	Population above 65	3.3
2.15	Economic Dependency ratio	1:1.15
2.16	Age dependency ration	1:0.71
2.17	Male population (%)	45.0
2.18	Female population (%)	55.0
3.0	Spatial Analysis	
3.1	No. of communities	86
3.2	No. of 1 st order communities	2
3.3	No. of 2 nd order communities	1
3.4	No. of 3 rd order communities	15
3.5	Length of 1 st class road	52.1km
3.6	Length of feeder roads	138
4.0	District Economy (employment) (%)	
4.1	Primary Sector	61.7
4.2	Secondary Sector	13.5
4.3	Service and commerce	24.8
4.4	Land Area for Agriculture	169.25 sq. Metre
4.5	Output levels in (MT) of major produce Maize	13,387.73

	Rice	104.00
	Cassava	2,603.00
	Plantain	149.35
	Yam	149.85
4.6	Output levels in (MT) for 2013; Pineapple	26,748.15
	Pepper	244.02
4.7	2009 Output levels of ; Poultry	-
	Sheep	1,925
	Goats	3,250
	Pig	-
	Cattle	3,000
	Fish	-
	Social services	
5.0	Education	
5.1	No. of Kindergartens	N/A
5.2	No. of Primary Schools	N/A
5.3	No. of Junior High Schools (JHS)	N/A
5.4	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Public)	1
5.5	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Private)	4
5.6	No. of Vocational and Training Institutes	1
5.7	No. of tertiary Institutes (Private)	2
5.8	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centres	1
5.9	No. of schools with libraries	N/A
	No. of community libraries	3
5.10	No. of Teachers (Trained)	788 (39%)
	No. of Teachers (untrained)	1,103 (61)
5.11	Teacher-Pupil Ratio	1:23
	Teacher-student Ratio	N/A
5.12	No. of schools on School Feeding Programme (SFP) 2009	6

	No. of pupils benefitting (2009)	1,783
5.13	Enrolment	
	KG	8,638
	Boys	4,250
	Girls	4,309
	Primary	24,902
	Boys	12,751
	Girls	12,540
	iii.JHS	8,875
	Boys	4,577
	Girls	4,298
	9. SHS	2,358
	Boys	1,122
	Girls	1,236
	Vocational/Technical	
Boys	N/A	
Girls	N/A	
University		
Male	N/A	
Female	N/A	
5.14	Adult Literacy Rate	
	Male	N/A
	Female	N/A
5.15	Population ever attended school	N/A
5.16	Population with above basic education	N/A
5.17	Population above school age but in school	N/A
5.18	Population above school age but not in school	N/A
5.19	School Participation Rate (2009)	93.0%
6.0	Health	
6.1	No. of facilities	
	Hospital	0
	Health Centre	5

	CHPS Compound	3
6.2	Health Personnel	
	Doctors	0
	Nurses	40
	Midwives	5
	Laboratory Technicians	-
	Laboratory Assistant	1
6.3	Health Insurance	
	Population registered (%)	16.8%
	Population not registered (%)	83.2%
7.0	Employment	
7.1	Proportion of Population in Agriculture	62.7%
7.2	Proportion of Population in Commerce	11.6%
7.3	Population in artisanal/vocational industry	N/A
7.4	Population in other industries	13.5%
7.5	Proportion of Population in the service sector	13.2%
7.6	Employment rate	N/A
7.7	Unemployment rate	4.5
7.8	Average Annual Income	N/A

CHAPTER FOUR

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA):

DISTRICT GOAL: To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources there is at the District's disposal.

DISTRICT OBJECTIVE: Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development

THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indic Ators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Private Sector Development,												
1. Promote Local Economic development	Diaso					90,000	Ultra-modern Artisan Village in place	50,000	40,000	0	District Assembly	SMEs, Artisans, NGOs
2. Establish an Economic Development Committee	Diaso					2,000	EDC established	2,000	0	0	District Assembly	NGOs, SMEs, Co-operatives
3. Organize workshop for financial institutions to give credit facility to businesses in the District	Diaso					8,000	Workshop organized	8,000	0	0	District Assembly	Consultant, Financial Institutions, CDO
4. Organize consultation meetings with financial institutions to open branches in the District.	District wide					7,000	2no consultation meetings organised	7,000	0	0	District Assembly	Financial Institutions, CDO
5. Facilitating the establishment of processing centres eg. Oil palm, Gari, Gold, Soap, Tie and Dye etc.	Districtwide					300, 000	5no. Small Scale processing centres established	50,000	150,000	100,000	BAC, EDC	SMEs, CEDECOM, NBSSI

6. Link SMEs (small and medium scale enterprises) to Financial Institutions	District wide				10,000	SMEs linked	10,000	0	0	District Assembly	NBSSI, Financial Institutions
Growth and development of MSMEs											
7. Establish data base on SMEs	District wide				10,000	Database available	0	10,000	0	District Assembly	SMEs, GSS
8. Establish Cooperative Union and Business Advisory Centre	Diaso				10,000	CU and BAC in place	10,000	0	0	District Assembly	Co-operative Union,
9. Organize Business Forums for SMEs on packaging and marketing of produce and products	District wide				20,000	No. of Business forums organised	2,000	18,000	0	DA	Financial Institution, NBSSI, Business Community
Industrial Development											
10. Organize Investment Forum	District wide				15,000	Investment forum organised	4,500	10,500	0	DA	Financial Institution, NBSSI, Businessmen
11. Register and license all mining activities	Districtwide				4,000	No. of mining identified and mobilized	1,000	0	0	DA	Small scale miners, C DO, GYEEDA
12. Creation of Gold extraction centre	Diaso				60,000	Gold extraction centre established	10,000	20,000	30,000	DA	Small scale miners GYEEDA, BAC
Developing the Tourism Industry											
13. Develop tourism centres and potentials	Denkyira Obuasi				50,000	1 tourist potential developed	10,000	15,000	0	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority, Trad. Auth. Hospitality Industry
14. Organize mini trade fairs in the District	Districtwide				24,000	2 mini Fairs organised	5,000	19,000	0	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority, Trad. Auth.
15. Organize stakeholders meetings with the chiefs in the District for re-packaging of "Odwira"	Diaso				10,000	District festival instituted	10,000	0	0	DA	Traditional chiefs, Regional House of Chiefs, RCC

16. Create Desk Office for Tourism Development	Diaso					4,000	Desk Office in place	0	4,000	0	DA	Ghana Tourism Board
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District Goal: To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources there is at the District's disposal.

District Objective: Make agricultural production and productivity attractive to propel the economic growth of the District

THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
ACCELERATED TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE												
Job Creation												
1. Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals	District wide					15,000	200 youth trained	0	15,000	0	Dept. of Agric	Trainers, Farmers District Assembly, GYEEDA
2. Encourage youth in Agric projects in communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, piggery, grasscutter rearing)	District wide					25,000	500 Youth undertake agric projects in 10 communities	5,000	20,000	0	Dept. of Agric	Youth, District Assembly, GYEEDA
Agriculture Productivity												
3. Increasing use of improved varieties of crops and animals for farmers	Districtwide (AEAs)					5,000	Use of improved variety of both crops and animals increased by 60%	0	5,000	0	Dept. of Agric	Research Unit, DA
4. Sensitize farmers in 50 communities annually	Districtwide (AEAs)					12,000	200farmers sensitized	0	12,000	0	Dept. of Agric	DA

5. Organize farmers day celebrations	Districtwide					100,000	4 Farmers day celebrations organized	0	90,000	10,000	Dept of Agric	DA, Farmers, Donors
6. Provide extension services to reach farmers in crop and animal production	District wide					3,000.00	extension services extended to farmers	0	3,000	0	Dept. of Agric	DA, Farmers
7. Provide veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animal health	District wide					5,000.00	Veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animals provided.	0	5,000	0	Dept of	Farmers
8. Demonstrate & teach good agronomic practices.	District wide					4,000.00	Agronomic practices demonstrated & taught.	0	4,000	0	Dept of Agric	Consultants, Farmers, AEAs
9. Provide demonstration farms for Agric students	Diaso					15,000	Agric demonstration farm provided	0	15,000	0	Dept of Agric	DA, Schools
Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets												
10. Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	District Wide					6,000	20 CBOs and FBOs access loans	0	6,000	0	MoFA	Financial Institutions, Farmers, DA
11. Complete const. of Market Stalls	Abora, Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin					270,000	Market completed	0	50,000	220,000	DA	Contractors
Sustainable Natural Resource Management												
12. Undertake tree-planting exercise to reclaim degraded land	Districtwide					33,000	No. of Trees planted	0	0	33,000	NADMO /Forestry Commission	District Assembly, NCCE GSOP/GOG
13. Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	District wide					4,000.00	Bye-law enforced	2,000	0	0	Forestry Services Division	NADMO/ NCCE, Judiciary
14. Educate communities on land conservation methods	District wide					12,000	Communities educated on	0	12,000	0	NADMO	District

						land conservation					Assembly	
15. Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	District wide					12,000	Education organized.	0	12,000	0	NCCE/ NADMO	District Assembly
16. Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on	Mining areas					4,000	Mining laws strictly adhered to in all mining areas	4,000	0	0	Mining Taskforce	EHU, NCCE, Judiciary
17. Rehabilitation of degraded forest	Amenase, Amobaka					35,000	Degraded forest reforested	0	0	35,000	DA	GSOP, Communities, Forestry Commission

DISTRICT GOAL: To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources there is at the District's disposal.

DISTRICT OBJECTIVE: Create enabling environment for human settlement

THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport												
1. Rehabilitation of feeder roads (100kms)	Diaso – Amenase (6.6km) Asuadei- Adeade (2.3km) Agona –Port – Amoaman (16.5km) Dankwakrom-Aniantentem (3.95km) Gyaman – Fobinso (2.6km) Nkwanta – Nyameadom (10.3km) Nkroful Junction – Adaboi					600,000	100kms of roads reshaped/ rehabilitated	50,000	550,000	0	DA	Feeder Roads

	(5.2km) Ayanfuri – Achiase (3.2km) Brofoyedur-Oda (4.1km)											
2. Completion of Culverts (gutters) –	District wide					180,000	3no. culverts constructed/ 182rganize	0	180,000	0	Dept. of Feeder Road	DA
Information Communication Technology Development												
3. Completion of Community Library with ancillary facilities	Diaso					80,000	Library completed and in use	0	80,000	0	DA	Contractors, GES
4. Completion of community ICT centre with ancillary facilities	Asuadei					20,288	Increase in access to internet facilities	20,288	0	0	DA	Contractors, GES
5. Provision of computers and furniture to furnish ICT centres in schools and communities	Districtwide					35,000	ICT stocked with computers and furniture	0	35,000	0	DA	Contractors, GES
6. Organize capacity building for ICT Instructors Annually	District wide					10,000	No. of trainings 182rganized for instructors	0	10,000	0	DA	GES, Consultants
7. Undertake field monitoring and supervision of ICT centres annually	District wide					8,000	ICT centres monitored annually	2,000	6,000	0	DA	GES
8. Wired and wireless basic internet access and local area network system and accessories	District Assembly					35,000	The facility installation completed	0	35,000	0	DA	SERVICE PROVIDERS
Rural Development and Management												
9. Construction of 1no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly	Diaso					23,000	4no. semi-detached bungalows constructed	10,000	590,000	0	DA	Service Providers, Land Owners

10. Procure 2no vehicles for the assembly (including one for M&E activities)	Diaso					120,000	2no. vehicles procured	120,000	0	0	DA	Suppliers
11. Connect the District Assembly to the Piped Water Supply Scheme	Diaso					1,000	DA having access to regular potable water supply	1,000	0	0	DWST	WSMT, Plumber
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management												
12. Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and the need to have building permit	District wide					15,000	Adherence to building guidelines in 7 major communities	5,000	10,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA DONORS, Communities
13. Street Naming And Property Addressing System	(District wide) Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi					82,000	Street named and property addressed in 5 communities	0	82,000	0	T/C/P	Street Address Team, MLGRD, District Assembly
1.1 Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council.	2 Communities in 3 Area Councils					15,000	Layout provided for 6 communities	0	15,000	0	Town and Country Planning Dept	DA, Communities
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households												
14. Extension of electricity to communities and in new settlements	Districtwide					45,000	Proportion of the population having access to electricity	0	15,000	30,000	District Assembly	ECG, Landlords
15. Connection of electricity to communities that have no power	Adwenepaye, Aniantentem, Krodua, Nyameadom, Nipanikro, Debiasem, Aboaboso					50,000	No. of Communities connected to the National Grid	2,000	48,000	0	District Assembly	ECG, Landlords

16. Provision of street lighting materials (bulbs etc) and bulbs	Districtwide				80,000	Street lights in the communities working	0	80,000	0	DA	ECG, Suppliers, MOP
17. Facilitate the procurement of Transformers	District wide				10,000	10 transformers procured	2,500	7,500	0	DA	ECG, Suppliers
18. Facilitate the provision of ECG sub-station	Diaso				150,000	Sub-station constructed and working		150,000	0	DA	ECG, Landlords
19. Provision for Rural electrification and Rehabilitation of street lights	District wide				38,000	Rural communities connected to National Grid	0	38,000	0	DA	ECG, Communities

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

20. Construction of Bore Holes	Districtwide				500,000	25 Boreholes Constructed	60,000	1400,000	300,000	District Assembly	CWSA
1.2 Construct Hand Dug well in communities.	District wide				100,000.00	4no. Hand-dug wells constructed in communities.	DACF/ DDF	DWST	D/A, Communities, CWSA, CBRDP		
21. Formation of WSMTs in Communities	Districtwide				8,000	50 WSMTs formed	5,000	0	3,000	District Assembly	CWSA, Community, Consultants
22. Training of Bore Hole Area Mechanics	District wide				5,000	4 Area Mechanics Trained	1,000	0	4,000	District Assembly	CWSA, NGOs
23. Support the DWST for effective functioning	Districtwide				20,000	DWST supported	0	20,000	0	DA	Communities
24. Training of Household Latrine Artisans	Districtwide				5,000	10 no. Latrine Artisans trained	0	0	5,000.00	CWSA	DA, Consultants

25. Facilitate the provision of small town water system in communities	Dominase-Abora, Subin-Afiefiso-Akwaboso					3,411,152.82	Communities have Small Town Water System in place	0	170,557.64	3,240,595.18	CWSA, DA	Contractors, Consultants, Donors
26. Support For CWSA Programmes & Projects (Counterpart funding)	District Wide					50,000.00	Counterpart funds provided	0	50,000	0	DWST	DA, WSMTs
27. Organize in service training for WSMTs Committees	District wide					3,000.00	In-service training organized annually for WATSAN Committee	3,000	0	0	DWST	D/A ,CWSA, Communities
28. Monitoring of water facilities and activities by WSMTs	District wide					6,000.00	Effective monitoring conducted quarterly	2,000	4,000	0	DWST	DA, CWSA, Communities
29. Operations of Community Water and Sanitation (District project Coordinating Team meetings)	District wide					12,000.00	Increase in access to portable water supply in the District	0	12,000	0	DWST	DA/Communities
30. Data collection on Water and Sanitation facilities	Districtwide					10,000	Information on Water and Sanitation documented	2,000	0	8,000	DWST	CWSA, WSMTs, Communities

Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

31. Procurement of refuse containers for placement in (15) communities	Nkotumso (5), Gyaman (2), Ayanfuri (10), Abora (3), Besease & Anwianwia (6), Asuadei (3), Ntom (5), Amobaka (2), Diaso, Ntom, Subin, Denkyira Obuasi, Dominase, Breman				150,000	20 communities have access to containers	10,000	140,000	0	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
32. Facilitate construction of Household toilets,	District wide				20,000.00	100 households assisted to build household toilets.	4,000	0	16,000	DEHO DWST	D/A CWSA
33. Acquisition of Final Disposal Sites	Districtwide				20,000	2 sites acquired	0	20,000	0	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
34. Create environmental and Sanitation awareness	Districtwide				10,000	90% coverage on sanitation awareness creation	2,000	8,000	0	District Assembly	Donors, NGOs
35. Provision of Public Toilet Facilities	Districtwide				200,000	10 public toilets in constructed	5,000	30,000	965,000	District Assembly	Donors,
36. Completion of Institutional KVIP	Dankwakrom, Wampam				122,383.91	Construction completed	0	6,119.20	116,264.71	DA	IDA/CWSA
37. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP	Ayanfuri, Besease, Nkroful				137,681.41	Construction completed	0	6,884.07	130,797.34	DA	IDA/CWSA
38. Completion of 4no-Public latrine	Diaso				600,000	4no. KVIP constructed	5,000	0	55,000	DA	China Railway Wuju, Community
39. Implementation of CLTS programme	District wide				50,000	50 communities triggered	0	5,000	45,000	District Assembly	EHU, CWSA,
40. Waste Management & Fumigation	Districtwide				848,000.00	Fumigation conducted	0	848,000	0	District Assembly	Communities, DWST, NGOs

41. Sensitize 25no. communities on hygiene & sanitation	Districtwide					10,000	25 communities Sensitized.	0	10,000	0	District Assembly	Communities, DWST, NGOs, GOG
42. Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	Districtwide					36,000	Sanitary equipment Procured	10,000	26,000	0	EHU	Donors, Suppliers
43. Construct animal Pen	Diaso					2,000.00	1no. animal pen constructed	2,000	0	0	EHU	Development partners, Community
44. Waste Management & Fumigation	Districtwide					212,000.00	Fumigation conducted	0	212,000	0	District Assembly	Communities, DWST, NGOs
45. Sensitize 25no. communities on hygiene & sanitation	Districtwide					1,500.00	25 communities Sensitized.	1,500	0	0	EHU	Communities, DWST, NGOs, GOG
46. Clear all piled up Refuse dump sites	Diaso, Dominase, Treposo, Abura					23,400.00	Dumping sites cleared and have clean environment	10,000	13,400	0	Zoomlion	D/A
47. Provide refuse disposal equipment (low refuse skip truck)	District Wide					3,000.00	Equipment acquired	0	3,000	0	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
48. Provide 10 institutional incinerators	Ntom DA JHS, Nkotumso DA JHS, Nkwanta, D. Obuasi Cath. JHS etc					3,500.00	Incinerators provided for institutions	0	3,500	0	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
49. Provide other logistics such as wheel barrows, dust bins,	Districtwide					2,000.00	Logistics provided	0	2,000	0	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA

50. Fuel allocation to waste management department	Districtwide					15,000.00	Waste management continues uninterrupted	DACF	15,000	0	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
51. Procure a 1no. Cesspit emptier	Diaso					300,000.00	Cesspit emptier procured	DACF	300,000		DEHO	DA
52. Training of Household Latrine Artisans	Districtwide					10 no. Latrine Artisans trained	0	5,000	CWSA	DA, Consultants		

DISTRICT OBJECTIVE: Improve the human capacity as a basis for sustainable increase in productivity and employment

THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations, nutrition , Health, HIV/AIDS, Sports Development , Child development and protection, aged, Poverty reduction and income inequalities												
Education												
1. Construction of 4No 2-unit KG for pupils with furniture	Aboaboso, Adwenepaye, Nkotumso, Brofoyedur, Aniantentem, Diaso RC					400,000	4no 2-unit KG constructed	0	200,000	200,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
2. Construction of No 6-unit block for Primary Schools (with furniture)	Mpeasem, Amoaman, Anwianwia Aniantentem, Aboaboso					1,250,000	No 6-unit blocks for Primary School constructed	0	510,000	2,490,000	DA	GES, DONORS
3. Construction of 12No 3-unit block for JHS Schools (with furniture)	Nkotumso, Brofoyedur D/A, Jameso Nkwanta, Wampam D/A, Nyameadom, Treposo, Fobinso, Dominase, Ntom					2,040,000	12 No 3-unit JHS block constructed	10,000	500,000	1,530,000	DA	GES, DONORS
4. Construction of 10no. 3-unit Teachers bungalows	Diaso, Agona Port, Ntom, Nkotumso, Gyaman, Ayanfuri, Abora, Besease,					1,500,000	10 no 3-Unit Teachers Quarters Constructed	300,000	750,000	450,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS

	Anwianwia, Subin											
5. Construction of 1no SHS classroom block	Diaso					N/A	Project completed	0	N/A	0	GOG	DA, GES, Contractors,
6. Rehabilitation/ Renovation of class rooms blocks	Ntom RC JHS					5,000	1no JHS and Primary rehabilitated		5,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
7. Provision of financial assistance to students	District wide					160,000	250 brilliant but needy students supported	0	160,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONOR
8. Completion of Community Library	Asuadei.					79,329.36	3 existing libraries completed whilst 6 others constructed	0	79,329.36	0	District Assembly	GES, DONOR
9. Provision of learning materials	District wide					30,000	Learning materials increased by 20% annually	5,000	25,000	0	District Assembly	GES, GOG, DONORS
10. Support for my First Day at School	District wide					24,000	4no my First Day at School supported	8,000	16,000	0	District Assembly	GES
11. Support for Best Teachers Award annually	District wide					30,000	4no Best Teacher Award held	0	30,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONORS, NGOs
12. Support for Teacher Trainees financially	District wide					8,000.00	Teacher Trainees sponsored	0	8,000.00	0	District Assembly	GES, GOG
13. Provision of scholarship to Teacher trainees	District wide					7,906.00	Scholarship provided to Teacher trainees	0	7,906.00	0	DA	GES
14. Support to SHS/Technical/Vocational Students	Districtwide					24,438	No. of students assisted financially	0	24,438	0	DA	GES

Human Capital Development

15. Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	Diaso					120,000	4no trainings conducted	5,000	25,000	90,000	DA	Consultants,
16. Organize skill development programmes for Artisans	Districtwide					30,000	200 artisans trained	5,000	25,000	0	DA	Consultants, Artisans
17. Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	District wide					6,000	Training beneficiaries monitored	2,000	4,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA, DONORS
18. Building the capacity of the service providers	District wide					20,000	Hoteliers Capacity built	5,000	15,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA, DONORS
19. Identify and register unemployed youth.	District wide					2,000.00	Unemployed youth identified and registered.	0	2,000.00	0	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA
20. Organize training for the Youth on employable skills.	District wide					3,000.00	Youth trained	0	3,000.00	0	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA
21. Recruit the Youth into the GYEEDA programme	District wide					5,000.00	Youth in Waste Management, Teaching, Community Police, Agric, Health Aid	0	5,000.00	0	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA

							etc recruited					
22. MP's financial support to Artisans/Students	District wide					30,000.00	Hair dressers, carpenters, masons etc	0	30,000	0	GYEED A Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA
23. Provide financial and logistical support for CBOs & NGOs	District wide					2,500.00	CBOs & NGOs etc supported	0	2,500	0	GYEED A Co-ord.	NGOs/CBOs
24. Meet staff and Community Education Teaching Assistant module beneficiaries	District wide					960.00	Meetings held	0	960.00	0	GYEED A	DA
25. Undertake monthly staff meeting	Diaso					180.00	Meetings held	0	180.00	0	GYEED A	DA
26. Conduct monthly monitoring	District wide					324.00	Monitoring conducted	0	324.00	0	GYEED A	DA
Health												
27. Construction of 13no CHPS Compounds	Amobaka, Modaso, Brofoyedur, Amoaman, Ampabena					1,196,000	13no CHPS Compounds constructed	10,000	50,000	1,136,000	DA	CEDECOM, GHS,
28. Construction of District Health Management Team Office	Diaso					150,000	1 Offices constructed	0	15,00,000	0	DA	DHD
29. Construction of Clinics in Area Councils	Nkotumso					300,000	1no. Clinic constructed	0	0	300,000	DA	MOH, Donors, CEDECOM, SIF
30. Upgrading of Health centres	Diaso Health centre Subin Health centre					1,200,000	2no Clinics upgraded	10,000	40,000	1,150,000	DHD	DA, Traditional Authorities

31. Extension of electricity to CHPS compounds	Treposo, Asudei, Denkyira Obuasi					30,000	3no CHPS compound made operational	10,000	20,000	0	DA	DHD, MOE, Communities
32. Construction of Staff quarters for Nurses and Senior staff	Diaso, Asuadei, Nkotumso					600,000	3No. Nurses quarters constructed	100,000	300,000	300,000	DA	MOH, Donors, NGOs, CEDECOM
33. Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	Districtwide					10,000	8no awareness programmes undertaken	4,000	6,000	0	GHS	Communities
34. Support for Immunization programmes annually	Districtwide					20,000	Support given for immunization activities annually	0	20,000	0	GHS	Communities
35. Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	Districtwide					25,000	Support given for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	25,000	0	GHS	Com munities
36. Organize Immunization exercise against preventable diseases.	District wide					2,000.00	Immunization exercise organized	0	2,000.00	0	DHD	District Assembly
37. Organise training for Health Aids.	Diaso					5,000.00	Training organized for Health Aides	0	5,000.00	0	DHD	D/A, RHD, MOH
38. Organise quarterly educational campaigns in communities on antenatal	District wide					3,000.00	Educational ICT campaigns organized	0	3,000.00	0	DHD	District Assembly
39. Identify and Train 10 TBA's annually	District wide					1,000.00	10 TBA's trained annually	0	1,000.00	0	DHD	District Assembly, Communities
40. Organise community sensitization meeting for	District wide					4,790.00	40 community	0	4,790.00	0	DHD	Community

40 communities on the need to deliver at the health care						meetings held						
41. Provide incentives for mothers who deliver at the health facility	District wide					200.00	Incentives provided to women who deliver at the health centre	0	200.00	0	DHD	CDO/SOC. Welfare
42. Train 5no. midwives and support staff on the use of pantograph	Diaso					1,215.00	5no. midwives and 20 support staff trained	0	1,215.00	0	DHD	Trainers/ Consultants
43. Submit regular and timely monthly midwifery returns to district	Diaso					150.00	Monthly reports submitted	0	150.00	0	DHD	
44. Conduct Monitoring and supervisory visits to maternity units in the district	Diaso					1,984.00	Monitoring and supervisory visits to maternity units in the district conducted	0	1,984.00	0	DHD	Health facilities
45. Initiate community outreach programmes on ANC and PNC services	District wide					7,236.00	ANC and PNC services offered	0	7,236.00	0	DHD	Community
46. Organise quarterly meeting with TBAs on the need to deliver at the Health facilities	District wide					2,440.00	Quarterly meetings organized	0	2,440.00	0	DHD	TBAs
47. Train 20no. TBAs on recognition of signs and danger in pregnancy and during child birth	District wide					1,875.00	20no. TBAs trained	0	1,875.00	0	DHD	TBAs & trainers

HIV/AIDS												
48. Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	Districtwide					2,000	Sensitization in 20 communities conducted	0	2,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
49. Hold District Response Management Team Meeting	Diaso					2,000	16 quarterly meetings held	0	2,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
50. Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting	Diaso					2,000	16 quarterly meetings held	0	2,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
51. Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Diaso					12,000	4 meetings held	0	12,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
52. Training of Community Health Nurses to monitor PLWHA	Diaso					2,000	40, CHN trained	0	2,000	0	GHS	DA, TRAINERS
53. Support HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	Districtwide					8,000	30 HIV pregnant women supported	0	8,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
54. Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in communities	Districtwide					8,000	Out-reach conducted in 10 communities	0	8,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
Sports Development												
55. Procure sport kits for some selected schools	Districtwide					10,000	Kits supplied to selected schools	2,000	8,000	0	DA	GES
56. Support for sports festivals in the district	Districtwide					10,000	Support given to sports festivals	2,000	8,000	0	GES	DA
Child Development and Protection												
57. Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labour in communities in the District	District wide					10,000	7 communities sensitized	2,000	8,000	0	District Assembly	Gender Focal Person, GES, Soc Welfare
58. Expand the school-feeding programme	Districtwide					750,000	30 schools added	0	740,000	0	DA	GSFP

59. Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven (3) communities-area council level	District wide					10,000	Awareness created in seven communities	2,000	8,000	0	District Assembly	NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development
The Aged												
60. Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged	Districtwide					32,000	4 get-together organised	0	32,000	0	DA	The Aged
The Youth												
61. Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates	Districtwide					30,000	250 out-of school youth identified and trained	10,000	20,000	0	DA	NYC, Soc. Welfare
Poverty reduction and income inequalities												
53. Registration of women traders in seven communities	Districtwide					8,000	250 women registered	2,000	6,000	0	Gender	DA
54. Provision of capacity building for women in business	District wide					20,000	250 women trained	5,000	15,000	0	District Assembly	MoFA, NBSSI, Consultants
55. Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in communities	District wide					8,000	Training organised	2,000	6,000	0	District Assembly	FAWE, DOVVSU
56. Mobilization of registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	Districtwide					6,000	250 women in association	6,000	0	0	Dept of Community Dev't	DA
Disability												
57. Identify and organise the PWDS	Districtwide					6,000	PWDs identified/organised	0	6,000	0	CDO/SW	DA
58. Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of the PWDs	Diaso					25,000	PWDs trained	0	25,000	0	CDO/SW	DA
59. Provide tools & equipment for their self sustenance	Districtwide					80,000	Tools provided for 200 PWDs	0	80,000	0	CDO/SW	DA

60. Provision of assistive devices such as wheel chairs, brailles, white canes to the physically challenged, glasses, crutches	Districtwide					40,000	Assistive devices provided to PWDs	10,000	20,000	10,000	Dept of Social Development	World Vision, CBOs, MOGCSP
61. Sensitization exercise on Integrating disability friendly designs into structures	Districtwide					8,000	Structures made easily accessible to PWDs	2,000	4,000	2,000	Dept of Social Dev't	ISD, NCCE, NGOs, PWDs Assoc. Works dept.
Population Management and Migration for National Development												
62. Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools and communities	Districtwide					8,000	Family Planning services extended to 50 schools and 20 communities	0	8,000	0	GHS	DA

DISTRICT OBJECTIVE: Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development

THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform, Local Governance and Decentralization												
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform												
1. Provision of logistic for the Area Councils	District wide					20,000	Logistics provided	5,000	15,000	0	District Assembly	MPs, NGOs
2. Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation	District wide					0	Revenue items Ceded	0	0	0	District Assembly	Area Councils
3. Organise District Assembly / Community Interface	District wide					30,000	3 town hall meetings organised	30,000	0	0	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities, Community Members, ISD, Media
4. Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices	Diaso, Ayanfuri and Dominase					1,800,000	4 offices provided	5,000	1,795,000	0	DA	Area Councils, Contractors
Local Governance and Decentralization												
5. Carry out Valuation of Properties	District wide					90,000	Valuation conducted	0	90,000	0	District Assembly	Valuation Board, Landowners, landlords
6. Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point)	Agona Port, Nipanikro, Amobaka, Diaso, Dominase					25,000	Check point in place	25,000	0	0	District Assembly	Traditional authorities, GHA, Hon. Assembly Members
7. Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	District wide					30,000	Training conducted	5,000	5,000	20,000	DA	Trainers
8. Formation of Revenue Task Force	District wide					10,000	Task force in place	10,000	0	0	DA	Security Offices
9. Building Database for Revenue Items	District wide					15,000	Database available	4,000	11,000	0	DA	ICT Experts

10. Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors	Diaso					45,000	Logistics provided	10,000	35,000	0	DA	Suppliers
11. Recruit and bond 5 Commision collectors	Diaso					15,000.00	5 additional comm. collectors recruited	15,000	0	0	Rev. Supt.	Community Members
12. Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	Diaso					1,000.00	revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities organised	1,000	0	0	Rev. Supt.	Finance Dept. Media, communities
13. Identify training needs of Revenue Collectors.	District wide					2,000.00	Training needs of Revenue Collectors identified.	2,000	0	0	Rev. Supt	Finance Dept. Revenue Collectors
14. Organize yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	Diaso					2,000.00	Yearly training organized	2,000	0	0	Finance Dept.	DPCU, Consultant
15. Collect and collate data on ratable items.	District wide					3,600.00	Data on Ratable items collated	3,6000	0	0	Finance Dept.	Communities, Area Councils
16. Provide necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors including revenue chart/board	District wide					5,000.00	Necessary Logistics procured for Revenue Collectors	5,000	0	0	DPCU	District Assembly
17. Prepare fee fixing Resolution and Composite Budget	Diaso					7,000.00	Fee fixing resolution prepared by September every year	7,000	0	0	DA	Tax payers
18. Organize Public Education on revenue generation within the	District wide					1,000.00	Public Education organized	1,000	0	0	DA	Rev. Supt

District												
19. Provision of logistics such as uniforms and ID cards to revenue collectors	Diaso					1,000.00	Logistics provided	1,000	0	0	DA	Rev Supt.
20. Prepare and submit timely financial report	Diaso					400.00	Financial reports prepared by 15 th of the ensuing quarter	400	0	0	Finance Department	DPCU
21. Supervise Revenue Collectors regularly.	District wide					2,000.00	Revenue collectors pay their monies to bank daily	2,000	0	0	District Finance Officer	DPCU
Public Policy Development and Management												
22. Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide					60,000	Quarterly M&E activities undertaken	0	60,000	0	DA	Community Members, RCC
23. Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	Diaso					120,000	Capacity building programmes organised	10,000	20,000	90,000	DA	Trainers
24. Provide adequate logistical support for staff	Diaso					50,000	Logistics in place	5,000	10,000	35,000	DA	Suppliers
Public Sector Reform												
25. Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	Diaso					6,000	Database in place	0	6,000	0	DA	RCC, ICT Experts
Development Communication												
26. Publication of the Audit Report	Diaso					4,000	Report publicized	4,000	0	0	DA	Ext Audit Unit
27. Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	Diaso					24,000	Forum organised	24,000	0	0	DA	Stakeholders

28. Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings	Diaso					18,000	Media hose engaged regularly	8,000	10,000	0	DA	Media House,
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment												
29. Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	District wide					5,000	Workshop held	1,500	3,500	0	Gender	Parents
30. Organize public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)	District wide					8,000	Education organised	2,000	6,000	0	District Assembly	Traditional authorities, NGOs
31. Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in communities on good parenting – area council level	District wide					10,000	Forum held	3,000	7,000	0	District Assembly	NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development, Traditional Authorities
32. Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	District wide					60,000	Programmes and projects monitored	15,000	45,000	0	District Assembly	GES, NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development
33. Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for 200 women	Districtwide					15,000	200 women receive training	6,000	9,000	0	DA	Trainers, NBSSI
Rule of Law and access to Justice												
34. Construction of District Magistrate Court	Diaso					150,000	Court in place	150,000	30,000	110,000	DA	Judicial Service
35. Construction of residential accommodation for the District Judge	Diaso					850,000	Residential accommodation in place	0	20,000	650,000	DA	Judicial Service, Trad. Auth.
Public Safety and Security												
36. Provision of logistics for the security service	District wide					15,000	Logistics provided	5,000	10,000	0	District Assembly	Security services,
37. Construction of offices for the Police Service	Diaso					68,000	Office in place	0	18,000	50,000	District Assembly	GP, IMMIG Serv.
38. Construction/ Rehabilitation of Police Station/Post	Ntom, Subin, Denkyira Obuasi					150,000	4 police stations rehabilitated	0	30,000	120,000	District Assembly	GP, Service Providers

39. Conduct anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	District wide					20,000.00	Awareness created	5,000	15,000	0	NADMO	DA
40. Undertake sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	Districtwide					24,000.00	Sensitization conducted	4,0000	20,000	0	NADMO	DA
41. Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	Districtwide					45,000.00	Relief items procured	10,000	35,000	0	NADMO	DA
42. Housing and livestock for three (3) selected DVGs	3 selected communities					45,000.00	Livestock set up	5,000	40,000	0	NADMO	DA
43. Formation and inauguration of District Platform on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	Diaso					2,000.00	District Platform in place	2,000	0	0	NADMO	DA
44. Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Campaign	Diaso					6,000.00	The Day Celebrated	1,500	4,500	0	NADMO	DA, Trad Auth, Com Members
Access to Rights and Entitlements												
45. Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	Districtwide					4,500.00	Education conducted	4,500	0	0	Social Welfare	CDO, NGO, NCCE
National Culture for Development												
46. Identify Art and Cultural development potentials in the district	Districtwide					1,000.00	Potentials identified	1,000	0	0	DA	NCC/NCCE
47. Support the Art and Culture Unit to develop the potentials	Diaso					6,000.00	The unit supported	2,000	4,000	0	DA	NCC/NCCE
48. Organize Cultural Festival In the District annually	Districtwide					15,000.00	3 festivals organised	5,000	10,000	0	DA	NCC/NCCE
Evidence-Based Decision-making												
49. Development of M&E Plan	Diaso					28,000.00	M&E Plan in place	5,000	23,000	0	DPCU	Stakeholders
50. Implementation of the M&E Plan	Diaso					4,000.00	M&E Plan implemented	4,000	0	0	DPCU	Stakeholders
51. Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	Diaso					25,000.00	Database established and updated	5,000	20,000	0	DPCU	Community Members
52. Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	Diaso					30,000.00	Annual composite budget available	8,000	22,000	0	DPCU	F&A

53. Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	Diaso					25,000.00	Documents available	5,000	20,000	0	DPCU	Procurement Unit, PPA
54. Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	Diaso					10,000.00	Trial balance submitted	10,000	0	0	Accounts Unit	F&A
55. Holding of General Assembly Meetings	Diaso					70,600.00	16 meetings held	0	70,600	0	DA	Hon. Ass Members
56. Holding of Sub-Committees Meetings	Diaso					45,600.00	96 sub-com meetings held	0	45,600	0	DA	Hon. Ass Members

Indicative Financial Plan 2014 - 2017

All Revenue Sources

REVENUE SOURCES	2014 budget (GHc)	2015 (GHc)	2016(GHc)	2017 (GHc)
Internally Generated Revenue	348,819.39	351,103.54	384,967.02	433,483.15
Compensation transfers	692,204.13	702,861.47	761,263.54	799,326.69
Goods and services transfers(for decentralized departments)	103,653.87	51,207.33	56,328.06	61,960.86
Assets transfer(for decentralized departments)	83,030.00			
DACF	2,936,266.80	3,251,530.66	3,316,561.27	3,482,389.33
DDF	490,785.00	485,745.00	485,745.00	485,745.00
School Feeding Programme	522,990.00	522,990.00	549,139.50	576,596.47
UDG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other funds (IDA & GSOP)	511,501.81	1,387,147.62	1,456,505.00	1,529,330.25
TOTAL	5,689,281.00	6,750,884.23	7,010,509.39	7,368,831.75

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

This section of the plan indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan over the 4-year period.

The Annual Action Plan would be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the DAs in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation of the would be supported by timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its schedule

5.2 Implementation Plan

Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the district, the central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Coordinating Unit. However, the plan for implementation involves the active participation of stakeholders like decentralized departments, civil societies, community members, development partners and the central government.

5.3 Annual Action Plan (AAP)

The Medium Term Plan of the District has been phased out into Annual Action Plans. The annual plans shows indicate cost of projects, locations, output indicators, lead implementing agencies, sources of finance etc. the following tables indicates the annual action plans for the DMTDP.

5.4 District Composite Plan of Action

The district's prioritised set of activities for the achievement of its goal and objectives over the planned period have been put together in a broad composite PoA. The composite PoA consists of the location of the projects/activities, set indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles) which are very necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2014

District Goal: To improve the living conditions of the people in the district by providing and improving existing basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, facilitating access to income generating activities, undertaking capacity building, enhancing local economic development, ensuring good governance in all institutions and creating the enabling environment for effective private sector development and participation to promote growth and poverty reduction through harnessing all resources there is at the District's disposal.

District Objective: **Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development**

THEMATIC AREA: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Programme Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Private Sector Development,										
17. Promote Local Economic development	Diaso	LED activities undertaken					0	15,000	District Assembly	SMEs, Artisans, NGOs, CBOs
Growth and development of MSMEs										
18. Establish data base on SMEs	District wide	Database available					0	10,000	District Assembly	SMEs, GSS
Industrial Development										
19. Register and license all mining activities	Districtwide	No. of mining identified and mobilized					1,000	0	DA	Small scale miners, C DO, GYEEDA
Developing the Tourism Industry										
20. Facilitate development of Tourism related services	Districtwide	Local tourism improved					10,000	40,000	DA	Ghana Tourism Authority, Trad. Auth.

District Objective: **Make agricultural production and productivity attractive to propel the economic growth of the District**

THEMATIC AREA: Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Output Indicators	Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
ACCELERATED TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE										
Job Creation										
18. Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals	District wide					200 youth trained	0	15,000	Dept of Agric	Trainers, Farmers District Assembly, GYEEDA
19. Encourage youth in Agric projects in communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)	District wide					500 Youth undertake agric projects in 10 communities	5,000	20,000	Dept of Agric	Youth, District Assembly, GYEEDA
Agriculture Productivity										
20. Increasing use of improved varieties of crops and animals for farmers	Districtwide					Use of improved variety of both crops and animals increased by 60%	0	5,000	Dept of Agric	Research Unit, DA
21. Sensitize farmers in 50 communities annually	Districtwide (AEAs)					50 farmers sensitized	0	12,000	Dept of Agric	0
22. Organize farmers day celebrations	Districtwide					4 Farmers day celebrations organized	0	15,000	Dept of Agric	DA, Farmers, Donors
23. Provide extension services to reach farmers in crop and animal production	District wide					extension services extended to farmers	0	3,000	Dept. of Agric	DA, Farmers
24. Provide veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animal health	District wide					Veterinary treatment & prophylaxis in animals	0	5,000	Dept of	Farmers

						provided.				
25. Demonstrate & teach good agronomic practices.	District wide					Agronomic practices demonstrated & taught.	0	4,000	Dept of Agric	Consultants, Farmers, AEAs
26. Provide demonstration farms for Agric students	Diaso					Agric demonstration farm provided	0	15,000	Dept of Agric	DA, Schools
Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets										
27. Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	District Wide					20 CBOs and FBOs access loans	0	6,000	Dept of Agric	Financial Institutions, Farmers, DA
28. Complete const. of Market Stalls	Abora, Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin					Market completed	0	270,000	DA	Contractors
Sustainable Natural Resource Management										
29. Undertake tree-planting exercise to reclaim degraded land	Districtwide					No. of Trees planted	0	33,000	NADMO/ Forestry Commission	District Assembly, NCCE GSOP/GOG
30. Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	District wide					Bye-law enforced	2,000	0	Forestry Services Division	NADMO/ NCCE, Judiciary
31. Educate communities on land conservation methods	District wide					Communities educated on land conservation	0	12,000	NADMO	District Assembly
32. Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	District wide					Education organized.	0	12,000	NCCE/ NADMO	District Assembly
33. Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on	Mining areas					Mining laws strictly adhered to in all mining	1,000	0	Mining Taskforce	EHU, NCCE, Judiciary

						areas				
34. Rehabilitation of degraded forest	Amenase					Degraded forest reforested	0	15,000	DA	GSOP, Communities, Forestry Commission

District Objective: **Create enabling environment for human settlement**

THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Output Indicators	Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport										
63. Reshaping of feeder roads (100kms)	Diaso – Amenase (6.6km) Asuadei- Adeade (2.3km) Agona -Port – Amoaman (16.5km) Dankwakrom-Aniantentem (3.95km) Brofoyedur-Oda (4.1km) Maudaso - Kotedaso					100kms of roads reshaped/ rehabilitated	38,000	122,000	Feeder Roads	DA, GSOP, Contractors
Information Communication Technology Development										
64. Completion of Community Library with ancillary facilities	Diaso					Library completed and in use	0	80,000	DA	Contractors, CEDECOM, GES
65. Completion of community ICT centre with ancillary facilities	Asuadei					Increase in access to internet facilities	20,288	0	DA	Contractors, GES
Rural Development and Management										
66. Completion of 1no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly	Diaso					1no. semi-detached bungalows constructed	10,000	590,000	DA	Service Providers, Land Owners

67. Procure 1no vehicles for the assembly	Diaso					2no. vehicles procured	50,000	0	DA	Suppliers
68. Connect the District Assembly to the Piped Water Supply Scheme	Diaso					DA having access to regular potable water supply	1,000	0	DWST	WSMT, Plumber
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management										
69. Street Naming And Property Addressing System	(District wide) Diaso, Ayanfuri, Nkotumso, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi					Street named and property addressed in 5 communities	0	82, 000	T/C/P	Street Address Team, MLGRD, District Assembly
70. Provide proper layout for 2 communities in each Area Council.	2 Communities in 3 Area Councils					Layout provided for 6 communities	0	15,000	Town and Country Planning Dept	DA, Communities
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households										
71. Connection of electricity to communities that have no power	Adwenepaye, Aniantentem, Krodua, Nyameadom, Nipanikro, Debiasem, Aboaboso					No. of Communities connected to the National Grid	2,000	48,000	District Assembly	ECG, Landlords
72. Provision for Rural electrification and Rehabilitation of street lights	District wide					Rural communities connected to National Grid	0	38,000	DA	ECG, Communities
Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene										
73. Construction of Bore Holes	Districtwide					18no. Boreholes Constructed	0	140,069	District Assembly	CWSA
1.2 Construct Hand Dug well in communities.	District wide					10no. Hand-dug wells constructed in communities.	0	100,000	DWST	D/A, Communities, CWSA, CBRDP

74. Formation of WSMTs in Communities	Districtwide					50 WSMTs formed	8,000	0	District Assembly	CWSA, NGOs
75. Training of Bore Hole Area Mechanics	District wide					4 Area Mechanics Trained	1,000	4,000	District Assembly	CWSA, NGOs
76. Support the DWST for effective functioning	Districtwide					DWST supported	0	20,000	DA	Communities
77. Facilitate the provision of small town water system in communities	Dominase-Abora, Subin-Afiefiso-Akwaboso					Communities have Small Town Water System in place	0	328,000.00	CWSA, DA	Contractors, Consultants, Donors
78. Support For CWSA Programmes & Projects (Counterpart funding)	District Wide					Counterpart funds provided	0	50,000	DWST	DA, WSMTs
79. Support DWST activities on CWSA programmes	District Wide					DWST supported to function effectively	0	11,500	DWST	Communities/WSMT/CWSA
80. Organize in service training for WSMTs Committees	District wide					In-service training organized annually for WATSAN Committee	3,000	0	DWST	D/A ,CWSA, Communities
81. Monitoring of water facilities and activities by WSMTs	District wide					Effective monitoring conducted quarterly	2,000	1,000	DWST	DA, CWSA, Communities
82. Operations of Community Water and Sanitation (District project Coordinating Team meetings)	District wide					Increase in access to portable water supply in the District	0	12,000	DWST	DA/Communities

Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

83. Procurement of refuse containers for placement in (15) communities	Nkotumso , Gyaman , Ayanfuri , Abora , Besease, Anwianwia , Asuadei, Ntom , Amobaka, Diaso					10no. refuse containers provided to communities	0	50,000	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
84. Facilitate construction of Household toilets,	District wide					100 households assisted to build household toilets.	4,000	0	DEHO DWST	D/A CWSA
85. Acquisition of Final Disposal Sites	Districtwide					2 sites acquired	8,000	8,000	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
86. Create environmental and Sanitation awareness	Districtwide					25% coverage of awareness on sanitation	6,00	0	District Assembly	Donors, NGOs
87. Completion of Institutional KVIP	Dankwakrom, Wampam					Construction completed	6,119.20	116,264.71	DA	IDA/CWSA
88. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP	Ayanfuri, Besease, Nkroful					Construction completed	6,884.07	130,797.34	DA	IDA/CWSA
89. Implementation of CLTS programme	District wide					30% of communities triggered	0	2,000	District Assembly	EHU, CWSA,
90. Waste Management & Fumigation	Districtwide					Fumigation conducted	0	212,000.00	District Assembly	Communities, DWST, NGOs
91. Sensitize 25no. communities on hygiene & sanitation	Districtwide					25 communities Sensitized.	0	1,500.00	District Assembly	Communities, DWST, NGOs, GOG
92. Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	Districtwide					Sanitation equipment procured	10,000	26,000	EHU	Donors, Suppliers

93. Clear all piled up Refuse dump sites	Diaso, Dominase, Treposo, Abura					Dumping sites cleared and have clean environment	10,000	13,400	Zoomlion	D/A
94. Provide refuse disposal equipment (low refuse skip truck)	District Wide					Equipment acquired	0	3,000	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
95. Provide 10 institutional incinerators	Ntom DA JHS, Nkotumso DA JHS, Nkwanta, D. Obuasi Cath. JHS etc					Incinerators provided for institutions	0	3,500	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
96. Provide other logistics such as wheel barrows, dust bins	Districtwide					Logistics provided	0	2,000	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
97. Fuel allocation to waste management department	Districtwide					Waste management continues uninterrupted	0	15,000	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
2.7 Provide public latrines	Diaso, Ntom, Maudaso					Public latrines provided	60,000	0	DEHO/Zoomlion	DA
98. Procure a 1no. Cesspit emptier	Diaso					Cesspit emptier procured	0	300,000	DEHO	DA
99. Training of Household Latrine Artisans	Districtwide					10 no. Latrine Artisans trained	0	5,000	CWSA	DA, Consultants

District Objective: **Improve the human capacity as a basis for sustainable increase in productivity and employment**

THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame				Output Indicators	Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations, nutrition , Health, HIV/AIDS, Sports Development , Child development and protection, aged, Poverty reduction and income inequalities										
Education										
62. Construction of 3No 3-unit block for JHS Schools (with furniture)	Nkotumso, Brofoyedur D/A, Jameso Nkwanta,					3 No 3-unit JHS block constructed	10,000	2,030,000	DA	GES, DONORS
63. Construction of 1no. 3-unit Teachers bungalows	Diaso					10 no 3-Unit Teachers Quarters Constructed	0	150,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
64. Construction of 1no SHS classroom block	Diaso					Project completed	0	0	GOG	DA, GES, Contractors,
65. Rehabilitation/ Renovation of class rooms blocks	Ntom RC JHS					1no JHS and Primary rehabilitated	0	5,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
66. Provision of financial assistance to students	District wide					250 brilliant but needy students supported	0	160,000	District Assembly	GES, DONOR
67. Completion of Community Library	Asuadei.					3 existing libraries completed whilst 6 others constructed	0	79,329.36	District Assembly	GES, DONOR
68. Provision of learning materials	District wide					Learning materials increased by 20% annually	5,000	25,000	District Assembly	GES, GOG, DONORS
69. Support for my First Day at School	District wide					My First Day at School supported	8,000	16,000	District Assembly	GES
70. Support for Best Teachers Award	District wide					1no Best Teacher Award held	0	3,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS, NGOs
71. Provision of scholarship to Teacher trainees	District wide					Scholarship provided to Teacher trainees	0	15,906.00	DA	GES
72. Support to SHS/Technical/Vocational	Districtwide					No. of students assisted	0	24,438	DA	GES

Students						financially				
73. Support students of Tertiary institutions financially	Districtwide					Support offered to Tertiary students	0	8,100.00	District Assembly	Ghana Education Service
74. Support for Nurses/Health Trainees financially	District wide					Support offered to Nurses/Health Trainees	0	4,000.00	District Assembly	Ghana Education Service
75. Support for Cultural Activities	Districtwide					Support offered towards the organization of culture	0	1,500.00	Ghana Education Service	DA
76. Support schools Sports Competition & My 1 st Day at School	Districtwide					Support offered towards Sports Competition & My 1 st Day at School	0	4,500.00	Ghana Education Service	DA
77. Promote Science, Technology and Maths education at all levels	Districtwide					STME promoted	0	2,000.00	Ghana Education Service	DA
78. Organise Community Entry	Districtwide					Communities entered	0	150.00	NF Education	DA, Communities
79. Recruit Facilitators	Districtwide					Facilitators recruited	0	100.00	NF Education	GES
80. Train Facilitators	Diaso					Facilitators trained	0	500.00	NF Education	DA, Trainers, GES
81. Conduct Supervision Exercise	Districtwide					Supervision carried out	0	500.00	NF Education	GES
82. Conduct In-Service Training	Diaso					In-service training conducted	0	300.00	NF Education	DA, Trainers, GES
20. Maintain Non-Formal Official Motorbikes	Diaso					Motorbikes maintained	0	500.00	NF Education	Mechanics

83. Organise District Facilitators and Learners Competition	Diaso					Competition organised	0	500.00	NF Education	DA, GES, Communities
84. Celebrate National Literacy Day	Diaso					Day celebrated	0	500.00	NF Education	DA, GES, Communities
85. Conduct feasibility studies on income generating activity	Districtwide					Feasibility conducted	0	600.00	NF Education	NBSSI, Communities
86. Rehabilitate 3 existing school blocks	District Wide					School blocks rehabilitated	0	90,000.00	District Assembly	Ghana Education Service,
87. Construct 6no 3-unit classroom blocks	Bethlehem, Ntom, Diaso, Jameso Nkwanta, Betenase,					School blocks constructed	0	390,000.00	DA, GES	GOG, GETfund
88. Construct 1no 6-unit classroom blocks	Mensahkrom					1no.school block constructed	0	98,438.00	DA, GES	GOG, GETfund
89. Construct 2no. 2-unit Classroom block	Adwenepaye, Aboaboso					Classroom block constructed	0	150,000.00	DA, GES	GETfund
2.5 Provide furniture to schools/Dual Desks to school	District wide					100 no. dual desk in place	0	100,000.00	Ghana Education Service	District Assembly, GOG,
2.6 Construct district's football park	Diaso					District football park in place	0	20,000.00	DA	GOG, GES
2.7 Provide sport equipment	Districtwide					sport equipment in place	0	6,200.00	DA	GOG, GES
2.8 Provide office equipment	Districtwide					Office Equipment in place	0	5,000.00	Ghana Education	DA

									Service	
90. Conduct sensitization among stakeholders on girl Child education	Districtwide					Sensitization conducted	0	2,200.00	GES	DA
91. Procure of 10no. Computers and accessories for Diaso Senior High School	Diaso					Computers and accessories presented to Diaso SHS	0	18,000.00	GES	DA
92. Provide Dual and mono desks to selected schools	District wide					Desks provided to selected schools	0	30,000.00	GES	DA
Human Capital Development										
93. Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	Diaso					4no trainings conducted	5,000	115,000	DA	Consultants,
94. Organize skill development programmes for Artisans	Districtwide					200 artisans trained	5,000	25,000	DA	Consultants, Artisans
95. Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	District wide					Training beneficiaries monitored	2,000	4,000	District Assembly	GYEEDA, DONORS
96. Building the capacity of the service providers	District wide					Hoteliers Capacity built	5,000	15,000	District Assembly	GYEEDA, DONORS
97. Identify and register the unemployed youth.	District wide					250 Unemployed youth identified and registered.	0	2,000.00	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA
98. Organize training for the Youth on employable skills.	District wide					100 Youth trained	0	3,000.00	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA

99. Recruit the Youth into the GYEEDA programme	District wide					150 Youth in Waste Management, Teaching, Community Police, Agric, Health Aid etc recruited	0	5,000.00	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA
100. MP's financial support to Artisans/Students	District wide					Hair dressers, carpenters, masons supported	0	30,000.00	GYEEDA Co-ord.	District Assembly, MOYLE, GYEEDA
101. Provide financial and logistical support for CBOs & NGOs	District wide					CBOs & NGOs etc supported	0	2,500.00	GYEEDA Co-ord.	NGOs/CBOs
102. Meet staff and Community Education Teaching Assistant module beneficiaries	District wide					4 Meetings held	0	960.00	GYEEDA	DA
103. Undertake monthly staff meeting	Diaso					12 Staff meetings held	0	180.00	GYEEDA	DA
104. Conduct monthly monitoring	District wide					12 Monitoring conducted	0	324.00	GYEEDA	DA
Health										
105. Construction of 3no CHPS	Amenase, Ampabena, Jameso Nkwanta					3no CHPS Compounds constructed	10,000	186,000	DA	CEDECOM, GHS,

Compounds										
106. Construction of District Health Management Team Office	Diaso					1 Offices constructed	0	150,000	DA	DHD
107. Upgrading of Health centres	Diaso Health centre					2no Clinics upgraded	10,000	1,200,000	DHD	DA, Traditional Authorities
108. Extension of electricity to CHPS compounds	Treposo, Asudei, Denkyira Obuasi					3no CHPS compound made operational	10,000	20,000	DA	DHD
109. Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	Districtwide					8no awareness programmes undertaken	4,000	6,000	GHS	Communities
110. Support for Immunization programmes annually	Districtwide					Support given for immunization activities annually	0	20,000	GHS	Communities
111. Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	Districtwide					Support given for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	25,000	GHS	Com munities
HIV/AIDS										
112. Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	Districtwide					Sensitization in 20 communities conducted	0	2,000	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/ CDO/
113. Hold District Response Management Team Meeting	Diaso					16 quarterly meetings held	0	2,000	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/ CDO/
114. Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting	Diaso					16 quarterly meetings held	0	2,000	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/ CDO/
115. Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Diaso					4 meetings held	0	12,000	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/ CDO/
116. Training of Community Health Nurses to monitor PLWHA	Diaso					40, CHN trained	0	2,000	GHS	DA, TRAINERS
117. Support HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	Districtwide					30 HIV pregnant women supported	0	8,000	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/ CDO/

118. Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in communities	Districtwide					Out-reach conducted in 10 communities	0	8,000	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
Sports Development										
119. Procure sport kits for some selected schools	Districtwide					Kits supplied to selected schools	2,000	8,000	DA	GES
120. Support for sports festivals in the district	Districtwide					Support given to sports festivals	2,000	8,000	GES	DA
Child Development and Protection										
121. Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labour in communities in the District	District wide					7 communities sensitized	2,000	8,000	District Assembly	Gender Focal Person, GES, Soc Welfare
122. Expand the school-feeding programme	Districtwide					5 schools added to the School Feeding Programme	0	740,000	DA	GSFP
123. Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven (3) communities-area council level	District wide					Awareness created in seven communities	2,000	8,000	District Assembly	NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development
The Aged										
124. Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged	Districtwide					4 get-together organised	0	32,000	DA	The Aged
The Youth										
125. Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates	Districtwide					250 out-of school youth identified and trained	10,000	20,000	DA	NYC, Soc. Welfare
Poverty reduction and income inequalities										
100. Registration of women traders in seven communities	Districtwide					250 women registered	2,000	6,000	Gender	DA
101. Provision of capacity building for women in business	District wide					250 women trained	5,000	15,000	District Assembly	MoFA, NBSSI, Consultants
102. Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in	District wide					Training organized	2,000	6,000	District Assembly	FAWE, DOVVSU

communities										
103. Mobilization of registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	Districtwide					200 women in association	6,000	0	Dept of Community Dev't	DA
Disability										
104. Identify and organise the PWDS	Districtwide					PWDs identified/organised	0	6,000	CDO/SW	DA
105. Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of the PWDs	Diaso					PWDs trained	0	25,000	CDO/SW	DA
106. Provide tools & equipment for their self sustenance	Districtwide					Tools provided for 200 PWDs	0	80,000	CDO/SW	DA
Population Management and Migration for National Development										
107. Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools and communities	Districtwide					Family Planning services extended to 50 schools and 20 communities	0	8,000	GHS	DA

District Objective: **Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development**

THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Programme Activities	Location	Time Schedule				Output Indicators	Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform, Local Governance and Decentralization										
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform										
126. Provision of logistic for the Area Councils	District wide					Logistics provided	5,000	15,000	District Assembly	MPs, NGOs
127. Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation	District wide					Revenue items Ceded	240,000	0	District Assembly	Area Councils
128. Organise District Assembly / Community Interface	District wide					3 People's Assembly meetings organised	30,000	0	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities, Community Members, ISD, Media
129. Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices	Diaso, Ayanfuri and Dominase					3 offices provided	150,000	150,000	DA	Area Councils, Contractors
Local Governance and Decentralization										
130. Carry out Valuation of Properties	District wide					Valuation conducted	0	90,000	District Assembly	Valuation Board, Landowners, landlords
131. Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point)	Agona Port, Nipanikro, Amobaka, Diaso, Dominase					Check point in place	25,000	0	District Assembly	Traditional authorities, GHA, Hon. Assembly Members
132. Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	District wide					Training conducted	5,000	25,000	DA	Trainers
133. Formation of Revenue Task Force	District wide					Task force in place	10,000	0	DA	Security Offices
134. Building Database for Revenue Items	District wide					Database available	4,000	11,000	DA	ICT Experts

135. Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors	Diaso					Logistics provided	10,000	35,000	DA	Suppliers
136. Recruit and bond 5 Commision collectors	Diaso					30 additional comm. collectors recruited	15,000	0	DA	Community Members
137. Organise revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities	Diaso					5 additional comm. collectors recruited	15,000	0	District Assembly	Rev. Supt
138. Identify training needs of Revenue Collectors.	District wide					revenue mobilization campaigns on radios and in communities organised	1,000	0	District Assembly	Rev. Supt. Media, communities
139. Organize yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	Diaso					Training needs of Revenue Collectors identified.	2,000	0	District Assembly	Rev. Supt. DPCU
140. Collect and collate data on ratable items.	District wide					Yearly training organized	2,000	0	District Assembly	Consultant
141. Provide necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors including revenue chart/board	District wide					Data on Ratable items collated	3,6000	0	DPCU	Rev. Supt
142. Prepare fee fixing Resolution and Composite Budget	Diaso					Necessary Logistics procured for Revenue Collectors	5,000	0	DPCU	District Assembly
143. Organize Public Education on revenue generation within the District	District wide					Fee fixing resolution prepared by September	7,000	0	DA	Tax payers

						every year				
144. Provision of logistics such as uniforms and ID cards to revenue collectors	Diaso					Public Education organized	1,000	0	DA	Rev. Supt
145. Prepare and submit timely financial report	Diaso					Logistics provided	1,000	0	DA	Rev Supt.
146. Supervise Revenue Collectors regularly.	District wide					Financial reports prepared by 15 th of the ensuing quarter	400	0	Finance Department	DPCU
Public Policy Development and Management										
147. Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide					Quarterly M&E activities undertaken	0	60,000	DA	Community Members, RCC
148. Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	Diaso					Capacity building programmes organised	10,000	110,000	DA	Trainers
149. Provide adequate logistical support for staff	Diaso					Logistics in place	5,000	45,000	DA	Suppliers
Public Sector Reform										
150. Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	Diaso					Database in place	0	6,000	DA	RCC, ICT Experts
Development Communication										
151. Publication of the Audit Report	Diaso					Report publicized	4,000	0	DA	Ext Audit Unit
152. Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	Diaso					Forum organised	24,000	0	DA	Stakeholders
153. Involvement of the media house in publicizing	Diaso					Media hose engaged regularly	8,000	10,000	DA	Media House,

District proceedings	Assembly									
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment										
154. Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	District wide					Workshop held	1,500	3,500	Gender	Parents
155. Organize public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)	District wide					Education organised	2,000	6,000	District Assembly	Traditional authorities, NGOs
156. Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in communities on good parenting – area council level	District wide					Forum held	3,000	7,000	District Assembly	NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development, Traditional Authorities
157. Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	District wide					Programmes and projects monitored	15,000	45,000	District Assembly	GES, NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development
158. Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for 200 women	Districtwide					200 women receive training	6,000	9,000	DA	Trainers, NBSSI
Public Safety and Security										
159. Provision of logistics for the security service	District wide					Logistics provided	5,000	10,000	District Assembly	Security services,
160. Construction of offices for the Police Service	Diaso					Office in place	0	200,000	District Assembly	GP, IMMIG Serv.
161. Construction/ Rehabilitation of Police Station/Post	Ntom, Subin, Denkyira Obuasi					4 police stations rehabilitated	0	400,000	District Assembly	GP, Service Providers
162. Conduct anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	District wide					Awareness created	5,000	15,000	NADMO	DA
163. Undertake sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	Districtwide					Sensitization conducted	4,0000	20,000	NADMO	DA
164. Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	Districtwide					Relief items procured	10,000	35,000	NADMO	DA
165. Housing and livestock for three (3) selected DVGs	3 selected communities					Livestock set up	5,000	40,000	NADMO	DA

166. Formation and inauguration of District Platform on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	Diaso					District Platform in place	2,000	0	NADMO	DA
167. Celebration of World Disaster Reduction Campaign	Diaso					The Day Celebrated	1,500	4,500	NADMO	DA, Trad Auth, Com Members
Access to right and entitlement										
168. Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	Districtwide					Education conducted	4,500	0	Social Welfare	CDO, NGO, NCCE
Evidence-Based Decision-making										
169. Development of M&E Plan	Diaso					M&E Plan in place	5,000	23,000	DPCU	Stakeholders
170. Implementation of the M&E Plan	Diaso					M&E Plan implemented	4,000	0	DPCU	Stakeholders
171. Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	Diaso					Database established and updated	5,000	20,000	DPCU	Community Members
172. Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	Diaso					Annual composite budget available	8,000	22,000	DPCU	F&A
173. Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	Diaso					Documents available	5,000	20,000	DPCU	Procurement Unit, PPA
174. Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	Diaso					Trial balance submitted	10,000	0	Accounts Unit	F&A
175. Holding of General Assembly Meetings	Diaso					16 meetings held	0	70,600	DA	Hon. Ass Members
176. Holding of Sub-Committees Meetings	Diaso					96 sub-com meetings held	45,600	0	DA	Hon. Ass Members

ACTION PLAN

District Goal:.....

District Objective: **Create enabling environment for human settlement**

THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (2015) (QUARTERS)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport												
1. Improve the surface conditions of roads (100kms)			X	X	X	550,000	100kms of roads reshaped/ rehabilitated	0	550,000	0	DA	Feeder Roads
2. Construct the foot bridges			X	X	X	180,000	5no foot bridges constructed	5,000	130,000	0	DA	DFR
3. Complete Culverts (gutters) –			X	X	X	65,000	3no. culverts constructed/c completed	0	65,000	0	DA	DFR
Information Communication Technology Development												
4. Construct ICT centres with ancillary facilities in schools			X	X	X	540,000	5no SHS/Primary schools have ICT Centre	0	100,000	440,000	DA	Contractors, GES
5. Construct community ICT centres with ancillary facilities			X	X	X	270,000	6no communities have access to ICT facilities	10,000	50,000	210,000	DA	Contractors, GES
6. Provide computers and furniture to furnish ICT centres in schools and communities		X	X	X	X	35,000	ICT stocked with computers and furniture	0	35,000	0	DA	Contractors, GES
7. Organize capacity building for ICT Instructors Annually		X	X	X	X	10,000	4 trainings organised for instructors	0	10,000	0	DA	GES, Consultants
8. Undertake field monitoring and supervision of ICT		X	X	X	X	8,000	ICT centres monitored annually	2,000	6,000	0	DA	GES

centres annually													
9. Wired and wireless basic internet access and local area network system and accessories		X	X			35,000	The facility installation completed	0	35,000	0			SERVICE PROVIDERS
10. Construct Community Centers			X	X	X	900,000	5no. Centre in place	10,000	50,000	840,000	District Assembly		Traditional Authorities, Estate Developers
11. Provide District Football Park			X	X	X	48,000	Football park in place	5,000	43,000	0	District Assembly		National Sports Council, Trad. Aut, Service Providers
12. Complete the const. of CIC/Post Office			X			50,000	CIP/Post Office completed	0	0	50,000	MoI		DA
13. Complete the const. of ICT Complex and Ancillary facilities (office complex)		X	X			200,000	ICT completed	0	0	200,000	DA		Service Providers, Land Owners
14. Construct 4no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly		X	X	X	X	600,000	4no. semi-detached bungalows constructed	10,000	590,000	0	DA		Service Providers, Land Owners
15. Procure 2no vehicles for the assembly (including one for M&E activities)			X	X		130,000	2no. vehicles procured	40,000	90,000	0	DA		Suppliers
16. Develop schemes for emerging communities			X	X	X	70,000	7 Schemes Developed	5,000	65,000	0	District Assembly		MOFA, DONORS, NGOs, GYEEDA

17. Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and the need to have building permit			X	X	X	15,000	Adherence to building guidelines in 7 major communities	5,000	10,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA DONORS
18. Undertake Street Naming And Property Addressing Programme			X	X	X	300,000	Communities involved have had their street named and property addressed	8,010	100,000	19,990	T/C/P	GYEEDA, DONORS, District Assembly
19. Extend electricity to communities and in new settlements		X	X	X	X	45,000	15 Communities have access to electricity	0	15,000	30,000	District Assembly	ECG, Landlords
20. Connect electricity to communities that have no power			X	X	X	50,000	18no Communities have access to electricity	2,000	48,000	0	District Assembly	ECG, Landlords
21. Purchase of Plant for the District Assembly and Traditional Authority			X			65,000	Plant in place	0	70,000	0	DA	ECG, Suppliers
22. Facilitate procurement of Electricity Meters			X	X	X	18,000	2000no Meters available	0	18,000	0	DA	ECG, Suppliers
23. Provide street lighting materials (bulbs etc) and bulbs			X	X	X	80,000	Street lights in the communities working	0	80,000	0	DA	ECG, Suppliers
24. Facilitate the procurement of Transformers			X	X	X	10,000	30 transformers procured	2,500	7,500	0	DA	ECG, Suppliers
25. Facilitate the provision of ECG sub-station office			X	X	X	50,000	Sub-station constructed and working	5,000	45,000	0	DA	ECG, Landlords

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

26. Construct Bore Holes		X	X	X	X	375,000	25 Boreholes Constructed	25,000	80,000	270,000	District Assembly	CWSA
27. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGOs/DWST
28. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
29. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
30. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
31. Complete the construction of Institutional KVIP		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
32. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
33. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
34. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
35. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
36. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
37. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
38. Complete the construction of Boreholes		X	X				Construction completed				DA	IDA/SRWSP/NGO/OTHER GROUPS
39. Complete 20-seater W/C		X	X			60,000	Project completed	5,000	55,000	0	DA	Contractors

40. Facilitate the Provision/ Extension of pipe borne water		X	X	X	X	30,000	25 communities have access to pipe borne water	5,000	25,000	0	DA	CWSA
41. Form the WATSAN Committee	Districtwide					4,500	50 committees formed	4,500	0	0	District Assembly	Donors and Community, Trainers
42. Train the community Bore Hole Engineers	Diaso					5,000	Training conducted	1,000	4,000	0	District Assembly	Donors, NGOs
43. Support the DWST for effective functioning	Districtwide					24,000	DWST supported	0	24,000	0	DA	Communities
Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene												
44. Procure the refuse containers for placement in (20) communities	Districtwide					200,000	20 communities have access to containers	20,000	180,000	0	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
45. Evacuate Hilly Refuse Dumps	Districtwide					80,000	Dumps evacuated	0	80,000	0	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
46. Acquire Final Disposal Sites						40,000	5 sites acquired	0	40,000	0	District Assembly	Zoomlion Ghana Ltd, Donors
47. Environmental Sanitation Education and Sensitization	Districtwide					10,000	50 communities covered	2,000	8,000	0	District Assembly	Donors, NGOs
48. Train thirteen(13) Environmental staff on the new Public Health Law, ACT 851	District wide					5,000	Conducted	5,000	0	0	District Assembly	EHSD, Donors, NGO
49. Employ 100 Janitors for cleaning/	District wide					35,000	100 employed	5,000	30,000	0	District Assembly	EHSD, Zoomlion, Donors,

Additional Zoomlion staff												GYEEDA
50. Provide Public Toilet Facilities	Diaso, Subin					300,000	6 public toilets in place	5,000	30,000	965,000	District Assembly	Donors,
51. Rehabilitate / Renovate of Public Toilet (KVIPs)	Districtwide					45,000	5no public toilets renovated	10,000	35,000	0	District Assembly	Community Members
52. Implement CLTS programmes						10,000	50 communities triggered	3,000	7,000	0	District Assembly	EHDS, UNICEF
53. Procure sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	Districtwide					36,000	Items Procured	10,000	26,000	0	Zoomlion/ EHU	DA/Suppliers
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation												
54. Form DVG's and workshop on bush fire prevention at various zones	Districtwide					16,810.00					NADMO	DA/ Communities
55. Organize workshop for zonal coordinators on disaster assessment and report	Diaso					3,545.00					NADMO	
56. Establish Income Generating projects (goat to finance DVG)	Districtwide					12,520.00					NADMO	DA/ Communities
57. Hold NADMO Quarterly Meetings	Diaso					1,680.00					NADMO	
58. Hold District Quarterly Management Committee Meetings	Diaso					1,340.00					NADMO	DA/ Communities
59. Conduct educational Tour on mining for land reclamation for 6 zones	Districtwide					1,000.00					NADMO	

60. Conduct education on flood disaster in various zones	Districtwide					1,100.00	Proportion of citizens educated on flood disaster					NADMO	DA/ Communities
61. Institute education on Disaster Management Prevention and consequences of mining (galamsey) HIV/AIDS, Six killer diseases and eradicate illicit arms among the youth and sense of security.	Districtwide					2,320.00	Proportion of youth on effect of harmful activities					NADMO	
62. Conduct education on bushfire, deforestation and sanitation	District wide					1,100.00	Bushfire drastically reduced					NADMO	Communities, Forestry Commission, EHU
63. Educate and Sensitize communities on environmental protection	District wide					20,000.00	Education on environmental protection undertaken	0	20,000	0		DEHO	Communities

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA):

District Goal:.....

District Objective: **Improve the human capacity as a basis for sustainable increase in productivity and employment**

THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (2015) (QUARTERS)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations, nutrition , Health, HIV/AIDS, Sports Development , Child development and protection, aged, Poverty reduction and income inequalities												

Education												
1. Construct 2-unit KG for pupils with furniture	Districtwide					1,800,000	15no 2-unit KG constructed	0	600,000	1,800,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
2. Construct 6-unit block for Primary Schools (with furniture)	Districtwide					3,000,000	12no 6-unit blocks for Primary School constructed	0	510,000	2,490,000	DA	GES, DONORS
3. Construct 12No 3-unit block for JHS Schools (with furniture)	Districtwide					2,040,000	12 No 3-unit JHS block constructed	10,000	500,000	1,530,000	DA	GES, DONORS
4. Construct 3-unit Teachers bungalows	Districtwide					1,560,000	12 No 6-Unit Teachers Quarters Constructed	10,000	280,000	1,270,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
5. Complete the const. of 6-Unit Classroom Block.		x	x			0	Project completed	0	0	0	DA	GES, Contractors
6. Complete the const. Const. of 3 Unit Teachers Quarter		x	x			0	Project completed	0	0	0	DA	GES, Contractors
7. Provide 10,000 dual desks for schools						800,000	10,000 Dual Desks provided	10,000	30,000	40,000	District Assembly	Donors, NGOs, GES
8. Provide 2,000 teachers tables and chairs	Districtwide					700,000	2,000 Teachers Tables and Chairs provided	10,000	20,000	40,000	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
9. Rehabilitate/ Renovate of class rooms blocks	Districtwide					240,000	8no JHS and Primary rehabilitated	20,000	220,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
10. Support for BECE Exams annually	Districtwide					15,000	4noB BECE Mocks supported	5,000	10,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONORS
11. Provide scholarship to brilliant but needy	Districtwide					160,000	250 brilliant but needy students	0	160,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONOR

students							supported					
12. Construct and complete Library facility	Asuadei					20,000	3 existing libraries completed whilst 6 others constructed	10,000	50,000	535,000	District Assembly	GES, DONOR
13. Extend electricity to schools	District wide					50,000	15 Schools connected	10,000	40,000	0	District Assembly	GES, ECG
14. Provide learning materials	District wide					30,000	Learning materials increased by 20% annually	5,000	25,000	0	District Assembly	GES, GOG, DONORS
15. Support for my First Day at School	District wide					24,000	4no my First Day at School supported	8,000	16,000	0	District Assembly	GES
16. Construct SHS	Diaso)					3,000,000	2 no SHS constructed and one VOC/Tech constructed	15,000	2,985,000	0	DA	GES, Contractors
17. Support for Best Teachers Award annually	District wide					120,000	4no Best Teacher Award held	0	120,000	0	District Assembly	GES, DONORS, NGOs
Human Capital Development												
18. Organise Four (4) Capacity Building programme for teachers including Non-Formal Education Staff	District wide					20,000	4no. trainings conducted	6,000	18,000	0	District Assembly	GES
19. Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	Diaso					120,000	4no trainings conducted	5,000	25,000	90,000	DA	Consultants,
20. Organise skill development programmes for 400 Artisans	Districtwide					30,000	400 artisans trained	5,000	25,000	0	DA	Consultants, Artisans
21. Monitor and supervise the training beneficiaries	District wide					6,000	Training beneficiaries monitored	2,000	4,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA, DONORS

22. Build the capacity of the service providers (hoteliers)	District wide				20,000	Hoteliers Capacity built	5,000	15,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA, DONORS
23. Retool the trainees in different fields	Districtwide				70,000	250 trainees retooled	10,000	60,000	0	District Assembly	GYEEDA, SUPPLIERS, GRATIS Foundation
Health											
24. Construct and complete CHPS Compounds					1,196,000	13no CHPS Compounds constructed	10,000	50,000	1,136,000	DA	CEDECOM, GHS,
25. Construct District Health Insurance Scheme Office and four (4) sub-offices in other communities					425,000	5 offices constructed	10,000	415,000	0	DA	MOH, NHIA
26. Supply two (2) vehicles for outreach programmes across the District	Districtwide				130,000	2no available	0	130,000	0	GHS	Suppliers
27. Organise Training programme for fifteen(15) midwives and TBAs annually	Districtwide				15,000	4no trainings conducted	5,000	10,000	0	GHS	Consultants,
28. Upgrade clinic to District Hospital and other Clinics to Health centres					1,800,000	3no Clinics upgraded	10,000	40,000	1,750,000	GHS	MOH, Traditional Authorities
29. Construction of Nurses Quarters					3,000,000	4no Nurses bungalow constructed	20,000	70,000	2910,000	DA	GHS
30. Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually	Districtwide				10,000	8no awareness programmes undertaken	4,000	6,000	0	GHS	Communities
31. Support for Immunization programmes annually	Districtwide				20,000	Support given for immunization activities annually	0	20,000	0	GHS	Communities
32. Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	Districtwide				25,000	Support given for malaria prevention and control activities annually	0	25,000	0	GHS	Com munities
HIV/AIDS											

33. Organize sensitization programmes for communities against stigmatization and discrimination of PLWHAS(HIV/AIDS)	Districtwide					5,000	Sensitization in 50 communities conducted	0	5,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
34. Hold District Response Management Team Meeting	Diaso					2,000	16 quarterly meetings held	0	2,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
35. Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting	Diaso					2,000	16 quarterly meetings held	0	2,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
36. Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Diaso					12,000	4 meetings held	0	12,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
37. Training of Community Health Nurses to monitor PLWHA	Diaso					2,000	40, Chn trained	0	2,000	0	GHS	DA, TRAINERS
38. Support HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	Districtwide					8,000	30 HIV pregnant women supported	0	8,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
39. Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in 15 communities	Districtwide					8,000	Out-reach conducted	0	8,000	0	Focal Person	GHS/NGO/CDO/
Sports Development												
40. Procure sport kits for some selected schools	Districtwide					10,000	Kits supplied to selected schools	2,000	8,000	0	DA	GES
41. Support for sports festivals in the district	Districtwide					10,000	Support given to sports festivals	2,000	8,000	0	GES	DA
Child Development and Protection												
42. Educate and sensitize the improvement of child education and reduce child labour in communities in the District	District wide					10,000	50 communities sensitized	2,000	8,000	0	District Assembly	Gender Focal Person, GES, Soc Welfare
43. Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in three (3) communities on good parenting – area council level	District wide					10,000	7community forum organised	10,000	0	0	District Assembly	NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development, Traditional Authorities
44. Expand the school-feeding programme	Districtwide					750,000	30 schools added	0	740,000	0	DA	GSFP

45. Create the awareness on the right of the vulnerable in three (3) communities-area council level	District wide					10,000	Awareness created in seven communities	2,000	8,000	0	District Assembly	NGOs, Social Welfare and Com. Development
The Aged												
46. Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged	Districtwide					32,000	4 get-together organised	0	32,000	0	DA	The Aged
The Youth												
47. Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates	Districtwide					30,000	250 out-of school youth identified and trained	10,000	20,000	0	DA	NYC, Soc. Welfare
Poverty reduction and income inequalities												
48. Register women traders in communities	Districtwide					8,000	250 women registered	2,000	6,000	0	Gender	DA
49. Provide capacity building for women in business	District wide					20,000	250 women trained	5,000	15,000	0	District Assembly	MoFA, NBSSI, Consultants
50. Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in communities	District wide					8,000	Training organised	2,000	6,000	0	District Assembly	FAWE, DOVVSU
51. Mobilize of registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	Districtwide					6,000	250 women in association	6,000	0	0	Gender	DA
Disability												
52. Identify and organise the PWDS	Districtwide					6,000	PWDs identified/organised	0	6,000	0	CDO/SW	DA
53. Provide a skill training programme for the empowerment of the PWDs	Diaso					25,000	PWDs trained	0	25,000	0	CDO/SW	DA
54. Provide tools & equipment for their self sustenance	Districtwide					80,000	Tools provided for 200 PWDs	0	80,000	0	CDO/SW	DA
Population Management and Migration for National Development												

55. Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools and communities	Districtwide					8,000	Family Planning services extended to 50 schools and 20 communities	0	8,000	0	GHS	DA
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PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA):

District Goal:.....

District Objective: **Ensure job creation and value addition through promotion of Local Economic Development**

THEMATIC AREA: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Programme Activities	Location	Time Frame (2015) (QUARTERS)				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Agencies	
		1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform, Local Governance and Decentralization												
Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform												
1. Provide logistic for the Area Councils	District wide					20,000	Logistics provided	5,000	15,000	0	District Assembly	MPs, NGOs
2. Cede the revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilization	District wide					150,000	Revenue items Ceded	150,000	0	0	District Assembly	Area Councils
3. Organize District Assembly / Community Interface	District wide					30,000	3 town hall meetings organised	30,000	0	0	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities, Community Members, ISD, Media
4. Construct /Rehabilitate 3no Area Council Offices	Diaso, Ayanfuri, Subin					900,000	3 offices provided	5,000	895,000	0	DA	Area Councils, Contractors
Local Governance and Decentralization												
5. Carry out Valuation of Properties	District wide					90,000	Valuation conducted	0	90,000	0	District Assembly	Valuation Board, Landowners, landlords
6. Organize two training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	District wide					30,000	Training conducted	5,000	5,000	20,000	DA	Trainers
7. Form the Revenue Task Force	Diaso					10,000	Task force in place	10,000	0	0	DA	Security Offices
8. Build Database for Revenue Items	District wide					15,000	Database available	4,000	11,000	0	DA	ICT Experts

9. Provide logistics for the revenue collectors	Diaso					45,000	Logistics provided	10,000	35,000	0	DA	Suppliers
10. Recruit additional commission collectors	Diaso					5,000.00	10 additional comm. collectors recruited	5,000	0	0	DA	Community Members
11. Educate and sensitize rate payers on revenue mobilization	District wide					32,000	Rate payers Educated and Sensitize	32,000	0	0	DA	Rate Payers, Hon. Assembly Members
Public Policy Development and Management												
12. Undertake effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	Districtwide					60,000	Quarterly M&E activities undertaken	0	60,000	0	DA	Community Members, RCC
13. Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors	Diaso					120,000	Capacity building programmes organised	10,000	20,000	90,000	DA	Consultants
14. Provide adequate logistical support for staff	Diaso					50,000	Logistics in place	5,000	10,000	35,000	DA	Suppliers
Public Sector Reform												
15. Establish a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	Diaso					3,000	Database in place	0	3,000	0	DA	RCC, ICT Experts
Development Communication												
16. Publicize the Audit Report	Diaso					4,000	Report publicized	4,000	0	0	DA	Ext Audit Unit
17. Organize stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution	Diaso					24,000	Forum organised	24,000	0	0	DA	Stakeholders
18. Involve the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings	Diaso					18,000	Media house engaged regularly	8,000	10,000	0	DA	Media House,
Gender Equity and Women Empowerment												
19. Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy	District wide					5,000	Workshop held	1,500	3,500	0	Gender	Parents
20. Organize public education	District wide					8,000	Education	2,000	6,000	0	District	Traditional

of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)						organised					Assembly	authorities, NGOs
21. Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for women	Districtwide				15,000	200 women receive training	6,000	9,000	0	DA	TRAINERS, NBSSI	
Rule of Law and access to Justice												
22. Construct District Magistrate Court	Diaso				140,000	Court in place	0	30,000	110,000	DA	Judicial Service	
23. Construct residential accommodation for the District Judge	Diaso				850,000	Residential accommodation in place	0	20,000	650,000	DA	Judicial Service, Trad. Auth.	
Public Safety and Security												
24. Provide logistics for the security service	District wide				15,000	Logistics provided	5,000	10,000	0	District Assembly	Security services,	
25. Construct offices for Immigration and Police Service	Diaso				68,000	Office in place	0	18,000	50,000	District Assembly	GP, IMMIG Serv.	
26. Construct/ Rehabilitate Police Station/Post	Subin, Ntom, Denkyira Obuasi, Nkotumso				150,000	4 police Posts constructed	0	30,000	120,000	District Assembly	GP, Service Providers	
27. Conduct anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	District wide				20,000.00	Awareness created	5,000	15,000	0	NADMO	DA	
28. Procure relief items for Disaster Victims	Districtwide				45,000.00	Relief items procured	10,000	35,000	0	NADMO	DA	
29. House and livestock for selected DVGs	3 selected communities				45,000.00	Livestock set up	5,000	40,000	0	NADMO	DA	
30. Form and inaugurate District Platform on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation	Diaso				2,000.00	District Platform in place	2,000	0	0	NADMO	DA	
31. Celebrate World Disaster Reduction Campaign	Diaso				6,000.00	The Day Celebrated	1,500	4,500	0	NADMO	DA, Trad Auth, Com Members	
Access to Rights and Entitlements												

32.Intensify public education programmes on children's rights and the dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	Districtwide					4,500.00	Education conducted	4,500	0	0	Social Welfare	CDO, NGO,
National Culture for Development												
33. Identify Art and Cultural potentials in the district	Districtwide					1,000.00	Potentials identified	1,000	0	0	DA	NCC
34.Support the Art and Culture Unit to develop the potentials	Diaso					6,000.00	The unit supported	2,000	4,000	0	DA	NCC
35.Institute District Festival to be celebrated annually	Districtwide					15,000.00	Festival Established	5,000	10,000	0	DA	Traditional Authority, NCC
Evidence-Based Decision-making												
36.Develop the M&E Plan	Diaso					28,000.00	M&E Plan in place	5,000	23,000	0	DPCU	Stakeholders
37.Implement the M&E Plan	Diaso					4,000.00	M&E Plan implemented	4,000	0	0	DPCU	Stakeholders
38.Establish and update reliable Socio-Economic Database	Diaso					25,000.00	Database established and updated	5,000	20,000	0	DPCU	Community Members
39.Prepare the Annual Composite Budgets	Diaso					60,000.00	Annual composite budget available	8,000	52,000	0	DPCU	F&A
40.Prepare Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	Diaso					25,000.00	Documents available	5,000	20,000	0	DPCU	Procurement Unit, PPA
41.Timely preparation and submission of trial balances	Diaso					10,000.00	Trial balance submitted	10,000	0	0	Accounts Unit	F&A
42.Hold the General Assembly Meetings	Diaso					70,600.00	16 meetings held	0	70,600	0	DA	Hon. Ass Members
43.Hold the Sub-Committees Meetings	Diaso					45,600.00	96 sub-com meetings held	0	45,600	0	DA	Hon. Ass Members

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN 2010-2013

The Government of Ghana receives funds from various agencies including the District Development Facility [DDF] and the District Assembly Common Fund to implement Developmental project in the communities with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment as implementing Agency.

The funds received are meant for investment support and provision of Rural Infrastructure, Technical Assistance for capacity building and other services. One of the modalities for accessing the funds is the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Budget, Procurement Plan, and Cash Flow Projections.

Annually, Government commits significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the general standard of living in the country. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I), implemented from 2010 to 2013, was a broad based development strategy for accelerated growth and poverty reduction. It focused heavily on poverty reduction programmes and projects. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010-2013 places emphasis on human development, transparent and accountable governance and infrastructural development, in support of agricultural modernization, natural resource development, particularly oil and gas, private sector development, ICT, housing and energy for accelerated employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction. The framework also envisages protecting the environment and minimizing the impact of climate change.

This plan has been prepared by the Upper Denkyira West District Assembly to provide the roadmap for how M&E will be conducted. It will assist the Assembly to measure progress towards the achievement of the DMTDP Goals and objectives in a structured way. It will also provide a clear direction on how specific activities and results of the DMTDP will be utilized.

The processes through which this plan has been prepared have been very participatory and collaborative. All stakeholders were involved and feedback from public hearings was integrated.

This document contains programmes and projects to be undertaken within 2014-2017 which consist of physical projects (works), goods and services.

6.1.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements:-

a. Introduction:

Monitoring and Evaluation is a means to measure the success of the four-year District Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA II.

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects is achieved by monitoring objectively verifiable indicators.

6.1.2 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of GSGDA II and will further help to:

- ✚ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- ✚ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ✚ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ✚ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ✚ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ✚ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ✚ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ✚ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district

At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of:-

- ✚ The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU),
- ✚ The Sub Committees and
- ✚ District Sectoral Departments.

The DPCU at the District level is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the Development and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and procedures.

Again, it is required to provide an oversight overall district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual monitoring of projects shall be done by relevant sector agencies and sub-district structures.

At community level, monitoring committees would be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

Donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures.

i. Monitoring Report

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

ii. Programme and Project Monitoring Report

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the table below:

Table 6.1: Monitoring of Projects-Upper Denkyira West District Assembly

No.	Project Description	Project Location	Sector	Name of Contractor	Contract Sum GHC		Date	Date		Payment		Balance	% of Work Done	Source of Funding	Remarks	
					Original	Revised	Awarded	Commenced	Expected Completion	Actual	To Date					
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A1. Project /Programme Title

A2. Project /Programme Code No.....

A3 Project /Programme Location.....

A4 Implementing Agency.....

A5. Monitoring Agency (s).....

A6 Date of Monitoring.....

B. Programme/ Project Implementation Monitoring.

B1. Topic for monitoring

B2. Starting Date: Original Estimates.....

Actual Date.....

Table 6.2: B3 Physical Implementation

Activity	Planned To Date (%)	Actual To Date (%)
Construction Works		
Objective A*		
Objective B		
Objective C		
etc		

- Objectives in relation to benefits and beneficiaries.

Table 6.3: B4 Financial Mobilization

Source	Total Required (GH¢ M)	Expected To Date (GH¢ M)	Received To Date (GH¢ M)
Domestic Resources:			
• Local Revenue (fees, levies, dues)			
• District Assembly Common Fund			
• Other Govt. Subventions			
• NGOs			
• Communities			
• Commercial Loans			
Total Financial Resources			

Table 6.4: B5 Programme/ Project Expenditure

Item	Planned Total (GH¢ M)	Planned to Date (GH¢ M)	Actual to Date (GH¢ M)
• Construction materials			
• Vehicles			
• Equipment			
• Labour			
• Contracts			
• Services			
• Others			
Total Expenditure			

B6. Comments on variation between Planned and Actual Programme/Project Expenditure

iii. The Evaluation Report

Unlike Monitoring, Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation is carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population.

The first ex-post facto Evaluation should be conducted by district one year after project completion when its impact should be evident.

The Evaluation Report should be prepared in accordance with the following format.

Programme and Evaluation Report

A. Programme/Project Identification

- A1. Project Title
- A2. Project Code No.....
- A3 Project Location.....
- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Evaluation Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Evaluation.....

iv. Evaluation Reports

B1 Objectives

- ✚ Have the programme/ project objectives been achieved?
- ✚ Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- ✚ Has the programme/ project supported the policy as planned
- ✚ Where project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons
- ✚ State any policies which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which shown to be no longer relevant as result of the evaluation.

B2. Time and Finance:

- ✚ Was the project completed in time planned? If not state length of over-run
- ✚ Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over expenditure.
- ✚ Did funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not what short falls occurred.

- ✦ Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not, state over expenditures.

B3. Beneficiaries and Benefits:

- ✦ Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached.
- ✦ Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state falls.
- ✦ Are the benefits at the planned quantities level? If not, state shortfall.
- ✦ Are revenues at the planned level? If not, state fall.
- ✦ Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

B4 Operations

- ✦ Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- ✦ Are project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure

B5 Summary

Summarize B1-B4 giving an overall picture of successes and failures and the lessons, which have been learned in carrying out programme/project.

v. General Conclusion

The study examined the dynamics and characteristics of the economy of the Upper Denkyira West District. In order to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the development planning process, the people of Upper Denkyira West District were put in the forefront in the preparation of the document.

In socio economic survey with a population sample size of 200, the local people assisted in the identification of problems, potentials, opportunities, and constraints to development in the district as contained in the document.

From the foregoing, it can be said that, the principle of community involvement in the planning process had been the hallmark in the preparation of this document.

The state of infrastructure in the district showed that, though some improvement had been achieved especially in the provision of potable water, and education, there is more to be done, particularly regarding sanitation facilities, roads, telecommunication, human capacity development among plethora of others.

Other non-infrastructure issues of concern were further improvement in revenue generation of the Assembly, capacity building of the sub-structures, employment generation, improvement in the productive capacity and environmental issues in the district.

These and others were the issues of concern addressed in programmes outlined in the report with the view to generating wealth and improving the quality of life of the people in the district.

The overall success of the implementation of the programme in this report calls for a persistent unyielding desire and commitment on the part of the Upper Denkyira West District Administration, Decentralized Departments, NGOs and the Public. The role of these key players in the district development process cannot be under-estimated.

6.3 Membership of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)

This M&E Plan is to be implemented using existing District level structures/key local stakeholders such as the expanded District Planning Coordinating unit (DPCU), Unit Committees, Assembly Members, NGO's, Traditional Authorities etc.

Table 6.5: MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

No.	Name	Designation
1	Fred B. Kpodo	District Coordinating Director – Chairman
2	Owusu-Boakye Agyapong	District Planning Officer - Secretary
3	John Musah	District Budget Officer
4	Jonathan Akpaloo	District Finance Officer
5	Justice Aubyn	District Director of Health Services
6	J.W.D. Odoom	District Director of Education
7	William Kwarkoh-Kyei	District Director of Agriculture
8	Emmanuel Eshun	District Director of Social Welfare
9	Benedicta Nana Ansah	District Physical Planning Director
10	Christian Yeboah Acheampong	District Director of Works or Engineer
11	Hon. Alex Ackaah	Hon. Assembly Member

Table 6.6: MEMBERS OF THE PLAN PREPARATION TEAM

No.	Name	Designation
1	Owusu-Boakye Agyapong	District Planning Officer -
2	John Musah	District Budget Officer
3	Eugene Asamoah	Assistant Director II, GES
4	Benedicta Nana Ansah	Director, Physical Planning Dept
5.	Justice Aubyn	

Table 6.7: Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation Criteria
1. Governmental/Non-governmental organizations/Donor or Partner Organizations	Training Reports, Review reports, level/extent of work done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Training Delivery ✚ Quality Assurance
2. District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Stage of work ✚ Materials received and locally mobilized ✚ Timely released and the judicious use of same
3. Traditional leaders/Opinion leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Funds flow and usage ✚ Progress of work ✚ Quality of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Whether monies received are appropriately used
4. Area council including Unit committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Funds flow and usage ✚ Progress of work ✚ Quality of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Whether there is value for money
5. Relevant technical agencies in the Region and District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Technical details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 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.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

Development is not a cluster of benefit given to the people in need; rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny. The preparation of the MTDP started with series of meetings between the Assembly and members of all the three Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district. The Area Council afterwards met with the communities to prepare for submission to the District Assembly draft action plans on the needs and aspirations of the people in the communities.

The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects:

7.2 Dissemination strategies

The Medium Term Development Plan would therefore be disseminated to its stakeholders through;

7.2.1 The Direct Representatives of the People

1. Public Hearings

After the analysis of the district's profile and the draft proposal on the harmonized action plans, the first public hearing at the Area Council level was organized. The for a afforded the stakeholders at the sub-district levels the opportunity to make inputs into the draft plans proposals.

2. A second public hearing was also organized on the final draft plan.

This also afforded the stakeholders another opportunity to approve and own the plan. Similar public hearings would be organized at the Area Councils within the planned period to brief the people on their rights, responsibilities and roles as well as receive contributions from the people.

3. People's Assemblies/Town Hall Meetings:

Within the planned period, periodic community centres interactions will be organized at the Area Councils to brief the people on issues pertaining to development in the district. The people would also be educated on the need to attend communal labour and to contribute to the development of their communities to reduce poverty. Projects slated for implementation in the communities as well as the year(s) those projects would be implemented would be outlined to them.

Local Information Centres

These are communication centres in the communities where public announcements are made. The district will produce an abridged version of the plan to be made available to all communities with this facility. Information on the relevant portions such as the profile and annual action plans will be released to these communities on regular basis. Again, the facilities will be used by officials of the DA to interact with these communities on the plan.

7.2.2 Formation of local project implementation committees:

At the local level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form a local project implementation which would be responsible for the organization of the people, monitoring and inspection of projects together with the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would ensure that contractors execute projects without unnecessary delays and inform the DPCU and the Works Department on actions to take.

1. All heads of department and other implementation agencies would be given copies of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities.

2. Copies of the 2014–2017 MTDP would also be submitted to the Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination in the implementation of development

DAs are requested to form Development Communication Committees. The Committee shall be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Public Relations Officers/Information Officers as Secretary.

Table 7.1: Communication Strategy

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the DMTDP 2010-2013 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	13 th November 2013-september 30, 2014	DCD, DPO, PM, Area Council Chairmen
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audiovisuals	15th to 30th January 2014	DPCU
3	Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other opinion leaders, Reps of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc	3 rd week of July yearly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
4	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Handouts and round table discussions	September 17 th to 24 th September, 2014	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Approval of 2014-2017 DMTDP	To validate and approve of the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Handouts and round table discussions and audio visual	25 th -30 th September, 2014	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
6	Meeting with Departments	To update them on the status of implementation	DPCU, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD, DPO
7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, HODs
8	Marketing District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2010-2013 in the print media and electronic media (website) Funds for planned activities increased	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Internet & Website	October, 2014 (2 nd Week)	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
9	Reporting on progress of activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Department and the District Administration itself	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly	DCD, DPO

		Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs				
10	Distribution of Completed Document	To be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC	Soft and Hard Copies	September	