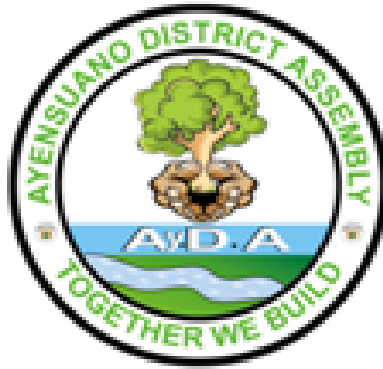


AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DRAFT

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	-Area Council
AIDS	-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AyDA	- Ayensuano District Assembly
CBO	-Community Based Organization
CBRDP	-Community Based Rural Development Project
CSOs	-Civil Society Organizations
DACF	-District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-District Assembly
DBO	-District Budget Officer
DCD	-District Coordinating Director
DCE	-District Chief Executive
DDG	-District Development Goal
DHIS	-District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	-District Health Management Team
DMTDP	-District Medium – Term Development Plan
DPCU	-District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPO	-District Planning Officer
EU	-European Union
GPRS II	-Growth and poverty Reduction Strategy II
GSGDA	-Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTZ	-German Technical Co-operation
HIPC	-Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	-Human Immune –Deficiency Virus
ICT	-Information and Communication Technology
ILGS	-Institute of Local Government Studies
JICA	-Japan International Co-operation Agency
M&E	-Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	-Millennium Development Goals
MiDA	-Millennium Development Authority
MOFA	-Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTEF	-Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDPC	-National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organization
PA	-Planning Authority
PoA	-Programme of Action
POCC	-Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	-Policies, Programmes and projects
PPPs	-Public Private Partnerships
RCCs	-Regional Coordinating Council
RPCUs	-Regional Planning Coordinating Units
SEA	-Strategic Environment Assessment
SPC	-Statutory Planning Committee

STD	-Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	-Sexually Transmitted Infection
TACs	-Town/Area Councils
TCPD	-Town and Country Planning Department
UCs	-Unit Committees
WATSANC	- Water and Sanitation Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ayensuano District is one of the newly created Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out of the then Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District Assembly by Legislative Instrument Number 2052 and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The District has its capital at Coaltar.

The District lies within Latitudes $5^{\circ} 45'N$ and $6^{\circ} 5' N$ and Longitudes $0^{\circ} 15'W$ and $0^{\circ} 45'W$. It is located in the southern part of the Eastern Region and shares boundaries with Suhum Municipality to the North; Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality to the South; Akwapem South District to the East and Upper West Akim District and West Akim Municipality to the West.

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) was prepared by the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit. In preparing this plan, series of workshops and community forums were used for data collection through to the analysis and synthesis. The draft report was discussed with the Development Planning Sub-Committee, Executive Committee and subsequently approved by the General Assembly. The DMTDP output is therefore as a result of the involvement of communities and all stakeholders in the district and was facilitated by the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit through the provision of technical assistance.

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

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

CHAPTER ONE

PROFILE/ CURRENT SITUATION/ BASELINE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter takes into account the Vision, Mission, Functions of the Assembly, analysis of the performance of the various thematic areas of the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2013 under the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I) and other interventions from 2010-2013. It also elaborates on the current sector development situation and profile of the District and summarizes the key development problems/ issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

1.1 Vision

To become the most effective and efficient local governance unit and promote total development for the people

1.2 Mission Statement

To ensure and deepen participatory democracy and use it as a tool for bringing governance to the door-step of the people, improve upon the socio-economic life of the people, provide the requisite infrastructure and the acquisition of skills and training for meaningful employment generation and promote sustainable development.

1.3 Functions of the Ayensuano District Assembly

As stipulated in the Local Government Act of 1993, Act 463 the functions and duties of the District Assembly are inter alia.

The District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provides guidance, give direction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the District.

These functions exercised by the Assembly are deliberative, legislative as well as executive. The specific functions among others include:

- Responsible for the overall development of the District by ensuring the preparation and submission of District Development Plans and Budget through the Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning respectively for approval.
- Formulate and Implement Plans, Programme and Projects for development of basic infrastructure.
- Strategize for effective mobilization of human, physical and financial resources necessary for the total development of the District.
- Ensuring that obstacles that are impediment are removed for smooth development.

- Effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical and financial resources for economic and social development.
- Development, improvement and management of human settlements, and the maintenance of security and public safety.
- Soliciting views of communities on development issues.
- Provision of materials to support community initiated projects.
- Levy and collection of taxes, rates, duties and fees

1.4 Performance Review of the Implementation of District Medium –Term Development Plan (2010-2013) under GSGDA I

The performance review of the DMTDP (2010-2013) will help give an insight into the new plan for 2014-2017 and as such the review is carried out to identify the extent of the implementation of the proposed programmes and projects. This will highlight the weather the projects and programmes proposed were fully implemented, partially implemented, on-going, not implemented or implemented but was not in the proposed plan.

The plan was an ambitious one and the success of its implementation depended very much on the regular and adequate flow of funds from the Government of Ghana, Foreign donors, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO's) as well as the Assembly itself in respect of its Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Performance under the thematic areas of the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) was as follows;

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
1.ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO- ECONOMIC STABILITY/ FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT Fiscal Policy Management	To facilitate the expansion of financial services to ensure adequate credit for production expenditure To improve fiscal resource mobilisation	District Access to Credit Improvement Programme	Number of rural/ community banks	4 Rural / Community banks established	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented as a result of the division of SKCD into Ayensuano and Suhum
			Number of non-banking financial institutions	5 Non- banking financial institutions registered	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented as a result of the division of SKCD into Ayensuano and Suhum
		Revenue Management Programme	Total Amount collected as IGF		-	-	65,058.00	216,830.00	There were no figures for 2010 and 2011 due to the fact that the District was created in June, 2012
			Total Amount collected under Property rate	GH¢ Collected as property rate	-	-	3,319.00	39,550.00	There were no figures for 2010 and 2011 due to the fact that the District was created in June, 2012
			Cost of collection as Percentage of amount collected as IGF	GH¢ Spent to collect IGF	-	-	9,227.00	22,693.24	The figure for 2013 was high as a result of the District operating fully in that year

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Fiscal Policy Management	Improve fiscal resource mobilisation	Revenue Mobilisation Programme	Number of revenue source identified	Number of revenue sources identified	-	-	5	5	Identification and Data collection is ongoing
			2,000 Number of assessed properties	Properties assessed	-	-	-	-	Data collection is ongoing but valuation is yet to be done
	Improve public expenditure management	Expenditure improvement programme	Amount spent under Recurrent Expenditure	GH¢ 310,189.56 spent as recurrent expenditure for 2012 and 2013	-	-	63,065.65	247,123.91	The figure for 2013 was high as a result of the District operating fully in that year
			% of IGF spent on development	IGF spent on development	-	-	-	45,351.13	The District was newly created and most of the funds went into administrative expenses
			Amount of Capital expenditure	GH¢ 4,254,658.00 Spent as capital expenditure	-	-	281,535.08	998,219.87	The 2012 figure was for a half year while the 2013 was for a full year
			Number of Tender committee meetings held	32 meetings held by DTC	-	-	1	4	On-going, The District was created in June, 2012
			Number of DTRB Meetings Held	16 meetings held by DTRB	-	-	1	4	On-going, The District was created in June, 2012

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMS	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
1. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Improve efficiency and Competitiveness of Medium Small and Micro Enterprises (MSES)	MSEs development programmes	Number of MSE's registered	10 enterprises	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Number of new co-operative credit unions	5 new co- operative credit unions in existence	-	-	2	5	Implemented
			Number of farmer co-operative societies in existence	18 farmers' Cooperative societies in existence	-	-	-	18	On-going
			Number of executives of corporative societies trained	30 executives of cooperative societies trained	-	-	-	7	On-going
			Number of artisans trained	300 artisans given skills	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Members of female income generation groups trained per annum	120 member of female income generation groups trained per annum	-	-	68	123	Implemented, target exceeded by three
Industrial Development	Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource development	District Agric - processing Programme	Number of farmers trained in modern techniques of production	200 farmers trained in modern techniques per annum	-	-	100	150	Implemented, target exceeded by fifty
			Number of agro- processing groups supplied with machinery	20 agro- processing groups supplied with machinery	-	-	7	9	On-going
Private Sector Development	Promote domestic tourism to foster noted cohesion as well as distribution of income	Tourism Development	Number of tourists sites covered in tourist brochures	2 tourist sites developed	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
Eco-Tourism			Number of tourist sites development	2 tourist sites developed	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds

THEMATIC/ FOCUS AREA	KEY	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
						2010	2011	2012	2013	
2. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Accelerated Modernised of Agriculture		To improve agricultural productivity	District Agricultural Extension/ Support Programme	Number of technologies disseminated	30 technologies demonstrated each year	-	-	8	11	On-going
				Quantities of seedling/planting materials supplied to farmers: -Cassava	10,000 seedlings/plantin g materials supplied to farmers per annum	-	-	1,500	2,000	On-going
				Number of improved cockerels raised	2,000 of improved Cockerels raised per annum	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
				Number of producers trained in post-harvest losses	400 producers trained in post- harvest losses	-	-	162	314	Implemented, target exceeded by seventy six
				Number of extension agents trained in post- harvest losses	15 extension agents trained in post-harvest losses	-	-	7	9	Implemented, target exceeded by one
				Yield per hectare of major staples in metric tones	3.0 mt of maize produced per hectare per annum	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	Target exceeded
					30 mt of cassava produced per hectare	24.4	25.0	25.6	26.2	Target exceeded
					12.1 mt of cocoym produced per hectare	32.5	32.5	32.6	30.0	Target exceeded

				10 mt of plantain produced per hectare	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	Target exceeded
				10 mt of yam produced per hectare	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	Target exceeded
		Value of crop produced (in GH¢)		Total maize production valued at GHC20, 000,000	-	-	19,884,483.50	14,257,152.00	Target exceeded
				Total cassava produced valued at GHC 30,000.000.00	-	-	23,951,100.50	12,286,964.00	Target exceeded
				Total cocoyam produced valued at GHC 200,000.00	-	-	180,455.00	78,438.00	Target exceeded
				Total plantain produced valued at GHC 15,000.00	-	-	12,342,281.00	14,865,500	Target exceeded
				Total production of yam valued at GHC 450,000.00	-	-	167,336.00	194,920.00	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMS	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Accelerated Modernised of Agriculture		Disease and Pest Control Programmes	Fowls	Number of Birds Vaccinated New castle	-	-	18,500	16,241	On-going
			Fowls	Gumboro	-	-	14,500	12,500	On-going
			Fowls	1-2	-	-	1,000	1,200	On-going
			Fowls	Fowl Pox	-	-	1,500	1,500	On-going
			Goats	2,000 goat vaccinated against PPR	-	-	497	1,475	Target exceeded
			Cattle	100 cattle vaccinated PPR	-	-	30	50	On-going
			Number of Pets Vaccinated against Rabies Cats	400 Cats vaccinated against rabies	n.a.	n.a.	335	10	On-going
			Dogs	100 dogs Vaccinated against rabies	n.a.	n.a.	30	50	On-going
			Population of Livestock	150,000 local fowls	-	-	90,000	94,000	Target exceeded
				16,000 comm fowls	-	-	10,500	12,000	Target exceeded
				50,000 goats	-	-	30,000	32,000	Target exceeded
				20,000 sheep	-	-	10,000	12,000	Target exceeded
				3,000 pigs	-	-	2,700	1,800	Target exceeded
				500 local cattle	-	-	342	450	Target exceeded
				70 exotic cattle	-	-	35	33	Target not met but data collection on- going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMS	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Improve agricultural productivity	Dissemination of Agricultural information and technology	Number of field day demonstrations organised	30 field day demonstrations organised	-	-	10	12	Lack of funds in 2010 and 2011 hindered demonstration
			Number of farmers trained in improved Marketing	50 farmers trained on improved marketing techniques	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
		Food Security and Nutrition Programme/ WIAD	Number of beneficiaries of food –based nutrition activities	600 of beneficiaries trained under FBN	-	-	537	255	Target exceeded
			Number of beneficiaries in intervention to ensure food availability	200 of beneficiaries trained to ensure food availability	-	-	150	104	Target exceeded
			Number of local foods promoted for infant feeding	5 local food promoted for infant feeding	-	-	5	5	Target exceeded
			Number of women trained in agro-processing	120 women trained in agro-processing	-	-	68	123	Target exceeded
			Number of women trained in food handling and safety	300 women trained in food handling activities	-	-	264	208	Target exceeded
			Number of farmers provided with information on food safety	500 farmers provided with information on food safety	-	-	300	200	Target achieved

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and intermediate market	Promotion of non-traditional crop	Number of farmers trained in improved packaging of produce	30 farmers trained in improved packaging of produce	-	-	15	12	On-going, Lack of funds in 2010 and 2011 hindered training
			Number of farmers sensitised on production of non-traditional crop	30 of farmers sensitised on the production of non-trad. food crops	-	-	22	19	Target exceeded
			Number of farmers provided with credit for production of non-traditional crops	30 farmers provided with credit	-	-	32	21	Target exceeded but the scaling down of the activities of WVI affected the number
			Number of farmers assisted on access markets	30 farmers assisted to access market	-	-	20	15	Target exceeded
	Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry		Number of cocoa production gangs formed and operationalized	11 Cocoa production gangs formed and in operation	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Number of Cocoa farmers trained in improved cultural practices	40 cocoa farmers trained in improved practices	-	-	25	31	Target exceeded, but lack of funds in 2010 and 2011 hindered training
			Number of farmers trained in organic farming	40 farmers trained in organic farming	-	-	20	20	Target met but lack of funds in 2010 and 2011 hindered training
			Number of improved Cocoa seedling produced	200,000 improved seedling produced	-	-	197,566	188,729	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMS	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Natural Resource Management and Mineral Extraction	Build institution framework for sustainable extraction and natural resource management Reverse forest and land degradation	Anti-land degradation programme	Number of meetings held by artisans, chain saw Committee	16 meetings held by anti-chain-saw Committee	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Number of Arrests made by Anti- Chain Saw Task force	100 persons arrested by Anti- Chain Saw Task Force	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Size of land planted with teak and other trees by farmers (hectares)	500 hectares of river banks planted with trees	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
	Promote sustainable extinction of mineral resources		Number of farmers trained in erosion control -Mulching -Sandbags and Stones -Zero tillage	500 Farmers trained in erosion control.	-	-	300	350	Target exceeded
			Number of farmers trained to construct fire belts	500 farmers trained to Construct fire belts	-	-	300	350	Target exceeded
			Number of small- scale mining permits approved by D/A	2 No. small- scale mining registered	-	-	-	2	Target met but on-going
			Size of degraded land re-claimed	100km ² of degraded land re- claimed	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
3.INFRASRUCTUR E AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT Road Infrastructure	Create and Sustain efficient an efficient transport system that meet user demand	Accessibility of rural Community Program	Length of access roads in Coaltar and other major settlements opened	20 kms of access roads opened	-	-	8	10	On-going
			Length of feeder roads reshaped (km)	160 km of feeder roads reshaped	-	-	6	-	On-going
		Improvement of road Access in Urban Areas/Towns	No. of culverts constructed on feeder/access roads	10 Culverts constructed	-	-	-	8	On-going
			Length of road surfaced (km)	15 km of town roads surfaced	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
Recreational Infrastructure	To develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas	Promotion of Sports	No. of basic school football fields improved	4 football fields improved for basic schools	-	-	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of Basketball pitches constructed for Basic Schools	10 basketball pitches constructed for schools	-	-	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Quantities of sports equipment supplied to basic school Football	100 Footballs supplied to basic schools	-	-	10	10	On-going
			Jersey	50 set of Jersey supplied	-	-	20	10	On-going
			Nets	4 Nets supplied	-	-	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Energy	To provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of district	SHEP IV	No. of light poles supplied to community	1000 light poles supplied to communities	0	0	150	0	On-going
			No. of peri-urban settlements connected to the national electricity grid	4 peri-urban settlements connected to national grid	3	4	1	-	Target exceeded but on-going
			No. of new rural communities connected to national grid	30 rural communities connected to the national grid	-	-	6	-	On-going
			Crude access to electricity in the district	80,000 people have access to electricity	-	-	27,500	29,000	Plans in place to stop the crude access system
		Electricity Supply Upgrading Programme	No. of new transformers and L.V extensions installed	6 transformers installed	-	-	3	2	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
WATER	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Rural Water Supply Programme	No. of BHS rehabilitated	5 boreholes rehabilitated per annum	-	-	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of HDWS rehabilitated	10 hand-dug wells rehabilitated	-	-	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of new Boreholes constructed	10 new boreholes constructed per year	1	3	0	4	On-going
			No. of new HDWS constructed	10 HDWs Constructed	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of Area mechanics trained	2 area mechanics trained	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of functioning motor cycles in use by the DWST	6 functioning motor-cycle in use by the DWST	-	-	-	-	DWST has no motor-cycle
			Budget Allocations for DWST	GH¢ 20,000 allocated to DWST per annum	-	-	-	6,000.00	On-going
			No. of functioning WATSAN committees	180 functioning WATSAN committees in existence	-	-	25	20	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
SANITATION	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation services	Improvement of access to public toilets.	No. of pan latrines still in use	0 pan latrines in use	2	2	2	1	Not Implemented due lack of funds to construct modern places of convenience at all places with pan latrines
			No. of new toilet constructed • 10- seater KVIP • 16- seater KVIP	5 No. 10 and 16 seater KVIP constructed	-	-	0	1	On-going
			No. of refuse mountains cleared	3 refuse mountains cleared	-	-	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
		Management of Solid Waste Work place protection of sanitary workers	Quantities of sanitary tools supplied Shovels/ Spades	50 Shovels/spades	-	-	3	5	Target not met due to lack of funds
			Rakes	50 rakes supplied	10	10	10	10	On-going
			Brooms	200 brooms supplied	50	53	75	73	Target exceeded
			Cutlasses	100 cutlasses supplied	30	30	30	30	Target exceeded
			Quantities of protective clothing supplied Boots	20 pairs boots supplied	20	20	20	20	Target exceeded

			Gloves	100 pieces of gloves supplied	21	20	40	30	Target exceeded
			Overall	50 overall supplied	10	10	10	15	On-going
			Masks	100 masks supplied	15	20	23	20	On-going
			No. of metal containers procured	30 metal containers procured	-	-	1	10	On-going
			No. of plastic bins Supplied to public place	100 Plastics bins supplied in public places	-	-	50	-	Target not met due to lack of funds, theft of bins and sustainability issues
		House to House collection of solid refuse	No. of plastic bins provided under door-to-door collection	100 plastic bins provided under the door-to door collection	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented Due to rural nature of the district
			No. of clients under door-to door collection	100 Clients under the door to door collection	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to rural nature of the district
			No. of bicycle drawn containers	50 bicycle drawn containers supplied	10	15	11	10	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Management of Solid Waste	No. of communal containers	30 communal containers in place	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of skip loaders procured	2 skip loaders procured	-	-	1	1	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Quantity of solid waste collected (metric tonnes)	20,000 metric tonnes of solid waste collected	5,180	4,960	5,464	n.a.	On-going
		Promotion of Household Toilets	No. of WC toilet constructed	200 WC toilets constructed	17	20	40	55	On-going
			No. of VIPs constructed	3,000 VIPs constructed	n.a.	n.a.	1,579	3,736	On-going and the beneficiaries were mostly school pupils.
		Environmental Health Promotion	No. of beneficiaries of environmental health promotion activities	2,000 personal hygiene beneficiaries reached	254	415	300	2,140	Target exceeded
			No. of Persons presented for breaches of environmental sanitation by-laws	50 persons presented for breaches of environmental sanitation by-laws	3	1	-	5	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
4.SPATIAL / LAND USE PLANNING	Promote sustainable and orderly development of human settlement for socio-economic development	Development Control	No. of buildings permits approved	50 building permits approved	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented because there was no office for the T&CPD in the District
			No. of technical inspection carried out	100 technical inspection conducted	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented because there was no office for the T&CPD in the District
			No. of sector layout prepared	12 no. schemes prepared	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented because there was no office for the T&CPD in the District
			No. of unauthorised temporary developments regularised	500 unauthorised temporary structures regularised	-	-	-	300	On-going
			No. of unauthorised temporary structures demolished	100 temporary structures demolished	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented because there was no office for the T&CPD in the District
			No. of unauthorised permanent structures demolished	100 permanent unauthorised structures demolished	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
5. OIL AND GAS / Oil and Gas Development	Ensure that domestic oil and gas utilisation becomes a central parts of every oil and gas production management	Supply of petroleum product at the local level	No. of filling stations established	4 filling stations established	0	0	0	1	On-going
			% of households using LPG	10% of HHs using LPG	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	Target exceeded
			No. of Distillers/Agro Processing groups using LPG	10 agro-processing groups use LPG	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
6.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT Education	Increase Equitable access to and participate in education at all levels	Classroom construction /rehabilitation	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated (replaced) • 2- classroom (KG)	4 KG blocks rehabilitated (replaced)	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			• 6- classroom (Primary)	4 No. 6 unit classroom blocks rehabilitated (replaced)	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			• 3- classroom (Primary)	3- Unit classroom blocks rehabilitated (replaced)	-	-	-	1	On-going
			No. of new class rooms provided	20 new classrooms provided(replaced)			1	-	Partially Implemented and on-going
		School Sanitation and water Improvement	<u>No. of new toilet facilities provided</u>		-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			2 Seater KVIP	2 no. 2- seater KVIPs constructed					
			4 Seater KVIP	15 no. 4 – seater KVIP toilet provided	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			6 seater KVIP	10 no. 6 seater toilets provided	-	-	-	2	On-going
			Percentage of basic schools with standard sanitation facility KG Primary JHS	60% of public KGs 60% of Pri. Schools 60% of JHS	10.0 11.0 14.0	15.0 13.0 19.0	15.3 13.2 19.0		On-going On-going On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
			Percentage of public basic schools with potable water	40 % of public KGs have potable water	12.0	15.0	19.0	20.0	Target exceeded
				40% of public primary schools have potable water	17.0	19.0	20.9	22.5	Target exceeded
				40% of all public junior high schools with potable water	15.0	17.0	19.0	20.0	Target exceeded
			<u>No of classroom blocks completed</u> 3- unit Block	1 No. 3 unit Block completed	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			6- unit Block	1 No. 6 unit Block completed	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of urinals provided	7 urinals constructed	1	1	1	0	On-going
			Quantities of furniture supplied to basic schools		500	467	456	500	On-going
				4,000 table and chairs supplied to KGs					
				5,000 dual desks supplied to Primary schools	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000	On-going
				5,000 mono desks supplied to JHS	625	625	1,000	1,000	On-going
	Improve quality of teaching and learning	Improved capacity of teachers	Pupil: Trained Teacher Ratio in public schools	KGs : 37:1	42:1	40:1	39:1	43:1	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
			Pupil: Trained Teacher Ratio in public schools	Primary Schools: 32:1	33:1	30:1	33:1	31:1	On-going
				JHS: 19:1	22:1	21:1	16:1	18:1	On-going
			No. of teachers sponsored in training colleges	50 teachers trainees Sponsored	40	45	49	50	Target exceeded but more room for improvement
			Teachers sponsored to obtain higher qualification	50 teachers supported in distance education	0	0	0	0	No funds to execute this activity
			No. of teachers attending STI training workshop	70 teachers trained at STI workshop	-	-	20	30	On-going
			No. of teachers trained in School-Based INSET/ Cluster Based INSET	1000 teachers trained in school-based and cluster-based INSET/CBI	n.a.	n.a.	395	400	On-going
			No. of teachers trained in computer software	100 teachers/MEO officers trained in computer software	-	-	-	30	On-going
		Improved Logistics Supported	Pupil: Textbook Ratio <u>English</u> KG Prim JHS	1:1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1:6	Target not achieved but activity on-going
				1:1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1:7	
				1:1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1:6	
			<u>Mathematics</u> KG Prim JHS	1:1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Target not achieved but activity on-going
				1:1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0:7	
				1:1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1:6	
		Transition Rate	Transition from KG to P1	82.0	n.a.	n.a.	74.0	78.0	Target exceeded
			Transition Rate from P6 JHS1	73.1	n.a.	n.a.	65.0	69.0	Target exceeded
			Transition rate from JHS 3 to SHS 1	43.6	n.a.	n.a.	37.8	38.9	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Enrolment Drive	Enrolment level in All Schools <u>KG</u> Male		2,543	2,954	2,952	3,042	Lack of data made it difficult to set a target
			Female		2,945	3,088	3,104	3,108	
			Total		5,488	6,042	6,056	6,150	
			Enrolment level in All Schools <u>Primary</u> Male		7,021	7,131	7,343	7,659	Lack of data made it difficult to set a target
			Female		7,112	7,048	7,015	6,995	
			Total		14,133	14,179	14,358	14,654	
			Enrolment level in All Schools <u>JHS</u> Male		2,486	2,290	2,309	2,387	Lack of data made it difficult to set a target
			Female		1,879	1,865	1,859	1,835	
			Total		4,365	4,155	4,168	4,222	
		Upgrading Pupils Skills	No. of primary 6 pupils passed district joint examination	100 Primary 6 pupils successful in District joint exams	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			% of JHS 3 students who passed district mock for BECE	60% JHS 3 students successful in District mock exams	n.a.	n.a.	52.4	56.6	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
			% pass in BECE (BECE pass rate)						
			All Candidates	50	24.1	37.3	42.3	45.3	Target exceeded
			Boys	50	24.0	37.4	42.1	45.1	Target exceeded
			Girls	50	24.0	37.1	42.1	45.1	Target exceeded
		Enrolment Drives	No. of communities sensitised under enrolment drives	60 communities sensitised under enrolment drives	10	12	5	7	Target not met due to dwindling donor funding
			No. of pupils recruited	200 pupils recruited from enrolment drives	94	124	27	22	Target exceeded
		Promotion of Girl Child Education	No. of communities sensitised on importance of girl education	40 communities sensitised on importance of Girl Child Education	20	15	10	10	Target exceeded
			No. of pregnant pupils	Number of JHS girls getting pregnant reduced to 0	-	-	9	10	Target not met
			No. teenage mothers re- enrolled in schools	25 teenage mothers enrolled	-	-	6	9	On-going
			No. of teenage mothers writing BECE	25 of teenage mothers wrote BECE	2	2	7	9	
			Material support for brilliant –but- needy girls						
			School uniforms	50 school uniforms supplied	50	45	40	-	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
			School sandals	25 pairs of school sandals	25	-	25		Target exceeded
			School bags	25 school bags supplied	25	-	25	-	Target exceeded
			Note books	100 notebooks supplied	100	100	100	-	Target exceeded, No funds in 2013
			Exercise books	250 exercise books supplied	250	250	250	-	Target exceeded, No funds in 2013
			Sanitary pads	100 sanitary pads supplied	100	100	100	-	Target exceeded, No funds in 2013
			No. of Prosecutions for defiling of school girls	Number of persons prosecuted for defilement of school girls	1	1	-	-	No case reported in 2012 and 2013
			Percentage of females students offering sciences in senior high schools	40% female students engaged in study of science subjects	13	15	20	15	Target exceeded
			No. of girls participating in STMI clinics	20 girls participated in STI clinic	-	15	15	17	Target exceeded
			No. of functioning girl clubs in basic schools	50 girl clubs established	-	-	40	35	Target exceeded
		Improve management of education serving delivery	No. of monitoring visit to basic school	150 monitoring visits paid to schools	-	-	120	135	Target exceeded
			No. of head teachers/ teachers sanctioned for breaches	20 teachers sanctioned for breaches	-	-	7	9	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
			No. of functioning PTAs	60 PTA in existence and functioning	-	-	60	60	Target exceeded
			No. of functioning SMCs	70 functioning SMCs in existence and functioning	-	-	70	70	Target exceeded
			No. DEO officers participating in SMC/PTA meetings	10 DEO officers engaged in SMC/PTA meetings	-	-	7	6	Target exceeded
			No. of PTA meetings	60 PTA meetings attended by MEO officials	-	-	23	21	On-going
			No. SMC meetings	70 SMC meetings held.	-	-	70	70	Target exceeded
			No of SMCs trained	15 SMCs trained	-	-	-	10	On-going
			Level of Enrolment	5,000 pupils enrolled in KGs	5,488	6,042	6,056	6,150	Target exceeded
				12,000 pupils enrolled in primary schools	14,133	14,179	14,358	14,654	Target exceeded
				6,000 in junior high schools	4,365	4,155	4,168	4,222	Target exceeded
				350 students enrolled in senior high schools	-	270	338	418	Target exceeded
				100 enrolled under TVET	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due low interest in TVET

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
			Gender Parity Index	GPI in Kindergarten 1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	Target exceeded
				GPI in primary schools 1.0	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	Target exceeded
				GPI in junior high schools 0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	Target exceeded
				GPI in SHS 0.90	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.90	Target exceeded
			Gross Enrolment Rates	GER for KG 100	97	84	62.5	60	Target exceeded
				GER for primary school 100	79.0	79.2	57.1	55.7	Target exceeded
				GER for JHS 100	55.0	37.0	48.9	49.3	Target exceeded
				GER for SHS 50	54.0	56.6	58.0	60.0	Target exceeded
			Net Enrolment Rate	NER for KG 100	50.0	45.0	45.8	47.1	Target exceeded
				NER for Primary schools 100	50.0	45.0	45.8	47.1	Target exceeded
				NER for JHS 70	69.0	72.0	59.5	61.3	Target exceeded
				NER for SHS	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a
			Completion Ratios	Completion Rate for primary schools...77.1	62.4	69.0	63.4	65.2	Target exceeded
				Completion rate for JHS...48.5	44.4	46.0	36.3	45.3	Target exceeded
				Completion rate for SHS....45.7	n.a.	n.a.	35.5	36.4	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY/ Health	Bridge the equity gap in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor	Improvement of Access to health care	Number of clinics up-graded to health Centres	3 RCH clinics country upgraded to health centres	-	1	-	0	On-going
			Number of rural health facilities with electricity supply	6 rural health facilities connected to electricity grid	1	1	1	0	On-going
			Number of rural health facilities with adequate potable water supply	5 rural facilities supplied with adequate water	-	-	3	2	Implemented
			Number of medical Assistants posted to health centres	5 medical assistants posted to health centres	1	1	2	3	Implemented
			Number of patients seen at the Emergency Centre of District Health Centre	Number of patients seen at emergency call centre of the District Centre	-	-	23	20	On-going
			Number of nurses posted to rural facilities	Number nurses posted to rural health facilities	5	6	7	8	On-going
			Number of rural health facilities with motorcycles	Number of rural facilities supplied with motor cycles	-	-	7	5	On-going
			Number of TBAs trained	100 TBAs trained	79	83	91	139	Implemented

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Child Health Improvement Programme	Coverage for Immunization	100% coverage	123.8	120.3	145.2		Targets exceeded
			• BCG	-do-	112.5	102.6	116.0		Targets exceeded
			• Penta I/ OPV 1	-do-	101.2	96.3	118.8		Targets exceeded
			• Penta III / OPV 3	-do-	111.1	104.6	121.5		Targets exceeded
			• Measles / YF	-do-	92.0	89.0	120.3		Targets exceeded
			• TT2 +	5 % drop-out rate recorded	7.8	7.2	5.0	7.3	Targets exceeded
		Drop- out Rate	Percentage of malnourished children	% of 0-5 children malnourished reduced to 0	5.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	On-going
				Number of health workers trained in exclusive breastfeeding	15	10	11	9	On-going
		Family Planning Programme	Quantities of family planning devices supplied	3000 male Condoms supplied to Clients	n.a.	n.a.	590	2376	Implemented
			➤ Depo Provera	1000 female Condom supplied to Clients	n.a.	n.a.	572	40	On-going
			➤ Male Condom						
			➤ Female Condom						
			➤ Jadelle						
			➤ I.U.D	Jadelle Depo Provera	n.a.	n.a.	68 3166	248 2863	On-going
				IUDs	n.a.	n.a.	10	8	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Safe Motherhood Programme	Number of ANC Registrants	ANC Registrants increased by 10% p.a.	1,860	1,557	1,762	1,656	Target exceeded
			Total No. of ANC Attendance	Total ANC attendance increased by 10% p.a.	6,391	1,787	1,991	1,943	Target exceeded
			Number of Supervised Deliveries	Number of supervised deliveries increased by 10% p.a.	-	6,703	7,255	7,052	Target exceeded
			Number of pregnancy related OPD cases	Number of pregnancy related OPD cases by 10% p.a.	-	1,557	1,762	1,656	Target exceeded
			Number of pregnancy OPD admission cases	Number of pregnancy OPD admission cases by 10% p.a.	-	178	156	148	Target exceeded
			% of anaemic mothers out of Total ANC Registrants	Number of anemic pregnant women reduced by 50%.	-	-	-	-	No such cases identified and recorded
			Number of Still-Borns	Number of still-borns reduced by 50%	17	17	14	18	Target achieved
			Number of Abortions	Abortions increased by 50%	4	109	2	n.a.	Target exceeded

			Number of miscarriages	Number of miscarriages reduced by 50%	91	103	69		Target exceeded
			Number of Institutionalised maternal Deaths	Institutional maternal deaths reduced to 0	1	2	2	0	Target not met but on-going
			No. of mothers dosed with Vitamin. A	Number mothers dosed with Vitamin A increased by 20%	1,250	1,700	1,750	1,275	Target exceeded
			No. of Risk Pregnancies	10-14 yrs. Pregnancies cases reduced by 50%	6	5	4	n.a.	Target not met but on-going
				35+ yrs. Pregnancies cases reduced by 50%	236	307	238	n.a.	Target not met but on-going
		Dietary Improvement Programme	Number of market surveys on iodized salt	30 market surveys on use of iodine salt recorded	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Number of Basic School pupils screened for yaws	20,000 basic school pupils screened for yaws	15,000	15,000	8,059	7,959	Target exceeded
			Number of Basic School children dewormed	20,000 basic school pupils dewormed	15,000	7,500	8,059	7,959	Target exceeded
			Number of school girls sensitised on reproductive health	5,000 school girls sensitized on reproductive health	1,250	1,250	1,000	360	On-going
			Number of school food vendors monitored	150 of food vendors monitored	16	16	16	10	On-going

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		District Disease Control Programme	<u>Number of Cases of neglected tropical disease (NTDS)</u> Yaws	yaws cases reduced by 50%	793	530	573	433	Target exceeded
			Schistosomiasis	schistosomiasis cases reduced by 50%	16	8	9	14	On-going
			Buruli Ulcer	Buruli cases reduced by 50%	24	23	14	3	Target exceeded
			Leprosy	Leprosy cases reduced by 40%	6	4	7	2	On-going
			Guinea worm	Guinea worm eradicated	0	0	0	0	Target achieved due to no case identified and recorded
			Onchocerciasis	Oncho eradicated	0	0	0	0	Target achieved due to no case identified and recorded
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases of Epidemic Prone Disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ AFP ➤ Measles ➤ YF ➤ Cholera ➤ Dysentery ➤ Meningitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFP cases reduced to 0 measles cases reduced to 0 YF cases reduced to 0 cholera cases reduced to 0 0 cases of meningitis 	0	1	0	0	Targets not met but On-going
					3	0	3	2	
					0	0	0	0	
					5	8	66	0	
					0	0	0	0	

		Malaria control Programme	Number of awareness campaigns on use of ITNs	2 talks	2	2	2	2	Implemented
			Number of ITNs distributed	25,000 ITNs distributed	5,000	7,500	7,500	5,000	Implemented
			Number of ANC registrants using ITNs	20,000 pregnant women sleep in ITNs	6,345	7,234	7,634	7,845	Target met
			Under 5 children using ITNs	20,000 Under 5 children using ITNs	7,234	7,543	7,954	8,053	Target met
			Malaria OPD Cases	OPD malaria cases reduced to 20,000	17,500	28,151	33,135	42,063	Target met
			Percentage of malaria in total OPD cases	Percentage of malaria to total cases reduced to 35%	23	22	20	19	Target met
			Malaria admission cases	Malaria admission cases reduced to 3,000		1,341	1,176	1,122	On-going
			Malaria fatality cases	Malaria fatalities reduced to 0	8	6	3	2	On-going
			Under 5 OPD malaria cases	Under 5 OPD malaria cases reduced by 30%	20	25	23	20	Target met
			Pregnant women OPD malaria cases	Pregnant women OPD malaria cases by 30%	23	21	24	22	Target met

THEMATIC/ FOCUS AREA	KEY	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
						2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Malaria control Programme	Under 5 malaria admission	800 Under 5 malaria admission	553	568	598	788	Target exceeded	
			Pregnant women malaria admission cases	Reduced to 350	261	191	62	79	Target exceeded	
			Under 5 malaria fatality cases	Reduced to 0	0	0	0	0	Target met	
			Pregnant women fatality cases	Reduced to 0	0	0	0	0	Target met	
		Eradication of Diarrhoeal Diseases	Number of district- wide clean-up campaign organised	48 district-wide clean-up campaign organized	4	3	2	2	On-going	
			Number of health education talks diarrheal disease among social groups	6,000 health education talks on diarrhea disease among social groups	2,915	4,461	5,401	-	Target exceeded but lack of funds hindered this activity in 2013	
			Diarrhoea Admissions	Number of Diarrhoea admissions	307	507	342	-	No such admissions recorded in 2013	
			Diarrhoeal Fatalities	Number of Diarrhoeal Fatalities	2	-	-	-	No such fatalities recorded in 2011, 2012, 2013	

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMS	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
HIV/AIDS STIs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS STIs/TB transmission	District HIV and AIDS Prevention and reduction Programme	Number of peer education trained	15 Peer Educators Trained	12	12	12	12	Target exceeded
			Number of people reached with stigma reduction messages	5,000 people reached with HIV stigmatization messages	-	-	-	2593	On-going
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS STIs/TB transmission	District HIV and AIDS Prevention and reduction Programme	Number of people reached in respect of HIV prevention message	20,000 people reached with HIV prevention messages	-	-	-	14,198	On-going
		VCT	Number of people given pre-test information	Pre-test VCT clients increased by 50%	873	1,290	1,403	527	Target exceeded
			Number of people tested	Number of clients tested increased by 20%	746	1,138	1,253	527	Target exceeded
			Number of people tested positive	Number of people tested positive reduced by 50%	26	65	99	15	
			Percentage tested positive	VCT clients tested positive reduced by 50%	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	Target met but with high reduction
			Number screened for TB	Number screened for TB by 50%	26	63	74	97	Target exceeded
		PMTCT of HIV	Number of ANC Registrants tested for HIV	All ANC Registrants tested for HIV	617	836	2,507	1,546	
			Number tested positive	Number tested positive reduced by 20%	10	22	13	24	
			Percentage tested positive	Percentage tested positive reduced by 50%	1.8	2.8	0.6	1.5	Target met but with high reduction
			Number of ANC Registrants given ARV	Number of ANC registrants given ARVs increased by 50%	15.4	12.9	62.0	22.0	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMMES	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Reduction of PMCT Programme	Number tested for syphilis	Number tested for Syphilis	617	836	2,507	1,546	
			Number and percentage tested positive	Percentage tested positive	11 (1.78)	15(1.79)	15 (0.59)	24 (1.6)	
			Number of ANC Registrants undergoing VCT	Number of ANC registrants tested positive for HIV	617	836	2,507	196	
			Number of ANC Registrants tested positive for HIV	% of ANC Registrants tested positive for HIV	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.2	
		Other STIs	Male urethral discharges	Number of males with urethral discharges	57	59	142	61	
			Male genital ulcers	Number of male with genital Ulcers	4	2	4	2	
			Female Genital ulcers	Number of female with genital Ulcers	3	5	0	0	
			Vaginal discharge	Number of females with vaginal discharges	103	106	252	237	

THEMATIC/KEY FOCUS AREA	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION	Promote effective child development in all community especially deprived areas	Child Rights promotion Programme	No. of communities/ parents sensitized on the right of the child.	500 communities/parents sensitized or the right of the child	253	300	343	553	Target exceeded
			No. of parents sensitized on their responsibilitie s towards their children	500 Parents sensitizing in their responsibilities towards their children.	234	278	356	432	Target exceeded
			No. of street children sensitized on their rights	Number of street children sensitized on their rights.	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of community watch dogs on children rights formal	Number of community watch dog committee formed	35	30	32	31	On-going
			No. of child abuse census reported by watch dog committees	Number of child abuse census reported by watch dog committees	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due no reports on such cases
			No. of day care centers	50 day care centers existence	-	-	21	21	On-going
			No. of registered day care centres	Number of Day care centers registered	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented but process are far advanced to commence this activity

			Enrolment levels in day care centres	Number of children enrolled in day care centre	-	-	-	-	No records on this activity
			No. of attendants in day care centres	Number of trained attendants in day care centers	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of beneficiary communities under NGPLEC/ILO-IPEC Program	Number of communities under NGPLEC/ILO-IPEC Program	-	-	5	5	
			No. of communities membership sensitized on the concept of child labour	Number of communities membership sensitized on the concept of child labour	150	160	224	553	On-going
			No. of community child protection committee (CCPC'S) formed	20 community child protection committee formed	10	10	14	14	Target exceeded

THEMATIC/KEY FOCUS AREA	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Infrastructure development programme for D/A, sub-stations and MDA's	No. of area council offices rehabilitation	Number of area council offices rehabilitated	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of offices rehabilitation for MDA's	Number of offices rehabilitated for MDA's	-	-	-	11	On-going
			No. of new office rooms provided	Number of new office rooms provided	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			Amount spent on maintenance of office equipment	Amount spent on maintenance of office	-	-	3,795.00	7,294.44	
			Amount spent on stationary and consumables	Amount spent on stationary and consumables	-	-	2,344.90	5,347.99	
Youth Development	Ensure a coordinated implementation of the new youth policy	SCASO Project	No. of OVC'S under scholarship	Number of OVC'S granted scholarship	-	-	-	150	On-going
			No. of OVC'S registered under NHIS	Number of OVC'S registered under NHIS	-	-	-	150	On-going
			No. of OVC'S engaged in bamboo craft	Number of OVC'S engaged in learning the bamboo craft	-	-	20	20	On-going

THEMATIC/KEY FOCUS AREA	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
The Aged	To integrate on issues on aging in the development planning process	Protection and welfare programme for the Aged	Percentage of the population aged 70 years and above.	Percentage of the population aged 70 years and above	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.8	
			Number of 70 years above registered under NHIS	Number of Persons aged 70 years and above registered under NHIS.	24	39	35	40	On-going
Disability	Ensure a more effective appreciation and inclusion of disability issues to the without the formal decision making process in the society	Disability support programme	No. of PWD registered by Department of Social Welfare	Number of PWD registered by Department of Social Welfare	-	-	43	57	On-going
			No. of PWD associations in the district	Number of PWD associations in the district	-	-	1	1	On-going
			No. of sensitization workshops organized by PWDS	Number of sensitization workshops organized by PWDS	-	-	3	1	On-going
			Amount release for the disabled from the DACF	Amount release for the disabled from the DACF	-	-	-	64,211.12	On-going
			No. of PWDS income generating activities	Number of PWDS income generating activities	-	-	4	5	On-going

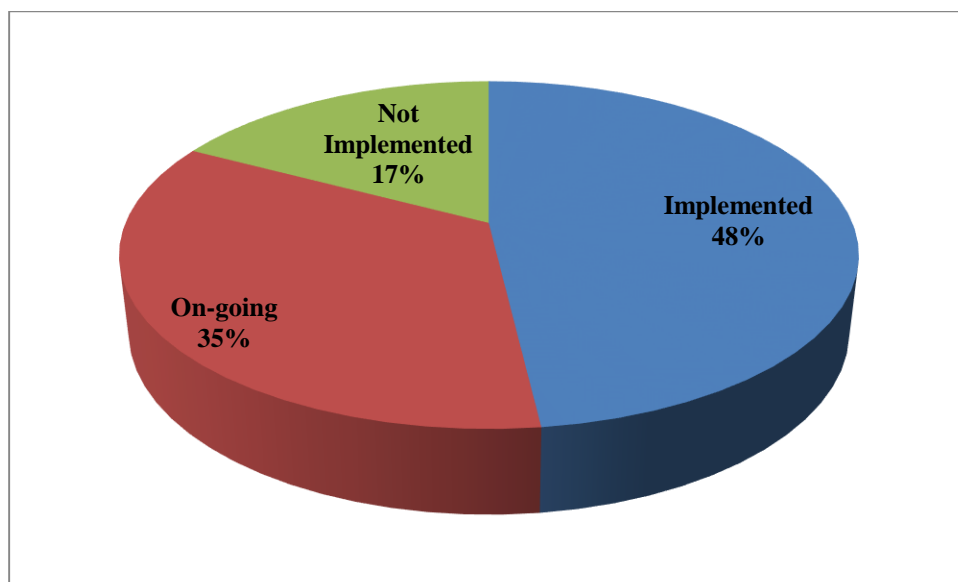
THEMATIC/KEY FOCUS AREA	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE Deepening the Practice of Democracy	Ensure transparency and improved integrity in the electoral process	Citizen enfranchisement programme	No. of announcement made for inspection of voters' registration for local elections	Number of announcement made for inspection of voters' registration	-	-	10	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			No. of 18 years old and above registered	Number of 18 years old and above registered	-	-	47,100	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			No. of exhibition centers	Number of exhibition centers established	-	-	90	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			Turn out in local elections	Number of Turn out in local elections	-	-	37,000	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			No. of people registered biometrically	Number of people registered biometrically	-	-	47,100	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			Percentage of voters out of total population of the district	Percentage of voters out of total population of the district	-	-	78.56	-	
		Promotion of peaceful and violent free election	No. of inter poverty dialogue meetings held	Number of inter poverty dialogue meetings held	-	-	1	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			No. of drama organized to promote peaceful elections	Number of plays organizational to promote peaceful election	-	-	10	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election

THEMATIC/ KEY FOCUS AREA	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
		Promotion of peaceful and violent free election	No. of talks to members of Faith Based Organization(FBO) on peaceful election	Number of talks to members of Faith Based Organization(FBO)	-	-	10	2	
		Logistical support programme	No. of vehicles release for electoral commission	.Number of vehicles release for electoral commission	-	-	1	-	
			No. of security <u>Personnel</u> 1. Police	Number of policemen engaged	-	10	20	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			2. Military	Number of soldiers engaged	-	-	10	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			3. Other	Number of fire officers, immigration officers engaged.	-	-	180	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
		Transparency Promotion	No. of election observers deployed	Number of election observers deployed	-	-	10	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election
			No. of copies of voters registers given to political parties	Number of copies of voters' registration given to Political parties	-	-	1	-	Activity was carried out due to the 2012 general election

THEMATIC/KEY FOCUS AREA	PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
	Enhance civil society private sector per in governance	Assembly civil society initiative programme	No. of project inauguration involving commission	Number of Inauguration of projects organized	3	4	1	3	On-going
			No. of meeting between D/A and market traders	Number of D/A market traders interface organized	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented but plans are far advanced to commence such engagement for new market projects
			No. of meetings between D/A and landlords	Number of meeting held between D/A and landlords	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of public hearing on the development	Number of public hearing organized	-	-	5	6	On-going
Local Governance and Decentralization	Ensure the successful implementation of local government service	Capacity building for sub-structures	No. of area councillors trained in the local government system	Number of area councillors trained in the local government system	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented due to lack of funds
			No. of area council treasurer and revenue collectors trained in basic book keeping	Number of area council treasurer and revenue collectors trained in basic book keeping	-	-	-	7	On-going
			No. of revenue items ceded to sub-structures	Number of revenue items ceded to sub-structures	-	-	-	6	On-going

			Amount of revenue generated by sub-structure out of ceded items	Amount generated by area council under ceded revenue	-	-	-	9,066.69	
			No. of Area council/community action plan prepared	Number of Area council/community action plan prepared	-	-	1	2	On-going

Outlook for Programmes and Projects (DMTDP 2010-2013)



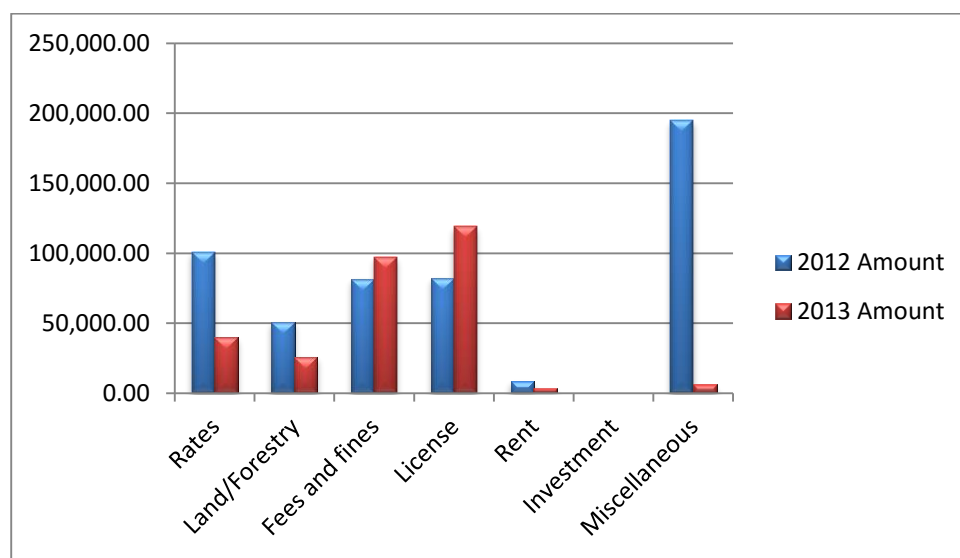
The figure above shows that as at the end of the implementation year for the DMTDP 2010-2013, 48% of programmes and projects have been fully implemented with some even exceeding targets while 17% has not been implemented. Notwithstanding, there are some programmes and projects that are still in progress of implementation and these represent 35%.

REVENUE/EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE

Revenue

This consists of revenue generated from internal sources and transfers from the Central Government and development partners.

Figure 1.1 Internal Revenue Budget (2012 – 2013)



Item	2010 Amount	%	2011 Amount	%	2012 Amount	%	2013 Amount	%
Rates	-	-	-	-	100,858.45	19	39,550.00	14
Land/Forestry	-	-	-	-	50,874.70	10	26,000.00	9
Fees and fines	-	-	-	-	81,791.48	16	97,368.00	33
License	-	-	-	-	82,189.75	15	118,900.00	41
Rent	-	-	-	-	8,636.42	2	3,364.00	1
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	195,042.32	38	5,968.00	2
Total					519,393.00	100	291,150.00	100

Composition of Internal Generated Revenue

Internal generated revenue is made up of the following items;

Rates

Rates are made up of the following

- Basic rate or levy paid by all persons aged from 18 to 70 years except students

- Property Rate paid by owners of residential, commercial and industrial structures
- Property Rate is unable rate during the previous period.
- And un-assessed Rates in the District.

In 2012 they constituted 19% of the budget but in 2013, their share was decreased to 14%.

Lands and Royalties

Lands and the development process bring in revenue from the following sources;

- Building permit forms and approval of building permits
- Stool Lands
- Sand and stone winning
- Minerals Royalties
- Concessions
- Registration of Plots
- Commercial Mast Permits, etc.

Their share was 10% in 2012 but was reduce to 9% in 2013 due to reduction of sand winning activities in the District, which was a major contributing source of Revenue under Lands and Royalties in 2012.

Fees and Fines

These sources constitute a very important component of the Assembly's IGF. The main ones are;

- Market and lorry park tolls
- Registration of Business, Marriages and Divorces
- Conveyance (exist /landing) fees paid by traders taking goods from and into the district
- Registration of contractors
- Poultry fees
- Burial fees
- Pounds
- Lorry Park Fines.

Among the items listed under Fees and Fines, the major one is Market Tolls which are collected from the three major Markets in the District namely, Anum-Apapam, Dokrochiwa and Amanase.

Chop bar operators, hawkers, hotel/guest house operators, fuel dealers, lotto operators, saw millers, herbalist, chemical sellers, mobile phone operators, contractors, mechanics, developers, sanitation offenders, etc have to pay the Assembly something for either the work they undertake or service provided for them.

Licenses

This is another relevant component of the I.G.F. of the Assembly. The following are some of the major sources under it:

- Pito /Palm wine sellers
- Herbalist license
- Hawkers License
- Chop bars/Restaurants
- Corn/Rice /Flour Mills
- Artisans/Self Employed
- Sand and Stone Contractors
- Fuel dealers
- Lotto Operators
- Pharmacists/Chemical sellers
- Sawmills Akpeteshi/Spirit
- Hair dressers
- Drinking bars

Rent

Ayensuano District Assembly is one of the new Districts, created in June 2012, due to this, there are no property for rent by the Assembly, except the District Assembly Hall where groups and other people normally rent for their programmes.

The Assembly also collects rents from persons who occupy Market stalls and sheds at its major markets-Amanase, and Anum-Apapam- in the District.

Investment

The District has not yet engaged in any investment activity, since it is a newly created Assembly. Therefore, all resources are being put into development projects for now.

Supervision and monitoring

The frequency of collection ranges from every day for drivers, hawkers and permanent traders in the market to every bi-weekly market sellers and traders and monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually for kiosk operators, hairdressers, artisans, businesses contractors, occupants of Assembly's stalls etc.

Supervision

Revenue collectors are under revenue supervisors and superintendent and the Accounts Officer. The latter gives out value books and check cash books. The books of the collectors are again checked by the District Internal Audit Unit to make sure that, all payment are attached with receipt from accounts office.

Targets are also set by the by the District Budget Officer, Revenue Superintendent the Finance Officer for the Revenue Collectors, which is then submitted to Budget Committee and finally, to the Finance and Administration sub-committee for discussion and approval monthly.

In the face of inadequate number of collectors leading to the neglect of some sources and areas, the Assembly has in place a task force which visits different markets and areas to collect specific levies or carry out mop-up exercises or target difficult communities.

Tracking and Documentation

The Budget Officer and Finance Department also play a role in the monitoring. With the estimated figures as a guide the former compiles monthly targets and compare them with the actual amounts collected and determine the variance. The District Finance Officer also prepares accumulative amount collected under every source and item as part of the monthly Balance Sheet of the Assembly. The Balanced Sheet is discussed at the monthly meetings of the Finance and Administration Sub-committee and remedial actions taken.

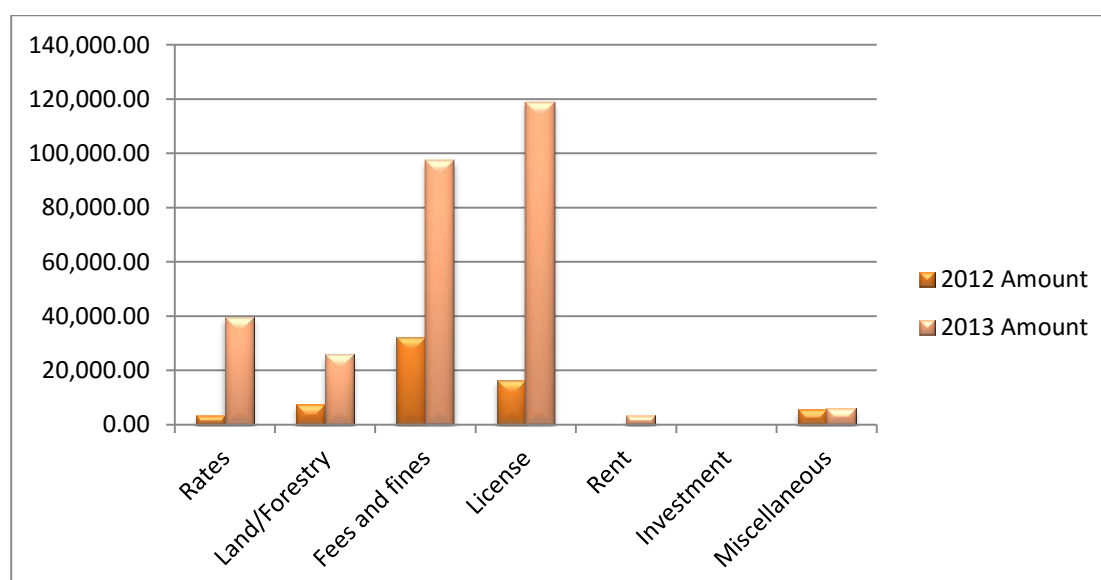
Auditing of Collection

Both the Internal Audit Unit (IAU) and Ghana Audit Service (GAS) carry out regular and periodic auditing of value books and cash books and revenue and expenditure.

Performance

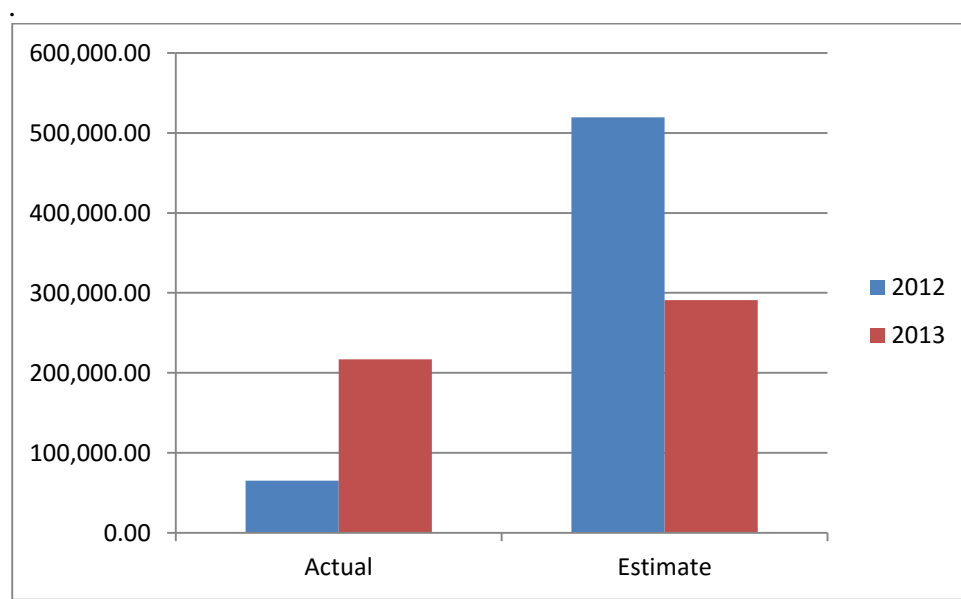
The performance of items under the internal revenue for the period is shown below

Figure 1.2 Performances by Items of Internal Revenue (2012 – 2013)



Item	2010 Amount	%	2011 Amount	%	2012 Amount	%	2013 Amount	%
Rates	-	-	-	-	3,319.00	5	39,550.00	14
Land/Forestry	-	-	-	-	7,500.00	12	26,000.00	9
Fees and fines	-	-	-	-	32,178.60	49	97,368.00	33
License	-	-	-	-	16,450.00	25	118,900.00	41
Rent	-	-	-	-	-		3,364.00	1
Investment	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	5,610.00	9	5,968.00	2
Total					65,057.60	100	291,150.00	100

Figure 1.3 Comparison between the Budgeted Revenue and Actual Revenue



ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013
Actual	-	-	65,058.00	216,830.00
Estimate	-	-	519,393.00	291,150.00
PERCENTAGE	-	-	13%	74%

The District as at 2010 to 2011 was under the then Suhum District Assembly, which was later carved out to become, Ayensuano District Assembly in June 2012. Therefore, there was no separate approved Budget for Ayensuano District Assembly from the period of 2010 to 2011 respectively.

The low performance in 2012 was due to the fact that, the District operated for only half a year, thus from June to December 2012. However, the incredible performance in 2013 was because this time, the District was in full operation from January to December 2013 fiscal year. .

Growth Rate of Internal Generated Revenue

Over the two – year period - 2012 to 2013 overall performances in internal revenue collection which was 13% in 2012 and this increased to 74% in 2013(given 61% difference) which is a vast improvement in our Revenue generated over the period.

Cost of Collection

The collection cost of IGF is made up of commission payment to collectors, wages of revenue collectors and expenses made in respect of revenue task force as well as the cost of value books purchased and the running cost. These work out as to be 14.18% and 10.46% of the total amounts collected in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 respectively.

In 2012, cost of collection was small value simply because, the District operated for only half of the year. In 2013, it was high on the grounds that, the district operated for the whole year.

NO	ITEM	YEAR	COST OF COLLECTION	ACTUAL GHC	PERCENTAGE
1	Commission	2012	6,131.76		
2	Value books	2012	3,095.40		
3	Revenue Generated			65,058.00	
	TOTAL		9,227.00	65,058.00	14.18
4	Commission	2013	22,693.24		
5	Revenue Generated	2013		216,830.00	
	TOTAL		22,693.24	216,830.00	10.46

Source: District Budget /Finance Officer (Trial Balances-2012/2013)

External Inflow

The capital or development budget of the District Assembly is mostly funded by inflows from the Central Government and Development Partners.

The main sources of funds are District Assemblies Common Fund(D.A.C.F) and District Development Facility(D.D.F). The first one being major source of fund to all District Assemblies and supported by the latter fund. The Quantum of the District Development fund to each Assembly depends on how the Assembly functions and able to manage its' activities accordingly.

Items	Budget Allocation (GH¢)				Expenditure
Year	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total	Receipts	
2010	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	2,205,000.00	478,712.07	378,807.97
2013	547,331.22	447,814.78	995,146.00	712,229.29	466,295.48

Source: District Finance Officer, AyDA

The receipt from the D.A.C.F. during the period was not only irregular but woefully inadequate. There was no year during the period that the Assembly received its full transfer of fund allocated.

Other External Transfers

Other external sources were made up of receipts from Disability Fund, School Feeding and MPs Common Fund all in 2013.

RECEIPTS FROM EXTERNAL SOURCE

SOURCE/YEAR	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gov't of Ghana				
GET Fund	-	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-
G. S. F. P	-	-	-	153,104.40
Disability Fund	-	-	-	64,211.12
Dep'ts of the DA	-	-	-	6,690.00
Sub – Total	-	-	-	224,005.52
Bilateral/ Multilateral Agencies				
European Union	-	-	-	-
DANIDA	-	-	-	-
Sub – Total	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				224,005.52

Source: Collected from Project Cash Book, Finance Office, AyDA

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

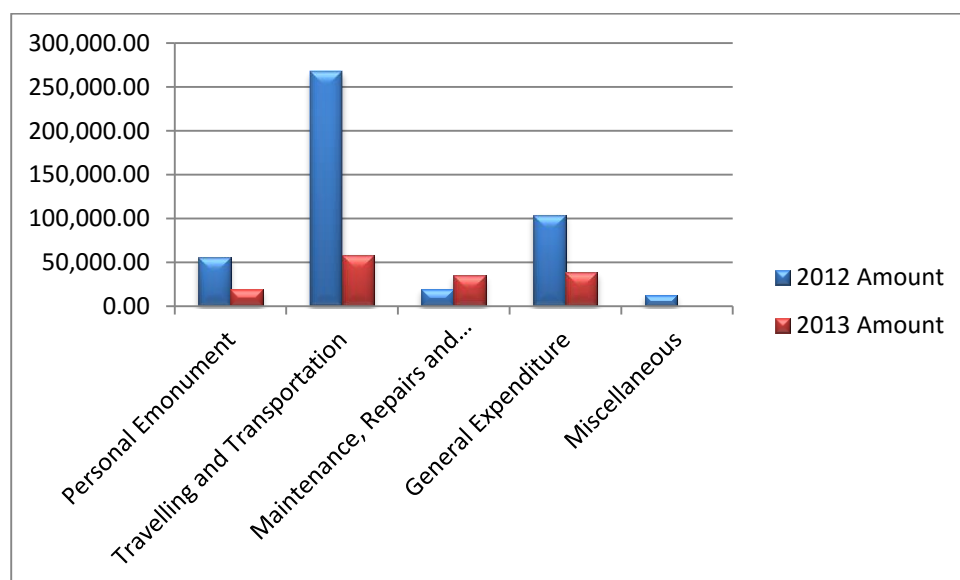
This covers the following items

- Personal Emolument which is borne by the Government of Ghana in respect of established posts with the Assembly paying casual workers.

- Other Allowances: being cost of payment of protocol commission, Night Allowance, Training Allowance, Fuel Allowance, Travel Allowance, Out of Station Allowance, etc
 - Materials-Office Supplies: These involves, Printing Materials, Office Facilities, Refreshment items, feeding cost, etc
 - Utilities: these are cost of Electricity Charges, Water, Telecommunication, Postal Charges, etc
 - General Cleaning: examples are, cleaning materials and contract cleaning services
 - Rentals : These are cost of Office accommodation, Residential accommodation, etc
 - Travel and Transport: Maintenance and repairs, Fuel and lubricants, running cost of official vehicles, night allowance, etc
 - Repairs and Maintenance: these are maintenance of furniture and fixtures, maintenance of office buildings etc
 - Special Services: These include, official celebrations, Assembly members' sittings, etc.
 - Other Charges: Bank Charges, Audit fees etc.
- Miscellaneous – Recurrent expenses that do not fall under any of the above – mentioned categories.

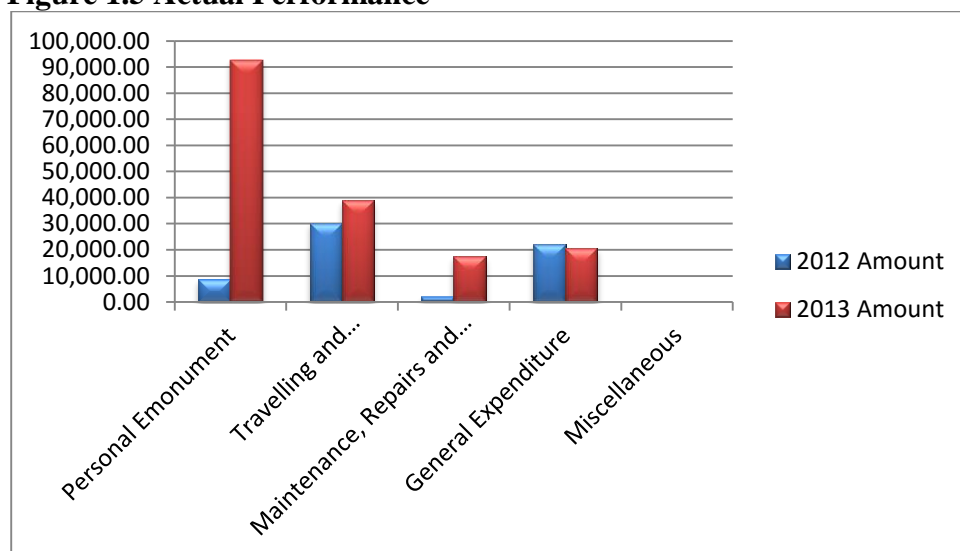
Composition of estimation for recurrent Expenditure of the Assembly is shown in the table below

Figure 1.4 Annual Recurrent Expenditure Budget 2010 - 2013



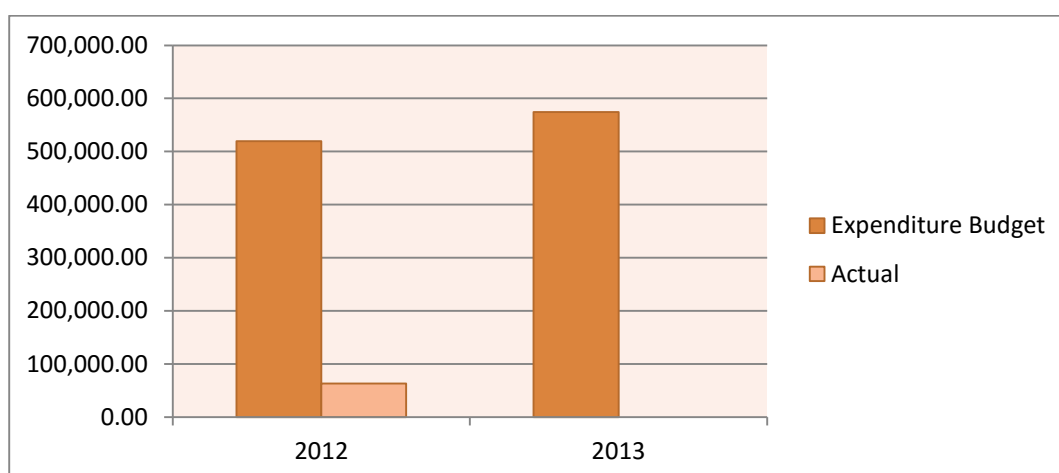
	2010 Amount	%	2011 Amount	%	2012 Amount	%	2013 Amount	%
Personal Emonument	-	-	-	-	55,888.55	12	18,700.00	6
Travelling and Transportation	-	-	-	-	267,556.67	58	58,600.00	20
Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals	-	-	-	-	19,583.32	4	35,200.00	12
General Expenditure	-	-	-	-	103,958.33	23	38,100.00	13
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	12,749.99	3	-	
Grand Total					459,737.00	100	150,600	51

Figure 1.5 Actual Performance



Item	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
Personal Emonument	-	-	-	-	8,694.76	14	92,768.67	55
Travelling and Transportation	-	-	-	-	30,279.80	48	38,959.14	23
Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals	-	-	-	-	2,007.00	3	17,382.44	10
General Expenditure	-	-	-	-	22,084.09	35	20,436.10	12
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-		-	
TOTAL					63,066.00	100	169,546.00	100

Figure 1. 6 Comparison between the Estimate and Actual Expenditure



The difference between planned (estimated) and actual recurrent expenditure

NO	YEAR	EXPENDITURE BUDGET	ACTUAL
1	2012	519,393.12	63,066.00
2	2013	574,400.00	247,123.91

Source: Trial Balance 2012 December and 2013 December.

NB: This is total expenditure less Grants:

1. In 2012, Total Actual expenditure was GH¢344,600.73 less Grant GH¢281,535.08=**GH¢63,066.00**.
2. In the same year, Total Budgeted figure was GH¢3,019,870.47 less Grants of GH¢2,500,477.35=**GH¢519,393.12**
3. In 2013 Total Expenditure Budgeted figure was GH¢1,860,944.00 less Grants GH¢1,286,544.00=**GH¢574,400.00**
4. In same year 2013, Total Actual expenditure GH¢1,245,343.78 less GH¢998,219.87 =**GH¢ 247,123.91**

AUDITING OF ASSEMBLY FINANCES

Before payments are made, all documents approved and certified by the District Chief Executive (DCE) and the District Coordinating Director (DCD) respectively are sent to the Budget Officer to be covered by Warrants before it is sent to the Internal Audit Unit for Pre-Auditing before it will be forwarded to the Accounts Office for checks to be attached to them finally for payment to be effected.

CHALLENGES:

1. Late releases of funds from central Government to undertake development projects.
2. Lack of adequate logistics to support the daily activities of the Assembly effectively, eg non-availability of strong vehicle to help in Revenue mobilization, etc.
3. Low Rate of Internal Revenue Generation due to non- existence of adequate data on Revenue items. More so, the properties of the District have not yet been revaluated.
4. Poor Road network in the District

KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS FROM THE GSGDA I

- Deforestation and environmental degradation due to indiscriminate felling of trees
- Poor roads
- Uneven access to transportation leading to post harvest losses
- Poor market infrastructure
- Ineffective and inefficient spatial land use planning
- Inadequate access to potable water
- Inadequate grid electricity network
- Inadequate sanitation facilities/ services and financing
- Poor environmental sanitation
- Seasonal variability in food supply due to climate change and impact
- Low agric productivity/output
- Inadequate credit support for agric production
- High cost of agric input /equipment/ machinery
- Lack of viable and efficient industries which utilize primary products
- infective cultural practices among small holder farmers leading to comparatively low yield
- Lower genetic materials of livestock species
- Low level of agric mechanization
- Inadequate access to market information and lack of capacity to access markets intelligence
- Poor enforcement of regulations and laws governing the environment
- Degradation of the district forest by activities of Sand Winners and Mineral Miners
- Inadequate information for business development
- Limited training for informal business
- High rate of youth unemployment
- Increasing vulnerability of the unemployed men and women
- Limited exploitation of potential in tourism sector

- Over dependence on traditional sources of revenue
- Lack of permanent residential accommodation for District Assembly Staffs
- Lack of permanent office accommodation for Area Council
- Low revenue generation

Key Problems Encountered During Implementation of the MTDP (2010 – 2013)

1. Delay in release of DACF and DDF
2. Low Internally Generated Revenue
3. Inadequate logistics
4. Inadequate data on activities

Lessons Learnt which have Implications for MTDP 2014-2017

1. Delays in the release of DACF constrain a lot of the planned programmes and projects. The Assembly should therefore intensify actions towards mobilization of Internally Generated Revenue to reduce the dependency on the DACF
2. Not much funding was received from development partners. However, they had been considered as part of the funding sources for the plan implementation. The implementation therefore suffered as a result of the inadequate funds received from our development partners.
3. Inadequate Logistics hampered the progress of implementation of the plan. The Assembly should therefore strive to provide adequate logistics to ensure efficient and smooth implementation of the plan. The DPCU for instance needs a strong and robust vehicle for monitoring the implementation of programmes and projects in the District.

Current Sector Development Situation / District Profile

The Ayensuano District is one of the newly created Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out of the then Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District Assembly by Legislative Instrument Number 2052 and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The District has its capital at Coaltar.

Historical background of Ayensuano District

Ayensuano District was named after the River Ayensu which runs through most parts of the District. The river Ayensu takes its source from the Atiwa high lands in the Akim Abuakwa state in the Eastern Region of the Republic of Ghana.

Ayensuano District is made up of three (3) separate zones. These are Obesua Zone which stretches from Yawkoko-Kwadwo Fosu – Apietu. Anum Apapam Zone stretching from Sowatey New Town on the Suhum-Asamankese lorry road and its environs which include Obuoho and Kofi Pare. Kraboa-Coaltar Zone which also stretches from Kwaboanta, Dokrochiwa, Kraboa-Coaltar down to Ayibontey.

The District was firstly called the Densuagya District when Addoagyiri, Sakyikrom, Mame Dede and Kofi Sah were part but with the cutting away of all communities as named above, the name Ayensuano was adopted to replace Densuagya.

The River Ayensu is the largest and the longest river flowing through the entire District. Some of the tributaries of the Ayensu river are rivers Kua, Anfa, Amo Kofi among others. Some of the major towns in the District are Coaltar, Otoase, Teacher Mantey, Asuboi, Amanase, Sowatey, Anum Apapam, Kofi Pare and Dokrochiwa.

Historical background of the District Capital – Coaltar

Coaltar is a community in the Ayensuano District which is formally part of the Suhum-Krabo Coaltar District of the Eastern Region of Ghana. It is about 18km drive from the Saint Martin High School at Adoagyiri-Nsawam and about 38km drive from Suhum.

The land type is semi-savannah. The fertility of the land is very high and this sustains the growth of cash crops like cocoa, oil palm and citrus.

Historically, the initial name of the town was Krabo Larteh. The origin of the name is that the people migrated from Larteh. Krabo, the name of the area was added to it, hence the name Krabo Larteh.

The first occupation of the people was hunting. Kraboakese was a place where bullets could be bought. The 'bo' means bullet and the 'kra' means send. So 'Krabo' means send for bullets. Therefore all the area stretching from Otoase to Coaltar were parts of the Krabo. But because those at Coaltar migrated from Larteh, they named the town Krabo Larteh.

But the name Coaltar, came as a result of a man who painted his hut at the present Coaltar lorry station with an AC10 bitumen which we normally call 'Coal-tar'. At that time passersby stop and rest at where the hut was and had been calling it by the name 'Coaltar'.

The man who led the Larterians immigrants was Opayin Kwasi Wusu who later became the first chief of the town. Realizing the harassment by thieves, he called for a meeting with the surrounding hamlets and discussed on the issue. On points of agreement he shared part of his land with them and they began building Coaltar.

1.1 General Characteristics

1.1.1 Location, Morphology

The District lies within Latitudes $5^{\circ} 45' N$ and $6^{\circ} 5' N$ and Longitudes $0^{\circ} 15' W$ and $0^{\circ} 45' W$. It is located in the southern part of the Eastern Region and shares boundaries with Suhum Municipality to the North; Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality to the South; Akwapem South District to the East and Upper West Akim District and West Akim Municipality to the West. The District has a total land area of 499km^2

Economically, the District can be described as agrarian because it has majority of its labour force in the agricultural sector. This is followed by commerce, industry, transport and clerical respectively.

The agricultural and forest resource base of the District facilitates the establishment of manufacturing and processing industries. However, there is no large scale manufacturing setup in the District. Manufacturing is therefore restricted to the small-scale industries and crafts which include; saw milling and wood fabrication, metal fabrication, food processing, alcohol (akpeteshie) distillation, soap making and handicrafts among others.

The District has various market centres for commercial activities especially for marketing farm produce. The main markets areas for trading activities are at Amanase, Anum Apapam, and Dokrochiwa markets which are bi- weekly.

The informal sector of the District's economy has a lot of service providers such as hairdressers and beauticians, barbers, dressmakers, cobblers etc.

There are also mining, quarrying and sand winning activities in the District. Mining is mainly of the alluvial type in the basin of the Ayensu by both formal sector company and artisan miners also known as the galamsey operators.

There are many quarrying sites in the District which are yet to be exploited. There is also a great potential for the quarry industry in the District given its proximity to Accra. Tourism in the District is completely under developed though there are some potential tourist attraction sites. Among them are waterfalls and snake-like palm tree at Obuoho Nyarko.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ayensuano District

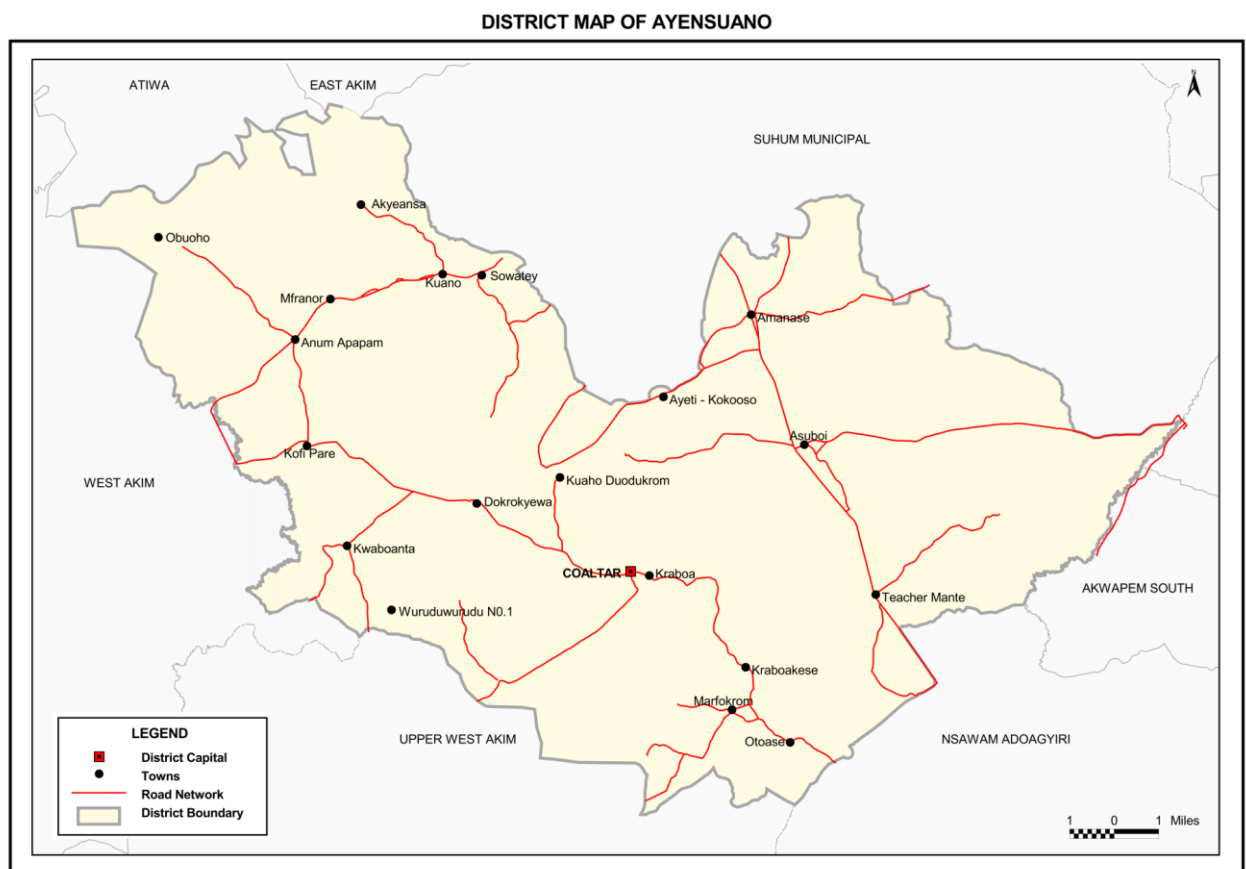


Figure 1.2: Ayensuano District in National Context

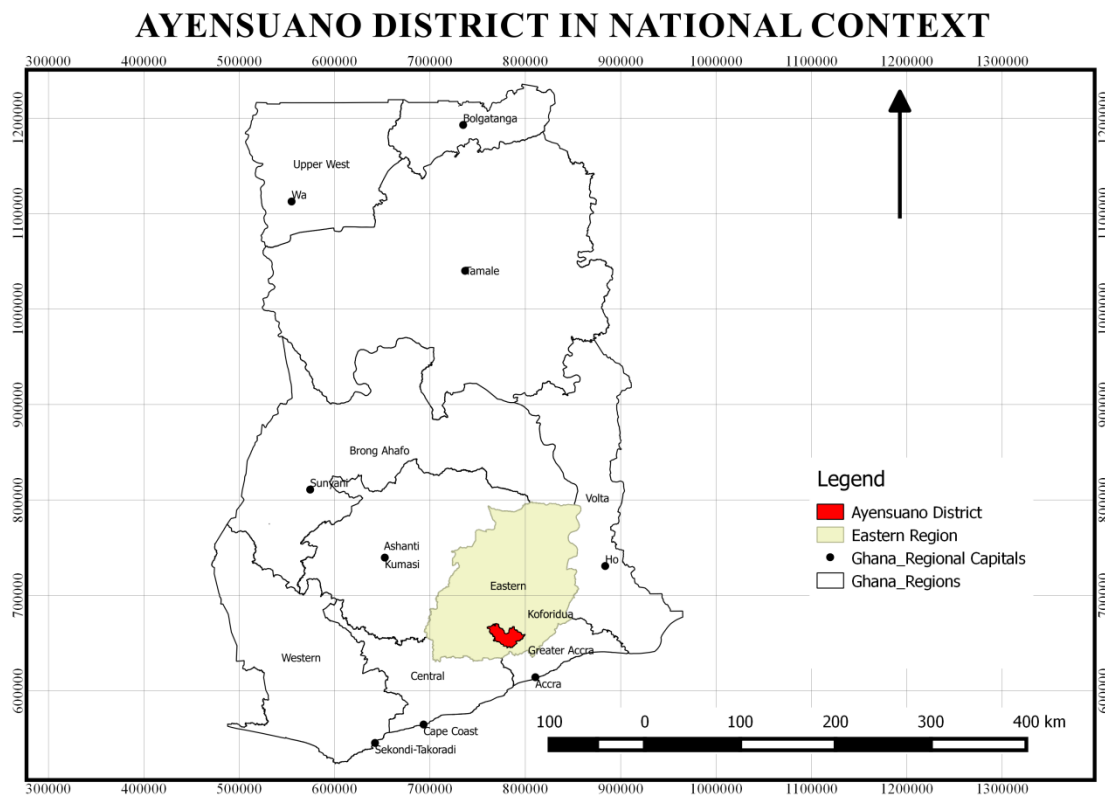
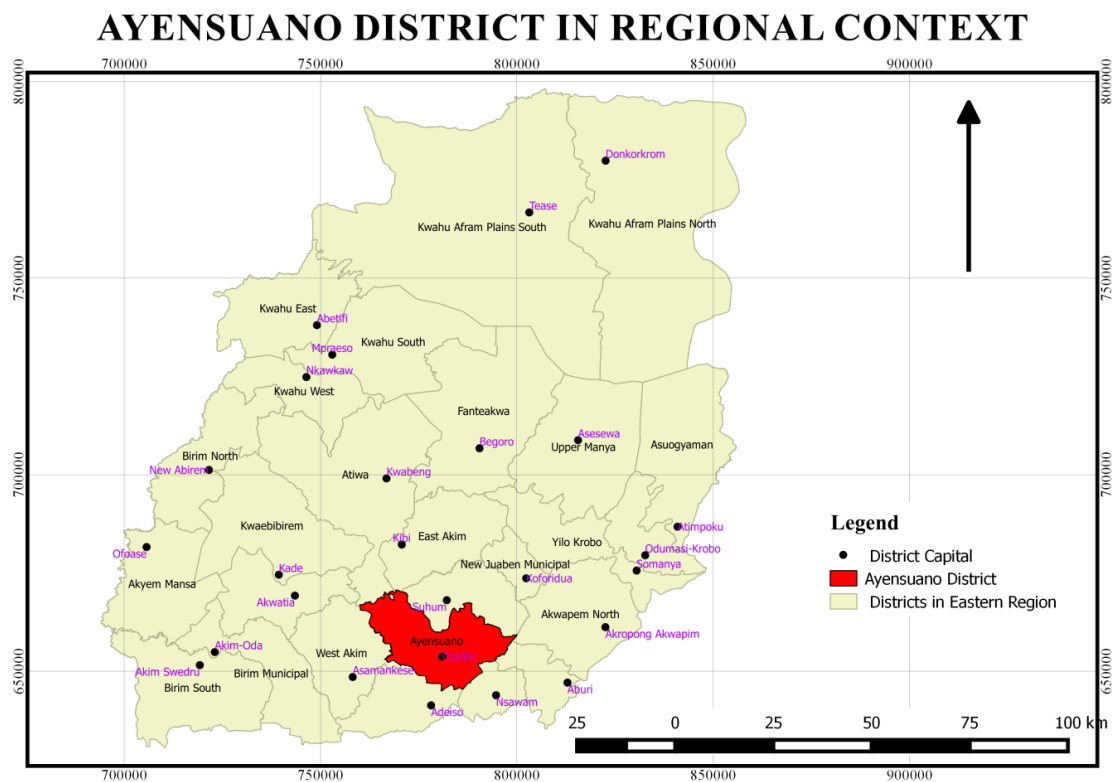


Figure 1.3: Ayensuano District in Regional Context



1.2 Geo-physical and Environmental Characteristics

1.2.1 Relief and Drainage

The area has a few highlands with the Atiwa range which stands at about 610m above sea level being the highest elevation in the District. This range is the catchment area of the major rivers and streams in the District, namely Ayensu and Kua.

The major underlying rocks in the District are economically important as it contains most of the valuable minerals such as Gold and Bauxite which can be exploited for foreign exchange. The rocks found in the District are also suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the District.

1.2.2 Climate

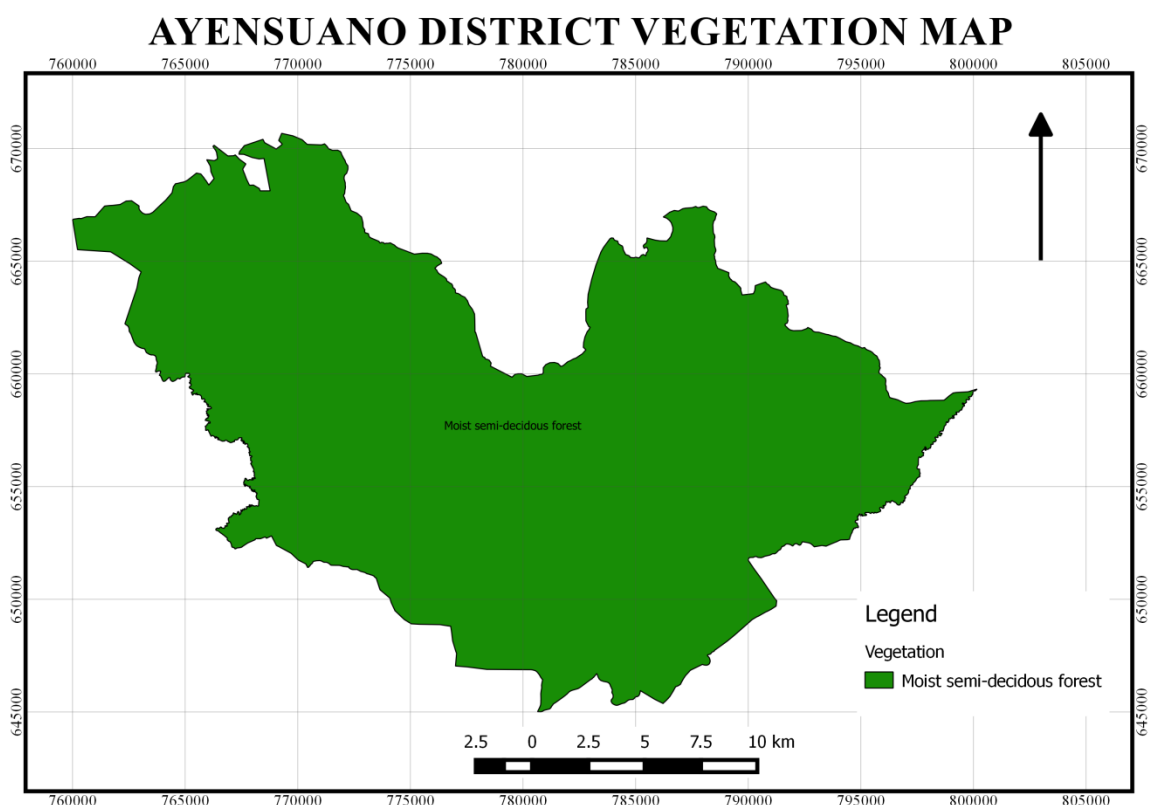
The District is located in the forest zone of Ghana. The climatic conditions are of the tropical type where average temperatures are usually high throughout the year and this range from 24⁰C to 29⁰C. The hottest months are March and April while the coolest months are December and January. Relative humidity especially in the rainy season (April to November) is 87% and 91%. In the dry season, it is between 48% and 52%.

The rainfall pattern is influenced by the tropical monsoon winds which originate from the south-west and move to the north-east respectively. The first and major season occurs between April and July and the second and minor season occurs between September and November. The annual rainfall figure for the district ranges between 1270mm and 1651mm.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The District was originally covered by a moist semi deciduous forest. However, human activity in the form of cultivation, lumbering and extraction of fuel wood has considerably reduced the land covered by the original vegetation to an insignificant level and is now covered mostly by re-growth thickets and secondary forests.

The District has very suitable soil conditions for the development of agriculture and the lumber industry. There are large scale production of cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cassava, plantain, maize, vegetables and fruits. These crops are produced on commercial and subsistence basis.



1.2.4 Soils and their Suitability for Agriculture

Generally, the soil found in the District is fertile for both food crops such as Cocoa, coffee, fruits, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and cereals. The production of these crops helps to sustain food supply and reduces hunger and poverty in the District. Most of these crops are exported to other places such as Accra, Tema, Koforidua, among others.

Intensive farming activities for the production of both plantain and food crops and other human activities within the thickly populated areas have greatly influenced the nature of soils resulting in nutrient depletion, soil erosion, iron pan formation and land degradation.

The types of soil, where they occur in the district and what they are capable of producing are shown in the table below;

Table 1.1: Major Soil Associations and their Capabilities.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION	AREA FOUND	SOIL CAPABILITY
Kumasi-Asuansi/Nta-Ofin, Nsaba-Swedru/Nta-Ofin and Bekwai-Nzima/Oda Soil Associations	Kofi Pare, Anum-Apapam Kuano	Export crops - cocoa, coffee, rubber, cola, oil palm. Non-traditional export crops – black pepper, sweet berry, ginger. Food crops - maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, potato, vegetables.

Atewa/Ansum,Adawso Bawjiasi/Nta-Ofin,Atewiredu- Katie and Atukrom-Asikuma Soil Associations	Amanase, Coaltar, Dokrochiwa	Well suited for hand cultivation of maize, cassava, cocoyam, cocoa, plantain, oil palm, ginger, tiger nuts, pawpaw and vegetables
Chichiwere-Ayensu/Kakum and Amo-Tefle Soil Association	Asuboi, Kyekyewere, Govinakrom	Suitable for the cultivation of maize, pepper, tomatoes, onions and garden eggs and pawpaw
Pegi-Agu, Adunjansu Bechem/Nta Ofin and Koforidua-Nankese/Nta-Ofin Soil Association	Ntowkrom	Suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, black pepper sweet berry ginger, rubber, sunflower, oil palm, maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, soya bean, banana, sugar-cane and vegetable

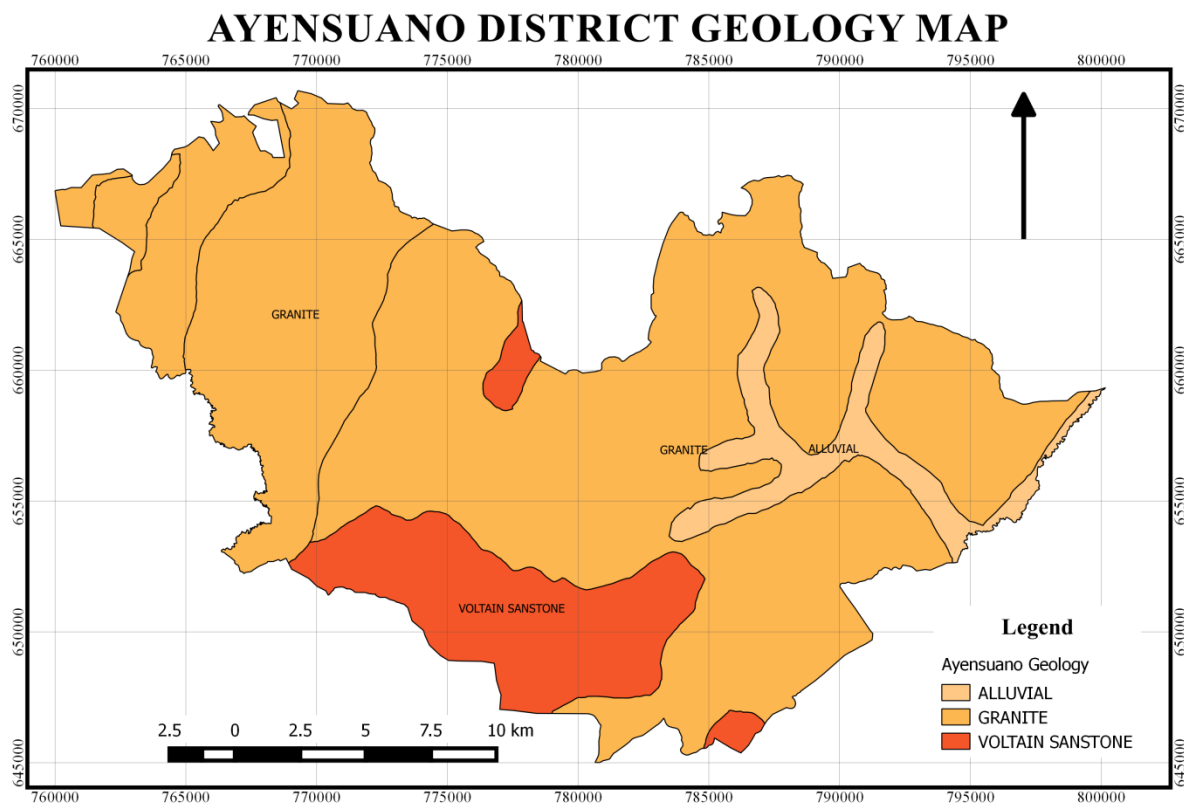
Source: Soil Research Institute (CSIR)

Generally, the soil found in the District is fertile for both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, fruits, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables and cereals. The production of these crops helps to sustain food supply and reduces hunger and poverty in the District. Most of these crops are exported to other places such as Accra, Tema, Koforidua, among others.

Intensive farming activities for the production of both plantain and food crops and other human activities within the thickly populated areas have greatly influenced the nature of soils resulting in nutrient depletion, soil erosion, iron pan formation and land degradation.

1.2.5 Geology and Minerals

The District falls under the Birrmain and Voltarian formations. The major underlying rock is the Birrmain formation which is economically the most important geological formations in Ghana since it contains most of the valuable minerals exploited from the country for foreign exchange. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, bauxite and kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded with the rocks. The rocks found in the District are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the District. The mineral deposits can also be exploited to generate more revenue for financing of developmental projects and programmes. The exploitation of these mineral resources, especially by illegal miners called galamsey cause havoc to the immediate environment – land degradation and pollution of water bodies.



1.3 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic structure of the Ayensuano District bears similarities with other rural districts in Ghana. The district is characterized by relatively large household sizes, high illiteracy and mortality rates among others discussed as follows:

1.3.1 Population Size and Distribution

The total population for the District is 77,193 which is made up of 38,440 (49.8%) males and 38,753 (50.2%) females. Majority of the District's population live in the rural areas (93%) while only a few proportion of the population resides in the urban areas (7%).

The sex ratio of the District is 99.2 and higher for the age group 0-19 years. (2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service)

In terms of spatial distribution, most of the three hundred and twenty (345) settlements (localities) of the District have population of less than 500. The largest settlements by population are Anum Apapam (5250), Amanase (4417), Asuboi (3426) Teacher Mante (3388), Coaltar (2789), Dokrochiwa (2647), Otoase (1771), Kofi pare (1723), Kuano (1438), Akyeansa (1420), Kwaboanta (1284), Obuoho (1218), Sowatey (1138), Krabokese (1106).

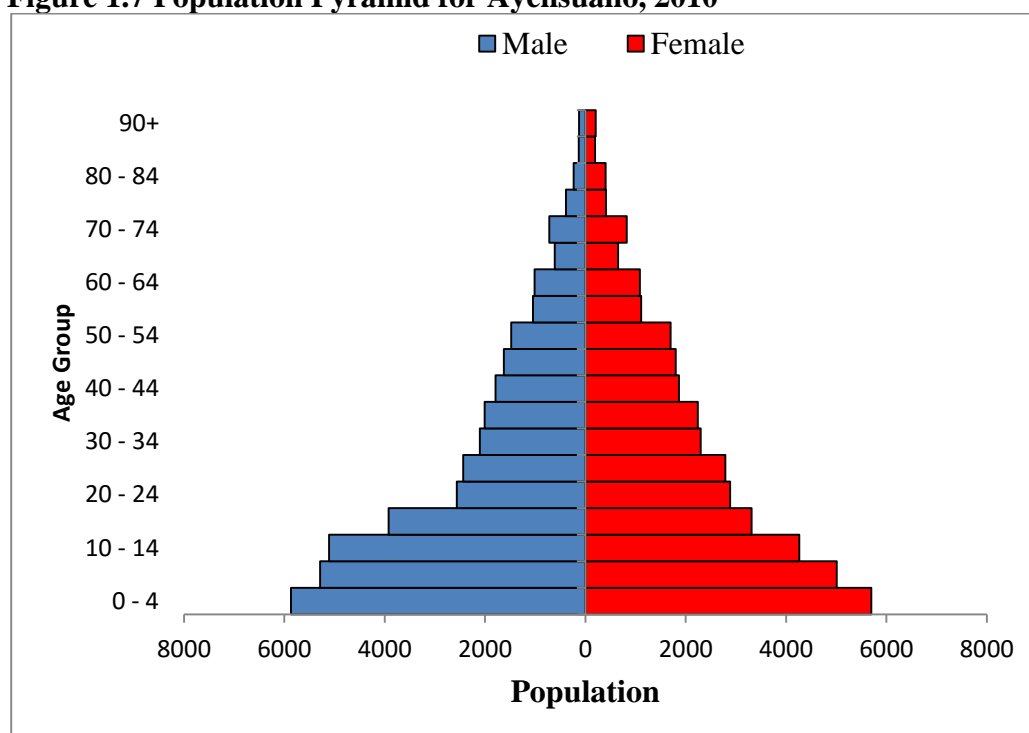
1.3.1.1 Age-Sex Structure

The District population is of youthful nature as majority of the district population fall within under 15 years (40.5%), 15-24 years (16.4) and 30-59 years (27.3%) age groups. There are disparities across the different age groups for both males and females. The under 15 (42.3%)

and 15-24 years (16.9) age groups has higher proportion of males than females. But the proportion of females from the age group 25-29 (7.2%), 30-59 (28.4%) and 60+ years (9.8%) are higher than that of males.

The pictorial view of the age-sex structure of the Ayensuano District has been shown below

Figure 1.7 Population Pyramid for Ayensuano, 2010



1.3.1.2 Population Density

With a land area of 499sq km and population size of 77, 193 the population density of the district was 155 per sq km in 2010.

1.3.1.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years.

The total dependency ratio of the District is 88. This suggests that for every 100 people in the working age population, about 88 people depend on them. But child dependency constitutes more than half (76.1) as compared with old age dependency ratio (11.9).

Child dependency ratio among males (81.4) is higher than females (71). This means 100 persons in the working class cater for almost 82 (81.4) male children while 100 persons cater for 71 female children. On the other hand, with old age dependency ratio, 100 persons cater for 11 males and almost 13 (12.8) females respectively.

1.4 Social Characteristics

The district can be classified as a settler one with more than 90% of the people tracing their current ancestry from other districts of the region or other parts of the country. Though the

decline of the cocoa industry in the district led to people leaving in search for new land elsewhere and the loss of business, people from less endowed parts of the country still continue to come in search of land for food crop farming.

- ❖ The District population is a mixture of all the ethnic groups of the country made up of Akan, Ga – Dangme, Guan, Ewe, Grunshies, Gurme, Mande and Others. The predominant language of the district is Twi. There are two types of inheritance system in the District: The Akan speaking people are matrilineal whiles the rest including the Guans are patrilineal. All ethnic groups and people are free to observe their religious/traditional festivals in the areas they inhabit. However, Odwira is the main festival celebrated by the people in the District which is observed from September to November.
- ❖ In terms of traditional authority, the District is part of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area whose overlord is the Okyenhen. The sub chiefs of the District though of settler stock origin have been made members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council.
- ❖ There are 18,098 households in the district and an average household size of 4.3 persons. Heads constitute 23.9 percent of household members with more male heads (30.9%) than female heads (16.8%). The predominant (26.4%) household composition in relation in the District is Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only whiles the least (0.7%) household composition is spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head.
- ❖ In the district, almost 43 percent (42.9%) of persons 12 years and older are married whiles 34.3 percent have never married. There is disparity between among sexes, of the male population 41.9 percent are married whiles 42.4 percent have never married. In relation to females, 43.9 percent are married whiles 26.5 percent have never married.
- ❖ Out of the persons 11 years and older, 20.3 percent are not literate whiles 79.7 percent are literate. Among the literate population, 53.9 percent are males whiles 46.1 are females. On the other hand, females constitute more than half (69.4%) of the illiterate population whiles the males are 30.6 percent.
- ❖ The level of education by school attendance indicates that majority of the population (96.2%) are currently attending basic education (8.7% Nursery, 17.1% Kindergarten, 53.6% Primary and 16.8% JHS). The proportion of the population who has attained basic education in the past constitutes about 91 percent (27.8% Primary, 30.8% JSS, and 32.3% Middle school). Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population currently attending school is from secondary to tertiary. This is far below those who have attained secondary to tertiary education in the past (2.2%).
- ❖ The population of the district is made up of Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists. Christians constitute about 84 percent (82.8%) of the population, Muslims about 4 percent, Traditionalists 2 percent and people with no religion about 9.4 percent.

- ❖ The District has 3,505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are about 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability while the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.6%) and physical disability (29%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

1.4.1 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

- The population availability of amenities size of the 450 settlements ranges from as low as 2 persons to 16,000. Only seven (7) settlements – Anum-Apapam, Amanase, Kuano, Dokrochiwa, Coaltar, Teacher Mantey and Asuboi have population sizes of over 5000.
- Area Council centres – Anum Apapam, Coaltar and Obeasua/Asuboi, and other settlement, Amanase, Dokrochiwa, Kofi Pare and Teacher Mantey serve as the service centre for the population.
- The key services that have created significant linkages within the District are education, health care, transportation, telecommunication and markets.
- Education up to the Junior High School level is reasonably accessible in the rural areas. However, only two settlements – Coaltar and Amanase have Senior High Schools.
- The District does not have a Government hospital but is close to the one located in Nsawam. It has four (4) Government Health Centres each at Asuboi, Amanase, Dokrochiwa, and Coaltar. The District also has seven (7) CHPS compounds at Apaw Wawase, Marfokrom, Otoase, Bepoase, Anum Apapam, Kofi Pare, and Mfranta
- The District has no bank nor micro finance institutions
- The District has no judicial service. Thus people in the District have to travel to Nsawam, Asamankese and Koforidua to access judicial service but have a police station at the District capital, Coaltar.
- The District has no fire station.
- There is at least one bi-weekly market in every community in the District with the major market centres at Amanase, Dokrochiwa and Anum Apapam

1.4.1.1 Rural-Urban Distribution

Majority of the District's population live in the rural areas (93%) while only a few proportion of the population resides in the urban areas (7%). Some of the urban communities in the District include Coaltar, Dokrochiwa, Teacher Mantey, Kofi Pare, Anum Apapam, Amanase and Asuboi.

1.4.1.2 Human Settlement Patterns

The settlement pattern is generally nucleus (cf: dispersed) type. However, there is this pattern of hamlets inhabited by a man and his family and a few other persons strung along the bush road or path which may bear the same name. This makes the location of amenities especially schools building and the extension of electricity very difficult and expensive. More boreholes are needed than what the population size call for.

1.4.1.3 Hierarchy of Settlements

The availability or absence of the amenities in the 20 largest town/villages in the district is indicated in the scalogram or hierarchy of settlement below

Table 1.2 Hierarchy of Settlements Source

Population/ Facilities Settlement	Population Estimates	Primary school	Junior High School	Senior High School	Vocation/ Technical	hospital	Health centre	R. C. H	CHP Centre	Maternity Home	Pipe Bore	Water Hole	H.D.W	Public Toilet	Post Office	Mobil Phone	Fixe Telephone	Police Station	Bank	Fire Station	Hotel/Guest House	Electricity	Bi-weekly market	Agro – Industry	Total No	of	Ranking
Anum Apapam	5750	*	*	-	-							*	*									*	*				
Amanase	4417	*	*		-				*			*	*			*					*	*	*				
Asuboi	3426	*	*		-		*					*	*			*						*					
Teacher Mante	3388	*	*		-				*			*	*			*						*	*				
Coaltar	2389	*	*	*	-			*				*	*									*					
Dokrochiwa	2647	*	*	-	-		*	*				*	*			*						*	*				
Otoase	1771	*	*	-	-				*			-	*			*						*	*				
Kofi Pare	1725	*	*	-	-			*				*	*									*					
Kuano	1438	*	*	-	-							*	*									*					
Achiansa	1420	*	*	-	-				*			*	*									*	*				
Kwaboanta	1284	*	*	-	-				*			*	*									*					
Obuoho	1218	*		-	-								-			-											
Sowatey	1138	*	*	-	-							*	*									*					
Krabokese	1106	*	*	-	-							*	*									*					

1.5 Accessibility to Services

Information on surface accessibility to services are derived from two sources namely the Population and Housing census of 2010 and a Baseline Survey conducted in 2013.

Table 1.2 Access to Nearest, Education, Health Care and Communication Facilities by Percentage of the Population

DISTANCE IN KILOMETRES	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	TC	CLINIC	HOSPITAL
Within locality (i.e. less than 1 km)	7.8	3.3	0.4	63.2	1.1	0.3
1 – 5	78.2	71.3	26.9	34.3	42.9	19.2
6 – 10	10.2	16.4	27.1		32.3	25.5
11 – 15	0.1	1.0	14.2	0	12.0	18.2
16 – 20	0	5.6	14.1	0	1.9	14.2
21 – 25	0	2.3	5.3	0	3.5	2.2
26 – 30	0	0	7.4	0	4.8	6.4
31 – 30	0	0	4.6	0	1.4	14.0

Source: PHC, 2010

1.5.1 Access to Educational Facilities

The data in the table above indicate that 88.4% of the population is within the MOESS/GES criterion of a walking distance of not more than 5kms for primary school pupils. Nearly 75% of the population has access to Junior High and Senior High Schools within 5kms.

However within the regional context the district compares unfavorably with ten (10) others, six (6) of which have at least 20% of their population with a primary school in the locality. The situation is even worse with regard to Junior Secondary Schools where AyDA is behind 12 other districts.

In terms of Senior Secondary School, only 27.3% of the population is within 5kms from a facility. This is very low in view of the fact that the two institutions have boarding/hostel facilities. This means students who hail from long distance and who cannot afford the boarding fee may be denied education. In any case the boarding/hostel facilities are limited.

1.5.2 Access to Health Care

About 96% of the population have access to a traditional medical centre within 0 – 5 kms. Due to the affordability of these services it is patronized by the majority of the people.

Only 44.0% of the population is within 0 – 5kms of a clinic. In the regional context, the district ranks third to NJM (50.4%) and Akuapim North (49.5%). However, the fact that 56% of the population have to travel over 5kms and more to reach the nearest clinic indicates the danger the critically sick, women in labour and the seriously wounded are exposed to. Again the bad conditions of the roads in the rural areas come into play.

1.5.3 Access to Communications Facilities

Postal Service: Though 47% of the population live within a post office/agency, the postal agencies are not functioning because of absence of personnel (i.e. Postal agents). About 37% of the population live within 0 – 5 kms of a fixed tele-mast. This is one of the highest in the region.

The advent of the mobile phone services (with four service providers currently operating in the (district) has increased the accessibility to telephone service. Many residents in both Coaltar Township and other areas now own mobile phones. There are as many as table-top mobile phone operators throughout the district.

1.6 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

1.6.1 Structure of the Local Economy

Economically, the District can be described as agrarian because it has about 64% of its labour force in the agricultural sector. This is followed by commerce which employs about 12% of the labour force and next to it is industry which is 11%. However, transport and clerical employs about 10.5% and 1.5% respectively. Since agriculture is the main stay of the District's economy, variations in weather pattern will lead to low yields and subsequently hunger and poverty.

1.6.2 Major Economic Activities (Socio-Economic Background)

1.6.2.1 Agriculture

The economy of the Ayensuano District can be described as an agrarian as it is estimated that about 62% of the economically active population of the district is engaged in agricultural production on full or part-time basis.

1.6.2.1.1 Size of Arable Land

The district is endowed with an estimated arable land of 38,000 hectares being 70% of the total landmass. A total of 25,543 hectares have been cultivated which represents 67.2% of the available arable land.

1.6.2.1.2 Agricultural Holding Land

Total number of holders in the district is estimated at 17,432 (MOFA, Multi Round Annual Crops and Livestock Survey {MRACLS} figures). About 24 % of this is female. Categorization in to different age groups reveals that people who are involved in or are connected to agricultural production are in the youthful bracket (19 – 49years).

1.6.2.1.3 Land Tenure Systems

There are several methods by which land is acquired in the district for agricultural production purposes. These include:

- Outright purchase
- Lease and
- Share cropping

Under the lease arrangement, the land owner and the farmer come to an agreement on the period of the lease and the amount to be paid over the period and how. The agreement may be verbal or written.

The type of sharecropping agreement depends on the landowner and what is prevalent in the area. The two traditional share cropping systems of ‘Abunu’ and ‘Abusa’ are practiced in the District.

These notwithstanding, individuals wishing to go into agriculture still face some difficulties in acquiring land. The reasons for this are varied and include:

1. Scarcity of land within reasonable walking distance from settlements and motorable roads.
2. High cost of land for renting or outright purchase.
3. Unfavourable share cropping systems and
4. Land litigation which leads to court injunctions as well as threats and physical assaults by aggrieved parties.

1.6.2.1.4 Farm Sizes

Family heads having to share the same finite piece of land, to increasing family members over the years, have led to land fragmentation. This, coupled with communal ownership and inadequate financial assistance tend to inhibit large scale farming. Though there are a few individuals cropping five hectares and above, the average farm size per household is less than 2 hectares

1.6.2.1.5 Farm Labour

There is labour shortage at all levels of crop production, especially, during land clearing and weeding. The shortage is due in part to the fact that everyone will be busily engaged on his/her farm during this period and also because of the loss of the youth who constitutes the larger labour force through the rural-urban drift to the capital city and the other larger cities.

Despite the occurrence of labour shortages, about 70% of farmers rely on the services of hired labour in their farming activities. Other groups like household members and relatives constitute 25%. The “nnoboa” or co-operative groups also fill in the gap in the farm-labour equation as they constitute 5% of the farmers who were contacted.

1.6.2.1.6 Storage Facilities

Field survey conducted in the district revealed that modern or improved storage facilities are not available for use by the farmers. The farmers are therefore invariably compelled to dispose off most of their produce as and when it is harvested.

The producers of vegetables (such as garden eggs, pepper, tomato, okra) and citrus are adversely affected as prices at which these perishable food items are sold fluctuate to the detriment of the producers. The buyers take advantage of their perishability and quote prices which mostly do not meet the expectations of farmers.

In the case of other crops like maize and yam, the farmers employ traditional method of storage.

- Barns and Cribs as Means of Storing Excess Food.

About 80% of the producers employ traditional barns to store produce while 15% and 5% make use of roof-storage and silos respectively. Other crops like cassava are processed into gari and dough for sale in both the local and other markets.

1.6.2.1.7 Extension Services

The major farming system in the district is mixed – cropping. The crops usually identified with this farming system include staple food crops like cassava, cocoyam, plantain, yam and maize. Due to the small sizes of the plots cultivated, the major crops which are cultivated are inter-cropped with vegetables like chilies, tomatoes, green leaves and various types of beans. This system tends to satisfy the basic nutritional needs of the farmers.

The slash and burn method is still employed in the preparation of land, where the cutlass is the main tool used in the process. Hoes and other digging implements are employed at the planting stage. The terrain to a large extent does not favour mechanized farming.

Apart from the Voluntary Service Organisation (VSO) and International Cocoa Initiative which has entered into a form of extension support arrangement for farmers, agricultural extension in the district is carried out mainly by the staff of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA). However, service delivery is under severe constraints.

1.6.2.1.8 Crop Cultivation

Crop production can be classified into the production of staples (maize, cassava, plantain, yam & cocoyam) and cash/non-traditional/export crops.

There were fluctuations in the production of staples over the period 2010-2013 as shown below:

Table 1.3: Annual Estimate Crop Area (HA) & Production (MT) for Major Staples

YEAR	MAIZE		CASSAVA		PLANTAIN		COCOYAM		YAM	
	CROP AREA	PROD	CROP AREA	PROD	CROP AREA	PROD	CROP AREA	PROD	CROP AREA	PROD.
2010	8193	32773	8487	314026	3882	34556	571	18573	-	-
2011	8814	33967	9084	245285	4124	49494	365	1668	-	-
2012	9829	33419	9314	217935	2715	33940	13.8	449	25	321

Source: DADU, AyDA

All farms in respect of the staples are inter-cropped and their average shares in terms of tonnage and average area cropped over the period 2010-2012 was as follows;

Table 1.4: Average Crop Area and Production (2010-2012)

Crop	Cropped Area		Production	
	Ha	% of total	Mt	% of total
Maize	26,836	41.0	100,159	9.9
Cassava	26,885	41.1	777,246	76.5
Plantains	10,721	16.4	117,990	11.6
Cocoyam	950	1.5	20,690	2.0
Yam	25	0.0	321	0.0
Total	65,417	100	1,016,406	100

Source: DADU, AyDA

Cassava stands out as the major staple crop of the district with a percentage share of total production of about 77%.

1.6.2.1.9 Cash/Non-Traditional Crops

The major cash/non-traditional crops produced in the district are cocoa, citrus, oil palm, pineapples and pawpaw.

1.6.2.1.10 Livestock Production

Livestock rearing in the district is generally done on an adhoc basis. The animals and birds are allowed to roam about for forage by themselves. However there are few kraals and commercial poultry farms.

The animal population in the district over the period 2010-2013 has been detailed in the table below.

Table 1.5: Populations of Livestock

Animal Species	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cattle	684	718	754	792
Sheep	12,348	12,965	13,613	14,294
Goat	33,170	32,345	34,632	35,732
Pigs	2,137	3,121	3,059	3,599
Poultry	107,102	120,444	125,456	130,324

Source: DADC, AyDA

1.6.3 Manufacturing and Processing

There is no large scale manufacturing setup in the district. Manufacturing is therefore restricted to the small-scale industries and crafts.

The small scale industries range from food processing to metal fabrication. There are no documented statistics on their production but the table below indicates the number of establishments for selected group of small-scale industries.

Table 1.6: Small-scale Industries Establishment in AyDA

Type	2013
Akpeteshie Distilling	150
Food Processing	95
Saw milling	2
Furniture & Wood fabrication	50
Mechanical & Electrical Repairs	52
Metal fabrication	22
Total	371

Source: Annual Estimates, AyDA

1.6.3.1 Saw milling and Wood Fabrication

There are only two saw mills in the district due to the shortage of timber. The operations of the saw mills are detrimental to the natural environment since they depend on illegal chain-saw operators for timber. The saw mills provide raw materials for the carpentry and joinery workshops. There are about 50 of them. They are mostly one-man enterprises consisting of a master and his apprentices. The average number of apprentices per workshop ranges between 2 and 5.

1.6.3.2 Metal Fabrication

This consists of blacksmithing and welders. Black smiths use iron scraps obtained from local dealers as their raw materials. Their products are mainly farming implements. There are only a few enterprises. Welders are engaged in fabrication of metal gates, window frames, metal containers that serve as temporally structure as well as vehicle repairs.

1.6.3.3 Food Processing

Food processing is mainly in the area of production of gari and corn dough and palm oil and palm kernel oil by traditional methods and machines.

There were great interventions in the supply of machinery for agro – processing ventures during the period, by the ministry of Food and Agriculture and World Vision, Ghana. Some of the equipments were Corn Mills, Cassava Graters, Oil Palm Extractors, Oil Palm slashers, Palm kernel Crackers as well as diesel engines to drive the above mentioned machines.

1.6.3.4 Alcohol (Akpeteshie) Distillation

The trade started first with the use of palm wine but sugar and yeast are now the main raw materials. The main source of energy is firewood which is obtained from the neighbouring districts of West and east Akyem. In the District, almost every rural household is connected with the industry.

1.6.3.5 Soap Making

Soap making is by both traditional and modern methods depending on the raw materials. The major input for traditional soap is ashes obtained from burnt cocoa husk, plantation and cassava peels etc, and palm oil or kernel oil, obtained in the district. The technology is crude: The ashes are added to boiling oil, stirred and allowed to cook for some time. The product, which is very dark, is sold in the local markets and patronized by mainly rural people. There is one formal sector producer of soap at Amanase, Teteatenpon Herbal Centre which manufacture anti-septic soap.

1.6.3.6. Handicrafts

Popular handicrafts for which raw materials are obtained locally include the following;

Rattan: Cane and palm branches are used to make baskets throughout the district.

Pottery: Anum Apapam is noted for clay pots, which are sold on the local markets.

Craftwork: Craftworks in the form of pots and mortars are produced in the District for domestic use.

1.6.4 Commercial Activities

The District has various market centres for commercial activities especially marketing farm produce. These market centres' facilities are woefully inadequate and thereby distorts market operations especially when it rains.

Trading is very important in the District with buying and selling carried out in shops and kiosks and from tables. However, the main areas for trading are the bi- weekly market at Amanase, Anum Apapam, and Dokrochiwa markets.

These are the places where farmers bring their produce for sale and in turn buy manufactured goods. In spite of the importance of the bi-weekly markets to the District's economy in particular to Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the Assembly they do not have adequate number of structures as well as basic amenities on a regular basis.

Most of the market traders are women with very little capital and the few who have large turn-overs do not normally save with the banks and instead depend on susu collectors. They also depend on micro-financing organizations whose terms are said to be a bit harsh and according to some traders tend even to reduce their working capital.

1.6.4.1 Personal Service Providers

The informal sector of the District's economy has a lot of service providers such as hairdressers and beauticians, barbers, dressmakers, cobblers etc. Most of these tradesmen and women operate from temporary structures; wooden kiosks and metal containers sited along roads, streets, road intersections, alleys and every available free area in towns and villages.

1.6.5 Mining and Quarrying and Sand Winning

1.6.5.1 Gold Mining

Mining is mainly of the alluvial type in the basin of the Ayensu by both a by formal sector company and artisan miners also known as the galamsay operators. Unfortunately the contribution by the galamsay operators to public revenue is very negligible since most of them operate illegally.

The impact of mining activities on the environment has very adverse effects. Rivers and Streams which serve as sources of water for the environment has been destroyed.

In spite of its negative environmental impact small-scale mining is a potential source of employment for the youth. What needs to be done in the district level is to enforce national laws in the sector and alleviate the numerous social problems and general lawless apart from environmental degradation.

1.6.5.2 Quarrying

There is one main quarry at Asuboi along Suhum Accra Road. There is a great potential for the quarry industry in the district given its proximity to Accra.

1.6.5.3 Sand Winning

There are many sand winning sites in the District which being exploited. This is greatly influenced by proximity of the District to Accra, the capital of the Republic of Ghana.

1.6.6 Tourism / Hospitality

Tourism in the district is completely under developed though there are some potential tourist attraction sites. Among them are waterfalls and snake like palm tree at Obuoho Nyarko near Anum- Apapam.

There are no hotels in the District but has guesthouses totaling seven (7). This is inadequate. There are no restaurants in the district. However, there are many way-side restaurants (chop bars) which serve Ghanaian dishes.

1.6.7 Employment Status in the District

The labour population of the district, 15 years and above can be classified as follows:

- Working or not working
- Occupational
- Industrial
- Employed or self-employed

The economically active population is 78.5%.It consists of those who are working or have a job but are not working or are unemployed. All other categories are not economically active. The occupational distribution is as follows:

- Skilled Agriculture, forestry and fishery 61.5%

- Service and Sales workers 15.3%
- Craft and related workers 12.9%
- Plant and Machine operators and assemblers 3.4%
- Elementary occupations 2.8%
- Professionals 2.4%
- Managers 0.9%
- Technicians and Associate professionals 0.7%
- Clerical Support workers 0.2%

The table below gives the data on the Economically Active Population of AyDA concerning the employed and the unemployed.

Table 1.7: Economically Active Population

Type of Activity	Male		Female		All sexes	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Employed	97.1	17,132	95.6	17,624	96.3	34,756
Unemployed	2.9	518	4.4	820	3.7	1,338
		17,650		18,444		36,094

Source: PHC, 2010

In the table above the level of employed people appears to be high or that for (unemployed) too low with regard to current public perceptions. Employed means; being engaged in an economic activity that leads to financial returns. Thus hawkers of cooked groundnuts, a woman who roasts plantains etc are all included.

However there is no doubt about the high rate of underemployment. The information provided does not refer to only people who earn wages /salaries.

The high percentage for employed people is due to the fact that the district is predominant agricultural, one does not need to write an application or attend an interview to become a farmer. The same thing applies to trading which is also important in the district. What the Government, District Assembly and all other stakeholders in the development of the district need to do are the following among others:

- Increase agricultural productivity through infusion of more credit into the sector to enable farmers acquire more and better inputs (fertilizers, machines, chemicals, improved seedlings etc)
- Improvement in extension services
- Opening up of the rural areas through the construction and upgrading of feeder roads. This will improve the marketing of farm produce
- A reconsideration by the government of its stand on the issue of guaranteed minimum price for other crops.

1.6.3 Economic Infrastructure and Services

1.6.3.1 Financial Services

The District is yet to have operation of a Financial Institution(s).

1.6.3.2 Services, Tourism and Hospitality

The provision of services in the district has a formal and Informal sector. Tourism in the District is completely under developed though there are some potential tourist attractions among them are waterfalls and at Obuoho near Anum- Apapam.

The number of hotels/guesthouses is four (4). This is inadequate. There are no restaurants in the District but there are many way-side chop bars which serve Ghanaian dishes.

1.6.4.3 Energy

The main sources of energy in the District are electricity, petroleum products and fire wood. Other source of energy for heating are kernel shells and palm residue.

1.6.4.3.1 Electricity

The District gets its electricity supply from the Akyem Tafo sub-station. Many transformers are located in residential areas on the ground or on poles, while there are many houses dangerously near or under high tension lines. Other major challenges with the supply of electric power are the frequent damage to high tension lines by fallen trees and emissions. The crude coverage for electricity is about 40% of the population.

1.6.4.3.2 Petroleum Products

There is no Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) depot in the District but has a number of fuel stations.

1.6.4.3.3 Fire Wood

Fire wood – Dry wood and charcoal are the main sources of energy for cooking and heating. It is used for both domestic and industrial (Agro-processing, alcohol distillation and soap making). In view of the dwindling sources, akpeteshie distillers in the District now go to other Districts and Regions for supplies.

1.6.4.4 Telecommunication

Most parts of the District have mobile phone coverage at least partially. The main telecommunication services available in the District are Vodafone, MTN, Tigo and Expresso. These telecommunication services are mainly centred in Dokrochiwa, Kraboa and other major towns. Telecommunication in the District is fast spreading with various masts being erected in various parts of the District especially its capital, Coaltar and Dokrochiwa. Postal service in the District is located at Coaltar, the District Capital. This important service needs to be revived with assistance from Ghana Post company Limited.

Postal agencies serve the rest of the communities by receiving mails and selling postage stamps. Internet services in the District are fairly good. However, some of the communities in the District lack internet facilities. This situation has limited the District's ability to communicate effectively within and outside to enhance the District's economic development. It will be beneficial to the District if private individuals and organisations intervene to help improve communication services in the District.

The Ayensuano District with support from VSO has constructed an ICT Centre at Kofi Pare with the vision to create universal access to information technology to promote community-based ICT applications for accelerated growth and development through effective and timely availability of information. The District has plans to procure and donate some computer accessories to various schools in the District to promote learning, especially in ICT. Apart from the one being constructed at Kofi Pare, there are other private owned internet cafes. The ICT Centre being constructed will help in educating both the general public and schools on information and communication technology in the District. In the light of development of ICT, it will help the District in various ways such as internet navigation for beginners, low cost computer training, internet browsing/communication – email, instant messaging, desktop publishing and printing, scanning and ICT business innovations. These benefits will trickle down to improve the income levels of the people and help to improve upon their standard of living.

1.6.4.5 Roads

Almost all the roads in the District are feeder roads. These are roads which are untarred and because of this, for the most part of the year are in bad shape making access to the communities very difficult and at time impossible during the rainy season. Since these roads link most communities, the transportation of far produce has become very difficult leading to post harvest losses and subsequently leading to poverty. As a result of that fact, most farm produce are transported by head portorage. Thus much needs to be done to help improve the transportation of farm produce from the hinterlands to the centre and services from centre to hinterlands. A very important access road have been re-created by the Ayensuano District Assembly linking the District capital (Coalter) to Teacher Mante, Asuboi, Amanase and other areas in the District.

1.6.4.6 Water Supply

The main sources of drinking water in the District are not intrinsically different from other rural areas which are boreholes, hand-dug wells, streams, rivers and ponds. Thus, the District is faced with a problem of inadequate water supply, as a result of a geological paradox and inadequate rainfall. This problem has resulted in an intense pressure on the low yielding boreholes; coupled with inadequate rainfall has worsen the peoples plight of getting portable water for Domestic, Agri-business and Industrial usage. This indirectly affects productivity as workers and pupils have to spend their productive hours (5hrs or more) looking for streams and ponds, while others need to move beyond 8km. The effect of this is more felt within the dry season where women and children are mostly affected.

1.6.4.7 Environmental Sanitation

This is made up of solid and liquid waste management and that solid waste and liquid disposal in the District are similar in all the communities. Majority of the people (90%) dump their refuse openly at temporary sites created by the communities without regard to closeness to water bodies, drainage systems or their own settlements thereby creating highly unhygienic conditions.

In view of this, good sanitation is also not anything the District can boast of as a result of the fact that there are inadequate refuse dump sites and facilities which has result in dumping of refuses haphazardly with its health implications. However, the District is on the move of solving these problems with the introduction of ZOOMLION - a refuse management organization currently working in the District in collaboration with the District Environmental Health Department to acquire dump sites at prescribe locations in the District to help dispose off refuse correctly.

1.6.4 Poverty Mapping

Table: A poverty profile and mapping exercise carried out in 2004 revealed the poverty pockets in the district as indicated in the table below:

Table 1.8 Poverty Pockets of AyDA

Ranking	Location	Characteristics
Pocket 1	Eastern portion of Obeasua Area	Cassava and maize growing area - Poor school infrastructure
Pocket 2	North-west part of Coaltar Area including Kokosiase, Wuruduwurudu, Yaw Larbi and Aworoeso	Mainly oil palm and cocoa producing areas -poor road network making access to the nearest market centre and health facilities difficult
Pocket 3	Eastern stretch of Coaltar area around Bonkua, Anfaso, Duodukorom,	Oil palm and cassava growing areas -No market - Poor road network
Pocket 4	Northern portion of Anum Apapam area especially Obuoho	Major plantain and cassava growing areas -Mountainous terrain - No culvert on road
Pocket 5	Western part of Anum Apapam area and north-western corner of Coaltar	Oil palm and cassava growing areas -Poor road network -Soil erosion - Poor school infrastructure
Pocket 6	Eastern part of Anum Apapam Areas including Abuobo Sonkor	Oil palm and plantain growing areas -Poor school infrastructure -No health facility

Source: DPCU, SKCDA, 2010

1.6.4.1 Poverty Ranking and Distance from Coaltar

From empirical observation there is a positive link between the level of poverty and how far an area is from Coaltar. The 6 poverty stricken areas are the eastern portions of Obeasua and the north-west areas of Anum Apapam which are the farthest areas from Coaltar.

These areas have poor roads and lack other basic infrastructure. The poor roads for example impede the transportation of farm produce to market centres thereby depriving farmers of potential earnings.

1.7 GOVERNANCE

1.7.1 Structure of the Ayensuano District Assembly

The Ayensuano District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and developmental body in the District. It is supported by other institutions, organizations and stakeholders – Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Organizations as well as development partners in the performance of its duties.

The legal framework backing the existence of the Assembly is combined in the following legislations.

- Chapter 20 of the Fourth Republican Constitution of 1992
- PNDC Law 2007 of 1988
- Local Government Act of 1993, Act 462
- Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2052 that established it:

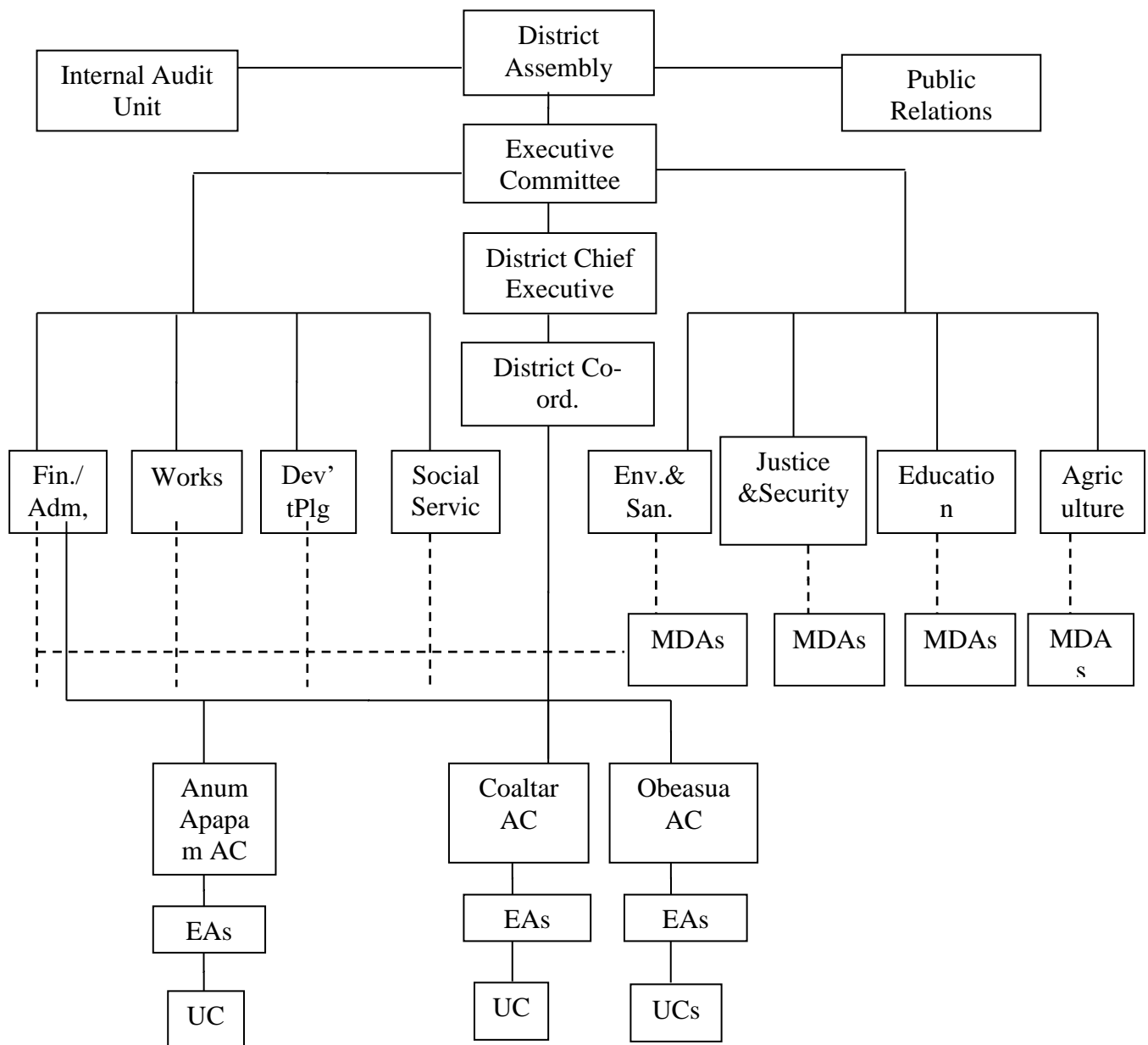
1.7.2 Composition of the Ayensuano District Assembly (AyDA)

AyDA has a total of 41 members made up as follows:

- Twenty-Seven (27) members elected by the voters of 27 electoral areas of the district through direct and non-partisan elections.
- Twelve (12) members appointed by the President of the Republic for one specialized attribute or another and
- The District Chief Executive as well as the one Member of Parliament from the district.

In pursuance of the decentralization policy the district is sub-divided into three sub-districts under three area councils namely Anum Apapam, Coaltar and Obeasua. The structure of the District Assembly is depicted in the figure below.

Figure 1.8: Organizational Structure of the Ayensuano District Assembly



1.7.2.1 General House

At the apex is the General House of the District Assembly which has a four year term under the Presiding Member who is elected for a two-year renewable term. The General House of district must meet at least three times in the calendar year.

It has two main committees namely the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee.

1.7.2.2 Executive Committee

- Composed of one third of the membership of the Assembly and it is chaired by the District Chief Executive.
- It is in charge of the affairs of the Assembly in between sessions.

1.7.2.3 District Chief Executive

He is appointed (nominated) by the President and confirmed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present at the meeting for that purpose.

The DCE reports the deliberations of the Executive Committee to the General House during the latter's meetings.

1.7.2.4 Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has five (5) statutory sub-committees namely Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Works, Social Services, Justice and Security, Environment and Sanitation.

These sub-committees deliberate on relevant matters with the support of the MDAs in the district and report to the Executive Committee.

1.7.2.5 District Co-ordinating Directorate

The District Co-ordinating Directorate is under the DCD who is the Secretary and Advisor of the District Assembly. She/he works directly under the Chief Executive. Heads of MDAs in particular the decentralized ones work up to him hence his/her title.

The District Co-ordinating Director is in charge of the technical aspect of the administration of the district. However, the Internal Audit Unit by Law report directly to the Presiding Member.

1.7.2.6 Sub-District Structure

The sub-district structures are the Urban and Area Council, Electoral Areas and Unit Committees.

The Urban and Area Councils are made of selected Assembly members and representative of the chairpersons of Unit Committees. The Councilors perform functions assigned to them among them mobilizing revenue, plan preparation and implementation and community mobilization.

1.7.2.7 Electoral Areas

The three sub-districts are in turn divided into electoral areas with the following numbers: Anum Apapam (7), Coaltar (10) and Obeasua (10) giving a total of twenty-seven (27).

1.7.2.8 Unit Committees

The 22 electoral areas are made up of units. The number of units per electoral area ranges from one (1) to as many as five (5).

Each Unit is supposed to have a 15-member committee with ten (10) elected and five (5) appointed by the government.

The Unit Committees are responsible for the local and community affairs and serve as the link between the said communities and the Sub-District Councils.

The Assembly is aided in the performance of its duties by the various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the district or assigned to the district. MDAs can be divided into decentralized and non-decentralized. Most of the former are existent in the district and under the New Local Government Service arrangement may be classified as follows:

Table 1.9: The Departments of the District Assembly

EXISTING DEPARTMENTS/UNITS		NEW GROUPINGS
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinating Directorate DPCU Secretariat Internal Audit Unit (IAU) Stores Personnel Records 	Central Administration Department
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Finance Office 	Finance Department
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Education Service Youth Council* Ghana Library Board* Sports Council* 	Education, Youth and Sports Department
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Health Service Environmental Health Unit 	Department of Health
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town and Country Planning Dept Department of Parks and Gardens* 	Department of Physical Planning
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Foods and Agriculture 	Department of Agriculture
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Social Welfare Department of Community Dev't 	Social Welfare and Community Development Department
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Waste Management Department
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Budget Analyst 	Budget and Rating Department
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Board for Small Scale Industries* Department of Co-operatives* Ghana Tourist Board* 	Department of Trade and Industry

11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Works Department • Department of Feeder Roads* • Public Works Department* • District Water and Sanitation Team 	Department of works
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Wildlife* • Forestry Service Division* 	Natural Resources Conservation Department

*Departments without offices in the district

Most of the existing decentralized departments have the following problems:

- Inadequate personnel in terms of quantity and quality
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation.

1.7.3 Relationship of District Assembly and MDAs

The District Administration as the supreme body at the district level is empowered to co-ordinate and integrates all the functions of the agencies and departments at the district level. It has been realized however, that some of the decentralized departments still maintain some sort of relations with both their regional and national offices. This state of affairs in most cases makes it rather difficult for the District Assembly to derive the requisite co-operation from the departments in the process of formulating and implementation of district plans and programmes.

There have been appreciable levels of co-operation between the District Assembly and the decentralized department. The departmental heads in the districts are ex-officio members of the District Assembly, and are required by law to participate in the legislative and deliberative activities of the District Assembly by making inputs into the deliberations of District Assembly.

1.7.4 Inter-organization and Planning Procedures

By the stipulations of the Local Government Act 1993 of development plans, projects and programmes must necessarily be identified and developed at two levels:

- a) The Local Community level
- b) District Plan Co-ordination Unit level.

For effective utilization of available resources and the promotion of co-operation among the various District Assemblies in the region, the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) acts as an advisory organ which guides the development and implementation of joint district projects which fall within the framework of the national development policy.

The new local government system which brings governance to the local people and encourage grassroots population to participate in development activities the communities requires the following groups, among others, to sensitize and encourage the communities to get involved in determining what their needs are, identify the resources available to them and participate in the project implementation and management. These groups and organizations include:

- Unit Committees;
- Area/Urban Councils

- Assembly Members;
- Chiefs, Elders, Opinion Leaders
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS) and
- Community Based Organization (CBOs)

1.7.5 Public Participation in Governance

It has been recognized that development should be in response to the priority needs of the citizenry and that it is a shared responsibility. The District Assembly performs these roles in close collaboration with the traditional authorities, civil society organizations and the private sector in the rural development process.

Citizenry participation approach has increased the people's responsiveness to District Assembly intervention towards addressing the peoples felt needs. This approach has raised the people's responsiveness to their task and other civil obligations and has enhanced revenue collection by the Assembly.

The District Assembly involves the various groups under the civic union including market woman, and Chiefs in its fee fixing and budgeting activities. The Fees and Rates for the past years have been fixed with constant discussion with the leadership of civic society organizations and their inputs included in the final decisions.

Similarly, the annual budgets have been subjected to public hearings prior to ratification by the General Assembly. These public participation forums have provided the Assembly with a better understanding of most of the common local priorities. For the communities to participate effectively in project identification and development, the District Assembly has organized durbars for public firms to enable stakeholders and citizens to deliberate and build consensus on the projects and programmes which constitute their 'felt needs'. Steps which have been approved by the District Assembly and the Executive committee are presented to the electorate for review. Presently the level of local/common participation in such decisions is quite encouraging and with the presence of NGOS like COCOALIFE, VSO and local CBOs it is hoped participation will go up.

During the implementation of approved projects, the District Assembly, in many cases, makes available inputs like funds, construction materials, machinery, equipment and technical staff to communities. The recipient communities on their part participate by providing funding in some cases, labour and some civil construction materials where they are available. The communities through the committees which are formed to enhance the implementation of the projects undertake monitoring in collaboration with the technical staff who is assigned to the project by the District Assemblies.

1.7.6 Traditional Authority

The Overlord of the district is the Okyehene or King of Akyem Abuakwa with his seat at Kyebi the district capital of the neighboring East Akyem District. The sub chiefs in the district though mostly of settler stock origin are members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council. The Okyenhene has recently elevated some of the chiefs to the states of OSABARIMA and BARIMA.

Chiefs are normally chosen from lineage from the ethnic groups that first settled in the village/town. Chiefs in the district are regarded as the heads of their communities and perform a lot of functions including judicial ones that boarder on customs and traditions and are also rallying points for community development.

1.8 Social Services and their Development Implications

1.8.1 Education

Education in the district is only up to the second – cycle level. The institutions are either publicly or privately owned.

1.8.1.1 Basic Education

There have been increases in the numbers at all the levels over the 2006 – 2013 periods as shown below.

Table 1.10: Number of Basic Educational Institutions

Level	2010/ 2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
KG	46	24	70	49	24	73	50	34	84
Primary	62	32	94	67	32	99	67	34	101
JHS	42	19	61	45	20	65	45	22	67

Source: Annual Report, DEO, AyDA

At the pre-school (kindergarten) level the total number of institutions rose from 70 in 2010 to 84 representing about 9% increase. The greater part of the increase has been from the private sector, 24 to 34 schools (17.2% rise).

However, the increase in the number of primary schools from 94 to 101 was solely due to the rise in the number of public schools as a result of government interventions.

1.8.1.2 Enrolment & Gender Parity

Enrolment levels were mixed in respect of both comparisons within the public sector or between the public and private sectors.

Table 1.11: Enrolment level in Public Schools

Level	2010/ 2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	2,155	2,179	4,334	2,150	2,187	4,337	2,172	2,192	4,364
Primary	5,472	5,324	10,796	5,671	5,314	10,985	5,962	5,307	11,269
JHS	1,990	1,500	3,490	1,989	1,502	3,491	2,066	1,498	3,564

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA

With the exception of primary schools which registered a significant rise from 10,796 in 2010/2011 to 11,269 over the 2012/2013 period, pre-school and JHS enrolment did not experience any significant changes.

The Gender Parity Index for the three levels of basic education is indicated below.

Table 1.12: Gender Parity Index in Public Schools

Level	2011/2012	2012/2013
KG	1.0	1.0
Primary	1.0	1.0
JHS	0.9	0.9

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA.

As shown above, the girl child did not fare well at the Junior High School level due to reasons like teenage pregnancy and early marriage and withdrawal as results of poverty.

Table 1.13: Enrollment level in Private School

Level	2010/2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	799	909	1,708	802	917	1,726	871	916	1,787
Primary	1,659	1,724	3,383	1,672	1,701	3,373	1,697	1,688	3,384
JHS	300	365	665	320	357	677	321	337	658

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA.

At the pre-school level, there was increase in enrolment due to the fact that most public schools do not have pre-schools. However at the JHS level, there was a decline in enrolment from 665 for 2010/2011 to 658 in 2012/2013 academic year. The decline in enrolment in private schools was due to the opening of more public ones and cost of tuition.

At the JHS level, the Gender Parity Index in private schools over the period 2011 was better than those in the public institutions.

Table 1.14: Gender Parity Index in Private Basic Schools

Level	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kindergarten	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
JHS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA.

1.8.1.3 Staffing in Public Basic Schools

There were increases in the absolute number of teachers at all levels of public basic schools. This came about mainly due to the posting of more teachers. At the primary level, the number of teachers increased from 268 (2010/2011) to 369 (2012/2013).

The staffing situation in Basic Cycle Schools is indicated in the table below.

Table 1.15: Staffing in Public Schools

Level	2010/2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	17	92	109	15	90	105	14	93	107
Primary	243	125	268	246	123	369	243	126	369
JHS	181	68	249	175	70	245	179	66	245

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA.

The Pupil Teacher Ratios in public basic schools using the tables above is stated below:

Table 1.16: Pupil: Teacher Ratios (2010 – 2013)

Level	2010	2011	2012	2013
KG	42:1	40:1	39:1	41:1
Primary	33:1	30:1	33:1	31:1
J. H. S	22:1	20:1	18:1	16:1

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA.

1.8.1.4 Performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (B. E. C. E)

The district performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examination has not been encouraging over the years with the average pass in percentage terms hovering around 34%. The pass rates for the plan period of 2010-2012 were 24%, 37.1%, and 42.1% respectively.

1.8.2 Second Cycle Education

The district has one public senior high school located at Coaltar. There are two privately run senior high schools which are located at Asuboi and Amanase.

Table 1.17: Enrolment level in 2nd cycle Institutions

Level	2010/2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Senior High/ Technical	156	114	270	206	132	338	255	163	418

Source: DEO, AyDA, Annual Reports

Table 1.18: Staffing in Public Second Cycle Schools

Level	2010/2011			2011/2012			2012/2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SHS	17	10	27	21	13	34	26	15	41

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA

1.8.3 Infrastructure Statistics for Basic Schools

The state of infrastructure in respect of basic school is not satisfactory. Most primary and junior high schools are in dilapidated buildings and some under sheds. An analysis of the distribution of the number of school structure that needs replacement or fresh construction is set below.

Table 1.19: Distribution of Dilapidated Basic School Structures (2013)

Level	Anum Apapam	Coaltar	Obeasua	Total
KG	7(24.1)	12 (41.4)	10(34.5)	29(100.0)
Primary	6 (40.0)	4(26.7)	5 (33.3)	15(100.0)
JHS	8(50.0)	3 (18.8)	5 (31.3)	16 (100.0)
Total	21(35.0)	19 (31.7)	20 (33.3)	60(100.0)

Source: DPCU/DEO, AyDA

The table above indicates that, among all the three Area Councils, Coaltar Area Council has the least dilapidated school structures. This is followed by Obeasua and Anum Apapam respectively.

Table 1.20: Number of Basic Schools by Circuit

Circuits	2013							
	PUBLIC				PRIVATE			
	KG	Prim	JHS	Total	KG	Prim	JHS	Total
Amanase	5	6	5	16	5	5	5	15
Kofi pare	6	8	5	19	2	2	2	6
Marfokrom	6	7	5	18	6	6	-	12
Asuboi	5	6	4	15	3	4	4	11
Teacher Mantey	7	8	5	20	6	7	4	17
Coaltar	6	6	4	16	1	1	1	3
Sowatey	7	8	5	20	4	4	3	11
Dokrochiwa	8	8	4	20	5	4	3	12
Anum Apapam	7	9	8	24	5	5	3	13
Total	57	66	45	168	37	38	25	100

Source: Annual Reports, DEO, AyDA

1.9 Health

The health delivery system in the district is classified as modern (western) and traditional (herbal and spiritual). The former is operated by the Ghana Health Service and private providers. There is a District Health Administration (DHA) with its implementing bodies, the District Health management Team (DHMT).

1.9.1 Sub – District and Population

The District is divided into seven Sub Districts and with 14 Health Facilities, to enhance equity in health service delivery. It has a population of 90,817 as at 2013 comprising 18,163, Children under five years, and 3633 amongst them are under one year. The Women in Fertile Age also constitute 21,796 and the population of Children under 15 years is 38,143

The table below indicates the population of each of the sub-districts

Table 1.21: Distribution of Population by Sub – District (2013)

S/NO	SUB-DISTRICT	2012 POPULA- TION	2013 POPULA- TION	CHIL- DREN <1YEAR (4%)	CHIL- DREN <5YEARS (20%)	WIFA (24%)	EXPEC- TED PREG- NANCY (4%)	12-23 MONTHS (2.7%)	24-59 MONTHS (8.8%)	6-59 MONTHS (18%)	<15 YEARS (42%)
1	ANUM APAPAM	19704	19911	796	3982	4779	796	538	1752	3584	8363
2	ASUBOI	15848	16014	641	3203	3843	641	432	1409	2883	6726
3	AMANASE	6975	7048	282	1410	1692	282	190	620	1269	2960
4	COALTAR	11015	11131	445	2226	2671	445	301	980	2004	4675
5	DOKROCHIWA	12451	12582	503	2516	3020	503	340	1107	2265	5284
6	KOFI PARE	12013	12139	486	2428	2913	486	328	1068	2185	5098
7	MARFO	11867	11992	480	2398	2878	480	324	1055	2159	5037
	TOTAL	88948	90817	3633	18163	21796	3633	2452	7992	16347	38143

Source: AyDA DHMT, 2013 Annual Report

1.9.2 Health Facilities

There has been an improvement in the number and quality of facilities.

Table 1.22: Health Facilities (Public and Private)

SUB-DISTRICTS	2012								2013						
	Public					Private			Public				Private		
	Hospital	Health center	Clinic	Health post	CHPS Centre	Hospital	Clinic	Mat Home	Hospital	Health Centre	RCH	CHPS Centre	Hospital	Clinic	Mat Home
Obeasua		2			1					2		1			
Anum Apapam		1		2	3					1	1	3			
Coaltar/Dokrochiwa		2		1	2					2	1	3			
Total		5		3	6					5	2	7			

Source: DHMT, AyDA

1.9.2.1 Health Facilities

The district has no government hospitals but can boast of a number of level B facilities like RCH and Health centres. More level C facilities – CHPs centers-have been opened at Otoase, Bepoase, Kwaboanta, Mfranta, and Obuoho Nyarko. Apau Wawase and Dome are housed in the ultra-modern Epicenters constructed by The Hunger Project (THP). The resident nurses are housed properly in terms of number of rooms and household facilities. Patients to the health facility and other users of the facility have accesses to a KVIP. More people now have geographical access to primary health care.

1.9.2.2 Service Available at the Health Facilities

The service available depends on the level of the facility.

- *District and Sub – District Level- RCHs, Health Centres and CHP Centers*

The District and sub-district facilities serve as the first point of contact for community members. The services they provide are treatment of minor ailment, ante and post natal care, supervised delivery, immunization, health education, growth monitoring and supervision of community level health services.

Table 1.23: TBAs and Chemical sellers

Sub-District	Licensed Chemical Sellers	2012		No of Licensed Sellers	2013	
		TBAs			TBAS	
		Trained	Untrained		Trained	Untrained
Anum Apapam	11	28	70	14	30	35
Obeasua	13	18	45	11	28	37
Coaltar	7	45	102	9	81	74
Total	31	91	217	34	139	146

Source: DHMT, Dokrochiwa

Table 1.24: Staffing Situation for the Health Sector

Number	2013	Number	2013
Doctors	0	PHN	1
Physician assistant	2	FT	3
Midwives	8	Orderlies	5
Enrolled Nurses	8	Accountant (DFO)	1
CHO/CHN	38	Supply officer	0
DCO	1	Labourers	3
HIO	1	Security men	0
Nut. O	1	BGMS	25

Source: DHMT Annual Review Report, 2013, AyDA

1.9.2.3 Expanded Programme of Immunization

The district performance on child immunization improved significantly over the period.

The coverage achieved in 2013 were as follows: BCG: 110.0%, Penta: 89.1%, OPV 3: 105.6%, Measles: 91.2%, Yellow Fever and TT2 (WIFA):101.1%. The overall drop-out rate was 15.6%.

Table 1.25: Top Ten Diseases (OPD) – 2013

POSITION	CASES	TOTAL
1 ST	Malaria	12,606
2 ND	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	4,626
3 RD	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	2,463
4 TH	Diarrhoea Diseases	1,527
5 TH	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	807
6 TH	Intestinal Worms	605
7 TH	Anaemia	552
8 TH	Home Accidents and Injuries	335
9 TH	Hypertension	162
10 TH	Road Traffic Accidents	90

Source: DHMT Annual Review Report, 2013, AyDA

1.9.3 Disease Control

Malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, Rheumatism and other joint pains, intestinal worms, Anaemia among others dominates the list of the most important public health diseases in the district and appropriate interventions have been designed to control them.

1.9.3.1 HIV/AIDS and TB

High HIV prevalence and incidence rate of 3.8% in the district was one of the highest in the country over and above the National rate of 2.6%. This resulted in large number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) with its associated problems for the children and grandparents as care givers.

These calls for improvement in health infrastructure to assist reduce the rate of prevalence. The infrastructure could be Reproductive and Health Centres and CHPs. These developments will make geographical access to Primary Health Care within a radius of 1-10 kilometers for effective health service delivery.

The over prevalence rate among TB patients in 2013 was 15.5% and among males (12.3%) and females (20.7%).

1.9.4 Traditional Medical Care

A very significant part of the population relies on herbal and trado-spiritual health care system. The practitioners treat ailments such as fractured bones, piles, gynecological cases, stomach ulcers, impotence, high blood pressure, diabetes, stroke, epilepsy and psychiatric disorders. The practitioners range from herbalists to spiritualists such as pastors, mallams and traditional priests. There are about 33 registered herbalists and spiritual healing camps in the district.

1.9.4.1 Teteatenpon Herbal Healing Centre, Amanase

The Clinic is situated at Amanase just after Budu on the way to Suhum. Herbal mixtures and cream in conjunction with simple physiotherapy treatment are used to treat ailments.

1.9.5 National Health Insurance Scheme

The breakdown into the different categories of membership of the National Health Insurance are as follows; informal, SSNIT Contributors, SSNIT Pensioners, Under 18, 70years and above and Indigents. The 2012–2013 periods saw a massive increase in the membership of scheme which now stands at 138,434.

Table 1.26: Growth in the membership NHIS in AyDA

Year	Inform	SSNIT	PEN	U – 18	PREG. Women	70yrs & ABOVE	IND	TOTAL
2012	26,446	13,312	2935	49605	1942	9621	2897	106,758
2013	36,652	14,441	3145	60982	5072	11537	6605	138,434

Source: Annual Reports of DHA, AyDA.

Table 1.27: Percentage of Population Registered with NHIS

Sub – District	No. of Health communities	Registered Membership	Projected Population	Registered member as % of Projected Population
Coaltar	25	16853	32843	51
Obeasua	28	14675	35675	41
Anum Apapam	24	15983	41369	37
Total	77	47511	109887	

Source: Annual Reports of DHA, AyDA.

1.10 Water and Sanitation

1.10.1 Water

The main sources of drinking water in the District are not intrinsically different from other rural areas which are boreholes, hand-dug wells, streams, rivers and ponds. Thus, the District is faced with a problem of inadequate water supply, as a result of a geological paradox and inadequate rainfall. This problem has resulted in an intense pressure on the low yielding boreholes; coupled with inadequate rainfall has worsen the peoples plight of getting portable water for Domestic, Agri-business and Industrial usage. This indirectly affects productivity as workers and pupils have to spend their productive hours (5hrs or more) looking for streams and ponds, while others need to move beyond 8km. The effect of this is more felt within the dry season where women and children are mostly affected.

Table 1.28: Sources of Water Supply

Sub-District	DUG-OUT	PONDS	STREAM	RIVER	SPRING	HAND DUG WELL	BORE HOLES	STAND PIPES	Private Conn.
Anum Apapam	-	-	6	4	-	4	24	-	-
Coaltar	-	5	20	4	4	7	22	-	-
Obeasua	-	2	6	4	3	5	51	2	-
TOTAL	-	7	32	12	7	16	97	2	

There is a significant number of potable water (boreholes) in almost all the sub-districts. Its only one of the sub district's which enjoy stand pipes. However, many households and communities still rely on non-potable water sources (streams and rivers) either due to unavailability of potable water in the communities or due to certain individual and socio-cultural believes.

1.10.2 Sanitation

1.10.2.1 Solid Waste Management

Solid wastes generated in the District are from the following:

- 1) Households
- 2) Markets
- 3) Institutions and Companies
- 4) Hotels/ Guest Houses
- 5) Restaurants/ Chop Bars
- 6) Health facilities
- 7) Educational Institutions and Offices
- 8) Lorry Parks and Stations
- 9) Shops

1.10.2.2 Quantity and Composition of Solid Waste

Estimated solid waste generated in the District is about 40,912.29kg and the composition is indicated in the table below.

Table 1.29: Composition and Volume of Solid Waste

COMPOSITION	VOLUME IN KG	VOLUME (%)
Organic		
Paper	5,318.5977	13
Food Materials	12,682.8099	31
Textiles	2,863.8603	7
Wood	4,500.3519	11
Inorganic		
a. Glass	3,682.1061	9
b. Metal	4,500.3519	11
c. Plastic	7,364.2122	18
TOTAL	40,912.29kg	100%

Source: EHD, AyDA, 2013

From the table above a greater percentage of the solid waste generated in the District is organic which is made up of food remains animal waste and wood.

Another factor that influences the heavy volume of solid waste generation in the District is the influx of people who patronise the bi-weekly markets of the district.

1.10.2.3 Collection/ Transfer/ Transport

The collection and transport of solid waste generated in the Ayensuano District is basically done by the District's Environmental Health Unit, Zoomlion, households and communities.

1.10.2.4 Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Dumping of refuse by households and others are done at approved and unapproved disposal sites. This applies to institutions like schools and industrial setups – sawmills, agro-processing plants, workshops etc.

Table 1.30: Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Sub-District	Public (Household)		Schools/Institutions		Industries	
	Approved	Unapproved	Approved	Unapproved	Approved	Unapproved
Anum Apapam		15	-	10	-	--
Coaltar	1	10	-	5	-	-
Obeasua		12	-	7	-	--
TOTAL	1	37		22	--	--

Source: EHD, AyDA, 2013

From the table, it can be seen that greater number of the District's disposal sites are unapproved, there is therefore the need for the provision of containers and bins.

1.10.2.5 Methods of Solid Waste Disposal

The main method of solid waste disposal in the District is the Open Space form of disposal. The other forms of disposal include the following:

- 1) Crude dumping
- 2) Filling of excavation
- 3) Central container
- 4) Bush

The table below depicts the method of disposal within the Sub-district

Table 1.31: Methods of Solid Waste Disposal

Name of Sub-District	Crude Dumping/ Incineration	Filling Excavation	Door To Door Collection	Central Container	Open Space	Bush
Anum Apapam	√	√			√	√
Coaltar	√	√			√	√
Obeasua	√				√	√

Source: EHD, AyDA, 2013

1.10.2.6 Final Waste Disposal

The Ayensuano District has two (2) official final solid disposal sites at Dokrochiwa and Amanase. There is no form of recycling and the only control measure is burning. The other parts of the district depend on uncontrolled dumping and this has led to the creation of refuse mountains in towns such as Coaltar, Krabokese, Otoase, Amanase, and Teacher Mante.

There is no liquid waste disposal site in the District and the excreta are dumped into trenches which are covered with soil when they get filled up. There is no form of treatment. This poses a great environmental hazard apart from the houseflies that pose health dangers to hamlets and villages, natural water bodies are polluted during rainy season when the trenches overflow.

1.10.2.7 Liquid Waste Management

The liquid waste in the district is made up of human excreta (fecal matter) and animal faeces. The data collected reveal the following situation concerning liquid waste management.

1.10.2.8 House Hold Toilet Facilities

The type of toilet facilities used by household facilities in the district is shown below:

Table 1.32: Household Toilet Facilities

Name of Sub-District	TYPES OF TOILETS							
	WC	VIP	PAN LATRINE	KVIP	SEPTIC TANK	PIT	SEWER	OTHERS
Coaltar	5	10	1	2	NIL	31	NIL	
Obeasua	29	41	1	2	NIL	17	NIL	
Anum Apapam	33	37	0	1	NIL	49	NIL	
TOTAL	67	88	2	5		97		

Source: EHD, AyDA, 2013

The table above indicates that the major types of toilet facilities used by households in the District are the pit latrine and household VIP. The least used is the Septic tank. This implies that majority of the people in the District use unhygienic toilet facilities which poses a serious threat to the health of the people.

1.10.2.9 Public Toilet Facility

The Ayensuano District has four (4) types of public toilet facilities. The table below indicates the number of public toilets in the District.

Table 1.33: Public Toilet Facilities– 2013

Name of Sub-District	TYPES & NUMBER OF PUBLIC TOILETS						
	WC	KVIP	VIP	SEPTIC TANK	PAN	PIT	OTHERS
Anum Apapam	-	3		-		1	-
Obeasua	-	5	2	-			-
Coaltar	-	5	3	-	1	1	-
TOTAL	-	13	5	-	1	2	-

Source: EHD, AyDA, 2013

From the table, it is clear that the widely used type of public toilet is the KVIP. There is also a significant number of VIP being used by the public. Proper management of these public toilet facilities are thus required in order to curtail any outbreak of diseases in the district. However, WC and Septic tank latrine which is classified as the most hygienic type of toilet facility is absent at the public domain.

1.10.2.10 Institutional Toilet Facilities

Most basic schools especially those whose classroom blocks were build many decades lack toilets. However, all new school blocks have sanitary components. The table below shows the institutional toilet facilities in the District.

Table 1.34: Institutional Toilet Facilities

Name of Sub-District	TYPES & NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONAL TOILETS						
	WC	KVIP	VIP	SEPTIC TANK	PAN	PIT	OTHERS
Anum Apapam	-	6	3	-		1	-
Obeasua	-	1	7	-		4	-
Coaltar	-	8	8	-		1	-
TOTAL	-	15	18	-		6	-

Source: EHD, AyDA, 2013

1.11 Vulnerability Analysis

The Ayensuano District, like any rural district, number of factors predisposes people to vulnerability. Vulnerability, in simple term connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to be negatively affected by human or natural induced risks or shocks with adverse repercussions on their well-being and therefore need to be given special attention when programmes and policies are designed and implemented.

In the case of Ayensuano District, the vulnerable and excluded include people with disability (PWDs), peasant farmers, the aged, rural women and children, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans, vulnerable children in major cocoa growing areas in the District

1.11.1 Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has 3,505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are about 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability whiles the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.6%) and physical disability (29%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active whiles 38.9 percent are not economically active. The employed population has 96.4 percent with disability whiles the unemployed has 3.6 percent within the disabled population. There are more males with any form of disability (66.1%) who are economically active than females (56.4%).

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status shows that 4.8 percent constitute the disabled population whiles 95.2 percent are the population with no disability. The highest proportion of the disabled population are with primary (23.2 %,) and middle school education (22.9%) whiles the least has only one person (0.01%) with post graduate certificate.

Table 1.35: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
No disability	73,688	95.5	36,726	95.5	36,962	95.4
With a disability	3,505	4.5	1,714	4.5	1,791	4.6
Sight	1,213	34.6	574	33.5	639	35.7
Hearing	521	14.9	236	13.8	285	15.9
Speech	514	14.7	269	15.7	245	13.7
Physical	1,016	29.0	513	29.9	503	28.1
Intellectual	876	25.0	429	25.0	447	25.0
Emotional	647	18.5	291	17.0	356	19.9
Other	218	6.2	104	6.1	114	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.11.1.1 Barriers faced by physically challenged that makes them vulnerable.

Environmental Barriers: The situations and circumstances where the physically challenged face difficulties include public transport, public building/facilities, pedestrian streets, offices and factories, places of worship, access to information among others.

Attitudinal Barriers: These are less obvious from the above, but they can inhibit the disabled from achieving daily ideas. The physically challenged are automatically assumed to be incapable, embittered, tragedy-stricken, in need of cure, of low intelligence and aggressive.

Institutional Barriers: The physically challenged are excluded under this in many areas of society. These institutions include the family, religion, education, health service, social services, class system, employment and political system.

1.11.2 Issues on Children Welfare

The United Nations convention on the child defines a child as a person between the ages of 0 and 14 years. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

Malnutrition among children is also present in the District with a major percentage coming from the deprived rural areas. The issue of malnutrition can therefore be seen as a factor of poverty.

It also explains the poor academic performance in the rural schools. To this end, implementation of the school feeding programme and capitation grant and additional livelihood support programmes for parents would go a long way to help address some of the challenges associated with children's welfare.

Child labour still remains a major vulnerability issue in the District. Communities with dominant child labour situation occurring major cocoa growing areas in the District. A field survey indicate that about 40% of school-going children are involved in various forms of manual labour comprising farming, trading and stone quarrying at the peril of their health and education. These problems require concerted efforts and specific interventions to address the issues.

Besides these, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of the following shocks, death of parents, abandonment and separation of parents and therefore require varied forms of policy interventions by the Assembly.

1.11.2.1 Contributions of Institutions to Child Development

Some of the Institutions that contribute in various ways to the development of children have been indicated in the table below.

Table 1.36: Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution

Institutions	Areas of Contribution
Department of Social Welfare	Educating, sensitizing and provision of welfare supports for marginalized children.
Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service	Helps to entrench the rights of children, using available legal provisions. Example: Enforcement of Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).
Non-Governmental Organisations	Assists in providing educational materials and infrastructure, and responding to general needs of children
Community Based Organisations	Educating the public and members on proper child development issues and providing financial cushioning.

1.11.3 Issues on Gender Representation/Mainstreaming (Issues on Women Welfare)

Women in general can be said to be vulnerable in various facets of their lives. Due to the agrarian economic nature of the District, women hardly have any additional livelihood skills and whenever, there is off season, they find it difficult to cope with the situation. However, those who are into small scale business find it difficult to access financial support to boost their activity. This has crippled majority of small scale enterprises which has resulted in poverty and poor standard living mostly among women.

Field survey in the district gave an indication that decision making at various level is biased in favour of men. This has been noticed during community gatherings where decisions are made. This is even evident at the District Assembly level where females are only 17.9 percent out of 39 members whilst their male counterpart constitutes 82.1 percent of the total number of Assembly members. At various unit committees, area and town council, women on the average form less percent of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

The small number of female leaders or representatives in any decision-making of the Assembly implies the possibility of making decisions that may not be gender sensitive or have a very limited perspective of issues concerning females.

It is therefore imperative for the Assembly to ensure gender mainstreaming and empowerment in all aspects of policy formulation and implementation. To this end, women should be encouraged to take up leadership positions and annual budgets must be made gender and vulnerability sensitive as much as possible so as to close the gap between males and females representations in decision making.

1.11.4 Other Areas of Vulnerability

Other areas of vulnerability in the district include the aged, widows, orphans and HIV and AIDS victims. In summary, the following groups of people are classified vulnerable and excluded in the Ayensuano District based on the following:

Table 1.37: Vulnerability analysis in the District

Indicator	Population	Baseline situation	Response Measures
Female population in district	50.2% of total population	Low representation in decision making, low economic empowerment, poor access to health care , teenage pregnancy, poverty	Capacity building, advocacy, micro finance support, training in additional livelihood programmes construction of CHPS & clinics in deprived communities, sensitization on NHIS
Children population in district	40.46% of total population	Child labour in major cocoa farming communities, poor access to health care, low school enrolment in rural areas, high rate of malnutrition	Formation of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) to address child welfare issues, advocacy, NHIS, school feeding programme, school infrastructure
HIV & AIDS	HIV/AIDS Profile	Stigmatization, poor access to health care, shortage of ARV drugs, financial constraints	Sensitization on stigmatization , NHIS registration, Awareness creation on the various means of transmitting, easy access of information on prevention and management
Disability	4.5 % of total population	Low capacity, lack of access to public facilities, low economic empowerment	Enactment of the District Disability Policy
Aged population in district	6.3% of total population	Poor access to health care, lack of recreational facilities and amusement centres, lack of home base care	Implementation of NHIS, support Help Age Ghana, focused home base support, introduction of the LEAP Programme
Disasters	Some areas in the District suffer from different forms of disasters	Bush fires, flooding, drought etc	Formation of District Disaster Committee, supply of relief items, sensitization of people prone to disasters.

Note:

Ayensuano District has major flood prone areas which are both within the urban and rural areas. Among them are the centre of Amanase, Asuboi Zongo, Dokrochiwa market and Anum Apapam.

1.11.5 Gender Profiling and Analysis

Gender analysis of the District which include societal roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls as well as power relations between them and how these influence access and control over resources such as land, credit and technology, access to facilities at various public services and decision making have already been mainstreamed under the various sector analysis.

The analysis has helped to identify practical needs and interests for basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation among others and the strategic needs such as access to rights and entitlements, empowerment which will lead to a change in the status of men and women and their implications for service delivery.

Specifically, the key gender issues identified which have significant implications on development and requires urgent attention are inadequate income generating activities for women, difficulty for women to access loans, inadequate alternative livelihood for women, inadequate entrepreneurial and business development skills for men and women. Also we need to put up measures to ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS and other STI's likewise TB transmission among women and men who are affected most in the District.

1.12 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Natural environment is of crucial importance for social and economic life. It provides food, shelter, energy and recreation. In this respect the diversity of nature not only offers man a vast power of choice for his current needs and desires. It also enhances the role of nature as a source of solutions for the future needs and challenges of mankind.

Everything that humans do has some impact on the environment. The district has to a larger extent, been spared the drudgery of human activities such as land and water pollution through industrial activities and mining. A minor part of the environment has remained in their natural state while the rivers and streams have not undergone any serious siltation.

However, recent developments have the potential of damaging the serene environment. Sand Winning and Mineral extraction by galamsay operators destroys the natural state of the environment.

Moreover, poor farming activities including over use of pesticides and weedicides have both contributed to loss of soil fertility which have resulted in low agriculture production.

Furthermore, charcoal burning also has a toll on the environment. The few available hard woods in the in some parts of the district are being cut for charcoal without replanting. There is the need to establish woodlots in areas where firewood harvesting and charcoal production are high in order to preserve the existing tree cover.

Stone quarrying activities along the Asuboi- Suhum road do not only destroy the land but also create cracks in the walls and foundations of houses due to the use of dynamites. It is therefore incumbent on the Assembly to put in place measures to control activities that negatively affect the environment through public sensitization, legislation and prosecution of recalcitrant offenders.

Some of the mitigation interventions that the Assembly intends to adopt include making the construction of rain harvesting mandatory in both public and private building plans, engagement of the youth in land reclamation activities at mining and quarrying sites and planting of ornamental plants along major roads and in schools. The Education directorate shall be supported to institute annual awards for environmentally responsible schools while encouraging the formation of environmental clubs at both basic and second cycle schools.

1.13 Key development problems / issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis

From the situation analysis discussed above, the following development problems /issues/gaps have been identified under the GSGDA I and these have been categorized under the various thematic areas;

1.13.1 Sustainable Macro Economic Stability

- Low revenue mobilisation
- Inadequate releases of external revenue sources (DACF)
- Low motivation for revenue collectors

1.13.2 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs
- Limited access to credit facilities
- Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
- Lack of public private partnership initiatives
- Low level of local economic development promotion

1.13.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

- Misuse of agro-chemicals
- Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities
- High rate of post harvest losses due to poor roads and lack of market
- Pollution of water bodies through illegal mining activities
- Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs
- Destruction of farm lands and crops by indiscriminate felling of trees
- Seasonal bush fires

1.13.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- Poor road surface condition
- Ineffective development control
- Low access to potable water in rural areas
- Inadequate household toilet facilities
- Inadequate public toilet facilities
- Frequent power outages
- Poor street lighting
- Poor condition of rural housing
- Poor market infrastructure

1.13.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- High rate of youth unemployment
- Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels
- Inadequate sanitation facilities at basic schools
- Poor Academic Performance
- Lack of Teacher accommodation at all levels
- High prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes
- Low family planning acceptor rate
- Low access to health care delivery in rural areas
- Inadequate human resource of all categories
- Limited CHPS compounds
- Non existence of District Hospital
- Poor response to surveillance activities and late reporting of epidemic prone diseases
- Poor condition of office accommodation for health and education
- Lack of comprehensive data on the vulnerable in the society
- Slow pace of integrating people with disabilities into the main-stream of development.
- Inadequate support for women and children issues
- Inadequate support for PLWHA's and OVC.
- Low level of women empowerment through training

1.13.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Lack of permanent office and residential accommodation for District Assembly
- Inactive sub-district structures
- Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff of the District Assembly
- Inadequate office equipment, furniture and stationery
- Low level of public education on government policies
- Low communal/spirit in some communities
- Limited number of women in decision making positions at District Assembly/Area/Town Council levels.
- Lack of District Police Command which affect effective policing

1.14 Summarized Community Needs and Aspirations

- Improvement of road network
- Extension of electricity to rural and new developed areas
- Provision of adequate and potable drinking water
- Provision of School infrastructure and Teacher accommodation
- Access to affordable health care
- Provision of security in every part of the district
- Protection for peasant farmers to promote food security
- Provision of toilet facilities for schools

- Extension of electricity to schools to promote ICT education
- Access to agric extension services
- Improvement of market infrastructure to promote trading
- Provision of proper sanitation in all communities
- Support for the construction of household toilet facilities
- Training and provision of micro credit for SMEs
- Slaughter house and ponds for stray animals
- Effective Development Control
- Final Disposal site for solid and Liquid waste
- Employment creation especially for youth
- Strengthening of sub-district structure
- Involvement of women in decision making
- Effective collaboration between assembly and traditional authorities
- Construction of district hospital

1.15 Harmonized development gaps

- Low internal revenue mobilization
- Low motivation for revenue collectors
- Low agriculture output and food security
- Low level of livestock production
- Lack of fish farming
- Lack of ready market for farmers
- Inadequate agriculture extension services
- Low access to quality health care delivery
- High incidence of sand winning
- Inadequate portable water
- Poor waste management system
- High incidence of malaria and other diseases including HIV/AIDS
- High unemployment rate among the youth
- Low rate of planned settlements
- Poor road network
- Poor or inadequate educational infrastructure
- Low access to quality educational service delivery
- Poor academic performance of students in the district
- Lack of Local Economic Development
- Lack of tourism promotion
- Lack of permanent office and residential accommodations for Central Administration and Decentralised Departments

- Lack of ICT infrastructure in schools at all levels
- Low involvement of women in decision making
- Inadequate participatory planning, implementation and monitoring
- Weak sub-district structures
- Low capacity of staff and assembly members in the decentralisation system

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

No	Focus Area	Adopted issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonized Issues (2010 – 2013)
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector			
	<i>Private Sector Development</i>	Inadequate job creation	Lack of Local Economic Development
	<i>Growth and Development of MSMEs</i>	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills Limited access to finance	
	<i>Developing the Tourism Industry</i>	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Lack of tourism promotion
		Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	
Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management			
	<i>Agriculture Productivity</i>	Low level of agriculture mechanization	Low agriculture output and food security
		High cost of agriculture machinery and equipment	
		Low adoption of technology	
		Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	Inadequate agric extension services
		Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	Lack of access to credit by farmers and FBOs
		Poor rural road infrastructure	Lack of ready market for farmers Poor road network
		Inadequate access to veterinary services	Low level of livestock production
		Inadequate fishing infrastructure including the use of inland fishing methods.	Lack of technology for fish farming
		High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	Dependence on rain-fed agriculture

	<i>Land Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest</i>	High levels of environmental degradation	High incidence of sand winning
		Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	Indiscriminate felling of trees
		Limited investment in waste management and infrastructure	Poor waste management practices
		Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire outbreaks	Seasonal bush fires and flooding
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development			
	<i>Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport</i>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Poor road network
	<i>Information Communication Technology Development</i>	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions	Lack of ICT infrastructure in schools at all levels
	<i>Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management</i>	Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	Lack of planning schemes for communities
		Haphazard land development	
		Inadequate access to quality and affordable water Lack of maintenance of water systems Inadequate funding	Inadequate portable water
		Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities Poor disposal of waste	Poor waste management system
		Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education	

Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
		Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	Low access to quality educational service delivery Poor academic performance
		Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	Poor or inadequate educational infrastructure
		High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	High unemployment rate among the youth
		Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Low access to quality health care delivery
		High stigmatization and discrimination Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities	High incidence of malaria and other diseases including HIV/AIDS
		Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	
		Limited coverage of social protection interventions	
	Child Development and Protection	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	Prevalence of child abuse and child labour
	Disability	Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making,	Slow pace of integrating people with disabilities into the main-stream of development
	Population Management.	Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services	Low acceptor rate of family planning
	Poverty reduction and income inequalities	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	

		High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rates	
		Heavier time burdens and limited access to productive resources	
		High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks	
Transparent and Accountable Governance			
	Local governance and decetralisation	Non-functioning sub-district structures Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts	Lack of permanent office and residential accommodations for Central Administration and Decentralised Departments
		Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Weak sub-district structures
		Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy including composite budgeting Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	Low implementation of participatory planning, implementation and monitoring
		Poor relationship between MMDAs and the Private Sector	Lack of PPP
	Public Policy Development and Management	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	Low implementation of participatory planning, implementation and monitoring

		Unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers	Low capacity of staff and assembly members in the decentralisation system
		Weak e-Governance structure	
	<i>Development Communication</i>	Poor management of public records Inefficient functioning (unaccountable) of public institutions and poor interaction with the citizenry	
	<i>Gender Equity and Women Empowerment</i>	Lack of gender responsive budgeting Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance Insufficient candidature of females in elections	Low involvement of women in decision making
	Public Safety and Security	Incidence of violent crimes	Incidence of violent crimes
	<i>Evidence-Based Decision-making</i>	Weak demand for and utilisation of M&E results Monitoring exercises driven by projects Weak institutional capacity Weak linkage between planning, budgeting and M&E Limited resources and budgetary allocations for M&E Low compliance with M&E guidelines	Low budget and allocation of funds for M&E

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter of the Plan deals with the development priorities of the Ayensuano District based on the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II. The Chapter also puts key development issues and community needs/aspiration through the POCC/SWOT Analysis.

2.1 District Development Priorities

The development priorities of the district in relation to the thematic areas of the Ghana shared Growth Development Agent (GSGDA) are set on the table below;

THEMATIC AREA	PRIORITIES	STATEMENTS
1. ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY	1.1 Maximization of revenue and prudent expenditure	1.1.1 Assembly plans to identify and exploit all livelihoods and economic activities to increase its internally generated funds while practicing prudent financial Management
	1.2 Increase in internal source of credit for the productive sector	1.2.1 Rural Banks will be encouraged to expand so as to encourage savings which can be accessed as credit for the production section
2. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	2.1 Support the development of the small scale industrial sector	2.1.1 Small scale industries - auto mechanics and allied artisan etc are scattered throughout Anum Apapam, Amanase and other parts of the district in male shift workshops with no linkages or economics of scales. The Assembly will intervene by developing light industrial area at Anum Apapam. Adequate electric power will be ensured and the other utilities provided to paint and machinery companies among others will set up business to provide the necessary services conveniently and at lower charges
3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3.1 Food security and increased incomes in the agricultural sector	3.1.1 All crops produced in the district with the exception of cocoa and maize are readily perishable. In the absence of any long lasting storage methods for crops like cassava, plantains, palm nuts and other fruits, vegetables, cocoyam and yams etc farmers are more less forced to sell off their produce at give away prices.

		<p>However, the supply of cassava, palm nuts, tomatoes and plantains can be restricted through the withholding of part of the production for processing into gari, and dough, palm oil, and kernel oil, crude paste and plantain chips, which will not only increases the price of the raw produce on the local market but also improve the income of producers by virtue of the value added.</p>
	3.2 Checking the degradation of the natural environment	<p>3.2.1 The natural vegetation in the greater part of the district is now depleted. Instead of forests at most parts of Coaltar, obscure parts of the other areas in the District have now been reduced to part lands through human activities – agriculture, bushfires and lately illegal and indiscriminate felling of trees.</p> <p>Indeed with the exception of the Obuoho Nyarko area and a few other places, the only commercial timber left is the Onyina (Ciba)</p> <p>There is the need to intervene to restore the natural vegetation in some part of the district though re-forestation and serious check on illegal felling of trees and bushfire outbreaks.</p>
4. INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	4.1 Improvement of the feeder and town roads network and Access roads in major towns	<p>4.1.1 The kilometer feeder roads network ensures the flow of manufactured goods and services to rural areas and agricultural products to the urban areas and market centers will be maintained, improved and rehabilitated with the support of GoG and Dev't Partners.</p> <p>4.1.2 The newly developing part of Coaltar and other major settlement will be opened up with the construction of roads and culverts</p> <p>4.1.3 Major roads within Coaltar and major towns will also be surfaced</p>
	4.2 Access to recreational Facilities	<p>4.2.1 A social event park with a durbar ground, bar, a children's amusement component and , meeting halls will be developed on a public – private partnership basis</p> <p>This park will be used for funerals and other social gathering</p>
	4.3 ICT Facilities for the public	<p>4.3.1 Advantage will be taken of the VSO ICT centre constructed at Kofi Pare to access information and development of skills</p>

	4.6 Improved access to sanitary and services	<p>4.6.1 Though the collection of solid refuse has improved in Coaltar while the services of Zoomlion Gh. Ltd has been extended to the other towns there are many unserved areas within Coaltar. More metal containers will be acquired for such areas and evacuated frequently. Also house – to house collection will be introduced and expanded.</p> <p>4.6.2 Most communities lack toilet both public and household while obsolete toilets are still in use in almost all the communities in the District. The latter’s type of toilets – Pan latrines and KVIPs are going to be phased out while new safer ones in particular W. C. toilet and Acqua privy ones will be constructed</p> <p>4.6.3 Neither solid nor liquid refuse is properly disposed off even though there are final disposal sites in some communities. There is the need for the re-cycling of solid refuse both organic and inorganic and to construct a stabilization pond.</p>
	4.7 Improved access and coverage of potable water	<p>4.7.1 Access to potable water is a major problem. This can be maximized and increased by mechanization of boreholes in Coaltar and other major towns as well as the provision of more bore – holes and hand – dug wells (fitted with pumps and efficient management of these facilities</p> <p>The assembly will undertake some of the projects itself while relying on the MDAs and development partners for support.</p>
5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	5.1 Improvement of access and quality of basic education in the district	<p>5.1.1 There are pockets of areas in the district where many school going children stay at home. This is due to parents’ ignorance/ irresponsibility or lack the access to educational facilities. Kindergarten and primary schools will be established in such neglected areas and enrolment drive intensified in the whole district.</p> <p>Many schools are accommodated in dilapidated structure and lack sanitary facilities and workshop as well as dedicated teachers.</p>

		The Assembly on its own and with support from the GoG and DPs will replace some dilapidated school structures, ensure proper supervision of teachers and community participation to improve numeracy and library level as well as the pass rate at the BECE and get more JHS students to qualify and get admitted into Senior High Schools
	5.2 Skills development for the youth	5.2.1 Practical teaching of ICT at the basic school level will be intensified through the construction of workshops and supply of computers while artisan skills development center will be established for the hundreds of unemployable high school leavers
	5.3 Improved access to a coverage of health delivery	5.3.1 This will be achieved through improved services in all existing health facilities, construction of structures for existing CHPs centers and the setting up of new CHPs centers at very remote areas.
	5.4 Reduction in the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	5.4.1 Though available data indicate that the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district fall from 3.8% to 2.7% from 2005 to 2009 more effort will be put in the various compartment of sensitization campaign – awareness, counseling, testing and anti – stigmatization so that ‘closet’ victims and their families will come out . Support in the form of ART drugs and materials have to be given to PLWHAs and their families
	5.5 Sport Development	5.5.1 School sport will be promoted with the aim of improving the regional competitions and more importantly to unearth young talents 5.5.2 It is also planned to organize a district soccer league so that the district can gain a position in the Premier League
6. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	6.1 Increased participation in democracy for the citizenry on elections	6.1.1 The EC supported by the District Assembly and other relevant MDAs will undertake an IEC in respect of the registration of voters and actual participation of citizens in the election processes
	6.2 Improving service delivering by the District Assembly, sub-structures and MDAs	6.1.2 The success of the decentralization process depends very much on the performance of the District Assembly and sub-district councils and other structures as well as the MDAs.

		Improving the capacity of officers and Councilors and provision of logistical support in the form of office and residential accommodation and equipment will help in the improvement of performance.
	6.3 Increased representation of women in government	6.3.1 Massive support in terms of logistics and finances can help more women to be elected to the District Assembly while their number can be augmented through appointment.
	6.4 Increased access to justice.	6.4.1 Establishing a circuit court and other management's, one each at Coaltar and Anum Apapam respectively will bring justice closer to all the people in the District instead of them seeking it in neighboring District.
	6.5 Improved Security and safety for the citizenry	6.5.1 Prevention and solving unexplained murders will as well as prevention of vehicular accidents , fire outbreaks and others and minimization of casualties will ensure the citizenry confidence about their security and safety
	6.6 Increase in the contact between District Assembly and the public.	6.6.1 Increased awareness of the activities of the District Assembly will create transparency and accountability in the mind of the people
	6.7 Promotion of positive cultural practices	6.7.1 The practice of negative cultural practices are to be eradicated and positive ones encouraged among all the ethnic groups in the district
	6.8 Involvement of the public in decision making	6.8.1 The involvement of public especially traders, artisans, business enterprises, etc in the preparation of the annual budget will make it well adopted by the people as their own and thereby fulfill their fiscal obligation willingly
	6.9 Improvement of the data bank of the District	6.9.1 The Assembly needs reliable and adequate data for proper planning and budgeting among others. Again the demand for information on the district by MDAs, NGOs, DPs, Researchers, and Students etc is growing everyday and this can only be met with the conduct of saving and upgrading of data collected, collated and analyzed.

2.3 POTENTIALS OPPORTUNITIES CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC ANALYSIS)

THEME AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low revenue mobilization	1 Annual enactment of the F.F.R 2 Corps of revenue collectors 3 Existence of market and other revenue sources 4 Existence of sub-structures 5 Existence of DPCU capable of conducting economic survey	Relevant legislation for revenue mobilization, ACT 462	1 Inadequate logistics 2 Inadequate number of revenue collectors 3 Poor supervision of revenue collectors 4.Low capacity of new officers 5.Siphoning /diversion of funds collected	1 Changes in Government 2 Changes in national legislation 3 Pressure from higher authorities on the assembly
Conclusion: The full utilization of the potentials and the evolving of strategies to overcome the constraints especially diversion of revenue collected can lead to the mobilization of adequate amount in terms of IGF.				

THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN THE MARKETS	1. District Assembly's commitment to improve internal revenue 2. Willingness of traders to enter into public-private partnership in the building of facilities 3. A well-organized traders' associations and responsible market leadership	1.Support of MLG & RD for improvement in IGF 2 Availability of investors for public and private partnership	1. Competition over D/A's development budget 2. Problem over allocation of facilities 3. High default on rent payment by occupant of markets stores/stalls/sheds 4. Lack of communal sense of ownership of public facilities 5. Poor mobilization of IGF	1. Interference in market facility allocation by higher authorities 2. Reduction in central government transfers for district

	4. Willingness of the people to pay user levies		6. Sub-lettering of stores/sheds/stalls	
Conclusion: The main constraint with regard to development of market facilities is inadequate funds. The Assembly can overcome this by utilizing the public – private partnership option.				

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High post-harvest losses	1 Existence of a traditional storage facility 2 On-going research into improving existing storage facilities 3 On-going teaching of new technique for storage by DADU 4 Availability of agro-chemical shops	Availability of some credit for storage of produce from financial institution and NGOs	1 Attacks by insecticides 2 Lack of refrigeration for highly perishable crops such as tomatoes and leafy vegetables 3 Low percentage of processing for crops such as plantains and cassava 4 Inefficient traditional storage methods 5 Limited capacity for agro-processing on palm oil, kernel, cassava and maize	The high cost of agro-chemicals
Conclusions: increased processing of local crops such as cassava, maize, palm oil as well as better storage methods and facilities will reduce the quantity of crops that go waste or at least give farmers some bargaining power with traders				

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Environmental degradation due to chain – saw and galamsay activities as well as agriculture	1 Natural vegetation of tropical evergreen 2 Availability of land for afforestation 3 Availability of water for nursing seedlings 4. MOFAs and land re-decoration programmes 5.Existence of schools that can engage in afforestation	1 Existence of NGOs interested in afforestation 2 The NYEPS youth in agriculture scheme 3 existence of electricity to all parts of the country-increased demand for more teak trees	1 dependency on another district for the forestry service. 2 the menace of chain saw operators and small scale gold miners 3 bush fires 4 refuse mountains 5. Over dependency on fuel used for heating and cooking	1 High cost of LPG 2. Government attitude towards illegal chain saw operators
Conclusions: Given the natural vegetation of tropical evergreen forest a serious check of activities that leads to deforestation and an acceleration re – afforestation can lead to the restoration of the forest cover in a substantial part of the district’s land area within a matter of years				

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Erosion	1 Blocking of minor gullies with sand-filled bags by landlords/ house owners 2 Existence of drains along some roads	1 Pits and gullies created by sand winners 2 Daily sweeping of earth compounds leading to removal of top soil 3. Poor tilling techniques	1.The services of the Hydrological Dept of the MWWH 2. urban development projects	Heavy rainfall patterns
Conclusion: Erosion is a great threat in the district particularly in human settlements and the foundation of many houses both Swiss and land crate structures are seriously eroded. The only solution to this threat is the construction of storm and secondary drains as well as open to channel rain water away from the structures				

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
LOW Income in the agricultural sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of markets 2. Existence of feeder roads 3. Availability of vehicles for transportation 4. Nearness to Accra 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of NGOs that teach farmers storage methods 2. MOFA's projects on storage facilities 3. Financial institutions' readiness to grant credit to farmers groups against harvested produce 4. Gov't commitment to subsidies the price of fertilizers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of storage facilities for perishable products 2. Inability of farmers to hold on to produce even for the shortest time – (after harvest) 3. Bad nature of feeder roads 4. Pest attacking 5. High AEA:Farm ratio 6. Low technology 7. High cost of inputs (seedling and agro-chemical drugs) 8. Unwillingness and inability of livestock farmers to pay for immunization 9. Low productivity 10. Unfortunate land tenure system for peasant farmers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 High food importation (maize and rice) 2 Collusion by traders /buyers 3 The monopolistic behaviour of trade associations
Conclusion: Agricultural incomes can be improved through the ability of famers to regulate supplies as well as increase production.				

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
INADEQUATE ACCESS TO CREDIT FOR THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS	1. Presence of banks (both national and rural) 2. District Assembly's support for the private sector 3. Existence of many farmer groups and small scale industries 4. NBSSI / BAC 5. Existence of many artisans 6. Increased agro-processing	1. Existence of the many GoG credit schemes eg. masloc 2. Presence of NGOs that support agric (e.g. ADRA)	1. High default rate especially with farmers 2. Preference of the banks to lend to the commercial sector 3. Weak FBOs and agro-processing groups.	1. Crop failures due to poor rainfall, pests attack, poor farming techniques etc 2. Delays / reduction in GoG transfers
Conclusion: Though credit flow to the productive sector may not be adequate to the main problem that financial institutions encounter in lending is the high default rate especially among farmers. There is therefore the need for the teaching of farmers how to utilize credit properly in order to make re-payment easy.				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
LOW ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH DELIVERY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualified personnel 2. Availability of facilities at all levels 3. Availability of specialist services e.g. ENT, and VCT units, clinic, eye and Psychiatric unit 4. 73% NHIS coverage 5. Availability of ambulance services 6. Use of insecticide treated mosquito nets 7. Presence of trained TBAs 8. Sponsorship support for courses by the DA for personnel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readiness of GHS to post medical Assistants 2. Existence of DWST 3. Expanded programme on Immunization (EPI) 4. Availability of workshops and health programmes 5. GHS health programmes e.g. Roll Back Malaria, Guinea Worm Eradication Programme etc. 6. Availability of health biased NGOs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bureaucracy and frustration in NHIS 2. Inadequate equipment 3. Inadequate accommodation for staff 4. Lack of electricity and water in many health facilities 5. Lack of transport and communication facilities in many health centers 6. Inadequate support from the District Assembly 7. Self-medication 8. High level of poverty 9. Negative cultural practices 10. Uneven distribution of facilities 11. Low percentage of paid up member of NHIS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strike actions by health personnel 2. Exodus of medical personnel
Conclusion: The improvement in the mortality rate during the past few years can only be sustained by the removal of the constraints on the health delivering system and utilization of the potentials and opportunities.				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
LOW ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of children of school going age 2. Existence of PTAs and SMCs 3. Availability of buildings and structures 4. Existence of circuit offices for supervision 5. Existence of private schools 6. Availability of TLMS 7. A strong M&E unit of the DEO. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Posting of trained teachers by GES 2. Availability of development partners 3. Supply of textbooks and furniture 4. Free feeding programme 5. Capitation grant 6. Best teacher award scheme 7. Support from District Assembly/ Civic Organizations/FBOs 8. Use of innovations teams (introduced by GAIT) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate teacher motivation 2. Irregular attendance by teachers and pupils 3. Inadequate teacher accommodation in rural areas 4. Ineffective/Non-functional PTAs/SMCs 5. High proportion of untrained teachers 6. Dilapidated school structures 7. Inability of some parents to provide the basic needs for their children 8. Pupil attending social functions, video shows, funerals, wake keeping, etc 9. Child abuse/child labour/market days absenteeism 10. Teacher and pupil absenteeism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pirated materials 2. Change in Government Policy 3. Rainstorms and natural disasters that affect school structures. 4. Award of contract from Accra 5. Irregular transfer of payment for infrastructure projects 6. Ceasing of donor funds.
Conclusion: The generally low literacy level and poor performance at the BECE are due to four main problem: Inadequate basic school infrastructures, negative teacher behavior, low commitment of parents and guardians as well as indiscipline among pupils				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate/ Dilapidated school structures	1. willingness of some communities to undertake Community Initiated Projects (CIPs) 2. Existence of infrastructure development programmes under FCUBE 3. High number of school-going children 4. D/As commitment to development of education.	1. Commitment of GoG to FCUBE support by NGOs (WVI) and philanthropists 2. School health programmes	1. Apathy in some community Vis a Vis communal labour 2. Problems about getting lands for sitting of schools in some communities 3. Misappropriation of resource for CIPs 4. Low enrolment in some communities 5. Schools communities being too close to one another 5. Ethnic conflicts involving neighboring communities	Delay in the completion of GoG and District Assembly Projects due to irregular release of funds
Conclusion: Enrolment levels will and can hit the desired 100% provided when schools structures are rehabilitated/ replaced and their sitting rationalized.				

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate number of Senior High Schools	1. Large number of JSS graduates 2. Existence of unused Cocoa Board Buildings at Asuboi 3. Availability of graduates to teach. 4. Availability of food stuff to feed boarding students	1. Government of Ghana project through GETFUD	1. Low performance at the BECE by public school pupils 2. Senior high schools becoming center for illegal activities eg. Lesbianism and drug trade. 3. Teachers refusing posting to new/rural areas.	1. Delay in disbursement of funds for government projects 2. Lack of adequate teachers for senior high schools
Conclusion: The number of senior high schools is not only inadequate but also unevenly distributed, establish a new one at Asuboi will enable students in a little to unserved area have access to senior high school education.				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Uneven distribution of health facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existences of at least 2 CHIP center in every sub-district DHMT out – reach programme Availability of accommodation that can be CHIPs centers Assembly’s commitment to build more primary health facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Donor /NGOs and Philanthropists infrastructure projects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reluctance of many nurses and other health workers to accept posting to rural areas Lack of electricity and potable water in many community CHIPs centers in some communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drying up of NGOs/ Donor/ Support for infrastructure projects Inadequate Transfers from GoG.
<p>Conclusion: Though more and more people have low access to primary health care, there are still some areas of the district where people still have to walk more than ten kilometers to reach even a CHPS center. Extension of electricity to the remote areas will encourage more personnel to accept posting these areas.</p>				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low technical skill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A large population of JSS and SHS leavers 2. Teaching of technical skills in basic schools 3. Existence of a technical school 4. Existence of a vocational school 5. Master tradesmen who trains apprentices 6. District Assembly support for apprentices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RTTU out-reach programme 2. Government NVTI programme 3. The emerging oil industry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apathetic attitude of the youth towards acquisition trade skills 2. Preference for white colour jobs. 3. Lack of support for the Youth from very poor homes 4. Inability of many qualified operators to set up trade. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of equipment required to set up trade 2. Rural urban Drift 3. Change in education policy
<p>Conclusion: the junior and senior high schools in the district produced hundreds of graduates every year but they all lack employable skill. It is imperative that they acquire technical skills. However, there is the need to work on the negative perception of young men about apprenticeship.</p>				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
HIGH LEVEL OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land for agriculture and other businesses 2. Existence of small-scale industries / craft works 3. Vacancies in the teaching and health sectors 4. Availability of master craftsmen 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government's Youth Employment programme (NYEP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unwillingness of most school leavers to enter into agriculture 2. Unwillingness of most school leavers to enter into apprenticeship 3. Lack of financial support for apprentices 4. High underemployment in the sewing & hairdressing trade 5. Lack of electric power in most settlements 6. Low credit worthiness of most young people 7. Negative attitude of society towards menial or unskilled jobs 8. Superstition and too much belief in the supernatural for progress 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rural urban drift 2. The short-term profitability off hawking compared with skill acquisition 3. Inadequate government and district assembly funding for youth activities 4. Flooding of the market with cheaper goods from abroad 5. negative attitude of the general public towards locally produced goods
<p>Conclusion: The issue of high employment can be addressed by attracting GoG and donor support for technical skills acquisition by the youth in order to make employable rather in the district or beyond. The NYEP models can be temporarily measures to enable the youth to re-organize themselves for further or skills acquisition.</p>				

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate protection and care for children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of relevant MDAs children 2. Commitment of FBOs to children welfare 3. Adequate number of basic schools 4. Maternal and children health care programme 5. Existence of watch dog against child abuse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The children Act. 2. The national programme for the Elimination of the worst form of child labour 3. NGOs/ CBOs interest with child welfare and protection. 4. Existence of children's homes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of poverty among house holds 2. Indiscipline among teenagers 3. Poor educational delivery system in the rural areas 4. Lack of funding for the MDAs dealing with child protection and care 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lack of funds for sustaining projects
Conclusion: A sustained enrolment drive with an improved education delivering and health delivering systems backed by the application of child protection laws and programme will improve the lot of children				

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of DRMT and DAC 2. Availability of specific Fund for HIV/AIDS Activities 3. Existence of VCT centres 4. MTCT activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National commitment to reduce or eradicate HIV/AIDS 2. Flow of funds from GAC 3. Existence of NGOs/ CBOs in HIV/ AIDS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative cultural practices 2. Selfish agenda on the part of many CBOs/ NGOs 3. Doubting of the existence of the pandemic 4. Unwillingness of many people to change life style 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular flow of funds from GoG 2. Possible donor fatigue.
Conclusion: an efficient use of the funds available by the DRMT / District AIDS Committee and the numerous NGOs/ CBOs engaged in HIV/AIDS activities especially those on enlightenment and stigmatized can help reduce the prevalence rate				

7.0 THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Fire outbreaks and other disasters	1.National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) 2. Continuous sensitization of population on fire/ accident prevention and management.	1. Activities of the GNRSC	1. Absence of fire stations in the district 2. Absence of ambulances 3. Bad wiring of houses 4. Lack of fire extinguishers in most homes and industrial and commercial establishment 5. Lack of fire hydrants 6. Bad roads (highways, feeder and access roads in towns 7. Uncontrolled fires set in homes, block streets/ alleys 8.Unpreparedness of NADMO 9. Choked drains and obstruction of water ways 10.Haphazardly constructed houses	1.Rainstorms 2.Inadequate budget for Ministry of Interior
Conclusions: The major problem over disaster prevention and management is the lack of logistics of lands and bad physical planning. When these are provided or removed and the population is sensitized and law and order maintained the disaster will be reduced.				

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High rate of violent crimes	1 Existence of police formations and relevant security agencies 2 District Assembly's commitment to solve the problem 3 Community watch dog committees 4. abhorrence of violent crime by the generality of the public	1 Governments commitment 2. Augmenting of local security forces by others from neighbouring districts	1 High level of unemployment 2 Negative cultural practices 3 Belief in the supernatural to get rich 4 Inadequate number of police stations 5 Negative attitude to work among some police men 6 High financial burden in D/A for maintenance of security personnel 7 The unwillingness of people to feed police with evidence/ information 8 Unlight streets	1 Possible withdrawal of police personnel and military
Conclusion: The development is a recent phenomenon and a combined effort by the security agencies, government (central and distant) as well as the general public can lead to its resolution				

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor service delivery	1 Existence of most district level MDAs 2 Availability of staff 3 Availability of waste management equipment 4 Existence of schools and health facilities	1. Availability of service delivery guiding lines 2. Government commitment to the decentralization process 3. Existence of CHRAJ at Suhum and Nsawam.	1. Low capacity in most MDAs 2. Inadequate logistics for MDAs 3. Dilapidated school structures 4. Inadequate number and distribution of health facilities 5. Uneven distribution of nurses and teachers 6. Inadequate logistics for waste management 7. Poor attitude towards work 8. Bureaucracy 9. Corruption among officials	1 Non-implementation of the decentralization process 2 Flow of funds from the centre to the district
Conclusion: The District Assembly is the government at the local level and the many constraints it face make it appear inefficient in the eyes. Eliminating these and the acceleration of the decentralization process will improve service delivering at the local level.				

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Ineffective Sub-Structures of the Assembly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of elected representatives (Assembly & Unit Committees members) 2. Ceding of some revenue by D/A to Area/Urban councils 3. Existence of office accommodation for sub-district councils 4. Availability of staff 5. Availability of funds for capacity building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from NGOs and Government for decentralization in terms of capacity building 3. Government commitment to decentralization 4. District level elections every 4years 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication gap between assembly members and citizens 2. Low capacity among councilors and staff 3. Limited revenue sources for some area which has no market 4. Bad road network in many parts of the district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in release of GoG transfers (e.g. DACF) 2. The large number of unit committees 3. Possible donor fatigue about decentralization
Conclusion: The structures for decentralization at the sub-district level are in place, what is left is the fiscal employment and capacity building of the sub-district council				

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Negative cultural practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of the relevant agents for change CNC, CHRAJ, NCCE, DSW, DCD, Christian Churches, NGOs, GHS. The willingness of most people to change A high school enrolment rate Maternal and child health care programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of legislation for change Interstate succession law (PNDCL 111) Children's Act Anti-trafficking National programme for the elimination of the worst form of child Labour NGO programmes, project/ activities on negative cultural practices National Mutual Health Insurance Scheme FBCUBE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High level of superstition Inaccessible communities Poverty mitigating against enrolment of children in schools, attending of clinics Under-resourced MDAs Low regard for women's and children's rights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in relevant legislation subtle backlash against rights advocacy
Conclusion: Identification of negative cultural practices by MDAs and NGOs will help the relevant laws to be utilized to eradicate them				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, ADOPTED OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter deals with the development goal of the district as well as the adopted district objectives and strategies from the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II. The Chapter also entails the development projections of the Ayensuano District for the next four years i.e. from 2014-2017.

3.1 Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies

3.1.1 The District Development Focus

The Development Focus of the Ayensuano District is to support the private sector to develop so that income levels will rise to enable the District Assembly raise adequate revenue to supplement the efforts of the Government and the donor community in the provision of quality basic service and discharge its other responsibilities as demand under good governance.

3.1.2 District Development Goal

The basic goal of the District Medium-Term Plan (2014-2017) is to address the high levels of poverty and deprivation in the district by creating the enabling environment for increased production and productivity and improvement in the delivery of basic services.

3.2 Development Projections for 2014-2017

3.2.1 Population Data & Threshold Population

The human being is the basis for development planning and as such the population size plays a crucial role in the process

Table 3.1: Projected Population of the Area Council

Sub-District	Projected population in 2010	Projected population in 2012/2013	Projected population increase 2014-2017
Anum Apapam	27,840	28,536	1,426
Coaltar	25 ,502	26,140	1,310
Obeasua	23,851	24,447	1,222
Total	77,193	79,123	

The projections for basic infrastructure – education, health care, water and sanitation - are based on the figures above.

The following thresholds populations/standards will be used:

3.2.2 Education (Classroom/Classroom Block)

Class size

Kindergarten	- 35pupils
Primary School	- 30pupils
Junior High School	- 25pupils

• Number of classrooms per block:

Kindergarten	- 2
Primary School	- 6
Junior High School	- 3

3.2.3 Water

Threshold population per

Borehole – 300

Hand-dug well – 150

3.2.4 Sanitation

Per capita generation of solid waste/day: 0.45kg

Per capita generation of liquid waste: 0.15ltr

3.2.5 Health

Threshold population for facilities

Health Centre – 20,000

CHPs Centre – 2,000

3.2.6 Waste Management

3.2.6.1 Solid Waste:

Daily per Capital Generation of waste
Collection Frequency of refuse

3.2.6.2 Liquid Waste:

Daily per capital Generation of waste
Daily per capacity generated of waste: 0.15H

3.2.2 Projection for facilities Projections for Basic Educational Facilities

Table 3.2 Projected Population of School-Going Children By 2017

Level	Enrolment level 2013	Gross enrolment Rate 2013	Max No. of School going children 2013	Projected No. of school-going children 2013	Additional school-going children (2014-2017)
Kindergarten	7,945	89.7	8,857	9,371	514
Primary school	24,630	89.6	27,489	29,083	1,594
Junior High school	7,794	62.3	12,510	13,236	726

3.2.3 Projections for Classrooms/ Basic Schools

Table 3.3 Number of Classroom Required by 2017

Level of Education	As at December 2013					2014 – 2017			
	Pop. of C.S.G.A *	No. of standard classroom	Access (pop. served)	Unserved Population	No. of Extra classrooms Required	Projected increase in population	No. of classrooms Required	Total No of classrooms Required	No. of Blocks
KG	8857	36	1260	7597	217	514	15	232	116 No. of Blocks
Primary school	27,489	426	12,780	14,707	490	1594	53	543	91 No. 6-unit classroom Blocks
JHS	12,510	183	4575	7935	318	726	29	347	15 No. 3-unit classroom Blocks
Total					1025		97	1122	

* Children of School Going Age

3.2.4: Projections for Rural Water and Supply

The number of new boreholes that will be required for each sub-district by 2017 is shown below

Table 3.4: Number of Rural Facilities Required by 2017

Sub-District Area	As at December 2013						2014-2017		Total No of facilities Required (Boreholes)
	Population	No. of facilities Existing (BH/HDW)		Access	Unserved population	No. of facilities	Projected increase in population	No. of facilities required (Boreholes)	
Anum									
Apapam	28,536	26	-	7,800	26,040	87	1,426	7	94
Coaltar*	26,140	27	7	9,150	31,352	105	1,310	8	113
Obeasua	24,447	53	10	17,400	4,742	16	1,222	5	31
Total	79,123	184	55	62,450	66,224	289	3,958	32	331

*In view of the difficult underground rock formation in the Coaltar sub-district which leads to a lot of unsuccessful drillings, there is the need to provide a small town water system for the area. The combined projected population of Ayibontey, Otoase, Krabokese, Anfaso, Kraboa, Coaltar and Dokrochiwa is about 15,000 which meet the threshold for a small town pipe system. Fifty (50) out of the 133 boreholes can be traded off for the system which will take its source from mechanized boreholes.

3.2.5 Projections for Public Toilet Facilities

Table: 3.5: Number of extra public toilet required by 2017

	As at end of December 2013						2014-2017			
Sub District	Population	No. of Drop Holes	Access	Unserved population	70% of unserved population	No. of Drop holes required	Projected increase in population	No. of Drop holes required	Total No. of Drop holes required	Drop holes converted into Toilets
Anum Apapam	28,536	62	3,100	30,740	21,518	430	1,426	39	469	5 No. 20-seater W.Cs 10 No. 16-seater V.C.Ts 11 No. 10-seater V.C.Ts
Coaltar	26,140	128	6,400	34,102	23,871	477	1,310	46	523	7 No. 20-seater W.Cs 10 No. 16-seater V.C.Ts 10 No. 12-seater V.C.Ts 10 No. 10-seater V.C.Ts
Obeasua	24,447	90	4,500	17,543	12,280	246	1,222	25	271	6 No. 20-seater W.Cs 5 No. 16-seater V.C.Ts 6 No. 12-seater V.C.Ts
Total										

3.2.6 Projection for solid waste Equipment

Table 3.6: Gaps in tools and Equipments

Type of Equipment	Current level	Projected	Gap
Slip Loader	1	2	1
Slip loading containers	22	37	15
Motorized Tricycle	2	4	2
Tricycles	50	84	34
Wheelbarrows	10	17	7
Shovel	20	34	14
Fork	7	12	5

3.2.7 Projections for Area Councils Health Facilities

Table: 3.7: Number of health facilities required by 2017

Area Councils	Projected populations for 2013	Number of Facilities and Number of Persons Served							
		Health centre		R.C.H		CHIP Centre		Total No. of persons Served	Unserved population
		No.	Persons served	No.	Persons served	No.	Persons served		
Anum Apapam	35,769	-		2	2x5000 =10,000	2	2x 2000 =4,000	14,000	21,769
Coaltar	42,811	1	1 x 20,000 =20,000	2	2x5000 =10,000	3	3x2000 =6000	36,000	6811
Obeasua	23,405	1	1 x 20,000 =20,000	-	-	3	3x2000 =6,000	26,000	111.1
Total	162,350	2	2 x 20,000 =40,000	4	4x5000 =20,000	8	8x2000 =16,000	109,000	67.1

Anum Apapam Area Council

As many 21,769 persons are unserved. This can be taken care by the following:

- Upgrading of 1RCH into a health centre and 3No. CHPs centres

Coaltar Area Council

The unserved 6,811 can be taken care by 3No. CHPs centre.

3.3 Major Policy Objectives

The objectives and strategies to achieve the above stated goal are outlined below based on the development focus and priorities of the District and are outlined according to the five thematic areas as stated below:

1. Infrastructure, Energy and Human settlements
2. Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management
3. Human development, productivity and employment
4. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector
5. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Table 3.8 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Activities
Poor waste management system	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure 1No Cesspool emptier • Provide adequate skip bins • Organize cleanup campaigns • Promptly prosecute sanitation-related offenders • Provide adequate toilet facilities • Maintain existing sanitation facilities • Provide subsidy on household toilet construction • Organise capacity building programmes for DEHU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase 1No Cesspool emptier • Construction of public/institutional toilet facilities in selected towns • Provision of skip bins for 10 communities in the district • Facilitate the construction 1000 VIP house latrines • Improve upon final disposal sites for both solid and liquid waste for all Area Councils • Train personnel of the Environmental Health Unit in modern environmental management skills • Equip DEHU with the needed logistics to function effectively
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote hygiene education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize quarterly cleanup campaigns in all communities in the district • Promote hygiene education in schools and markets
Inadequate access to portable water	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct additional boreholes and hand dug wells • Rehabilitate existing water facilities • Construct and mechanize boreholes in selected communities • Build capacity of WATSAN committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2 no. small town water system • Construction of 10 new additional boreholes in selected communities and rehabilitate broken down ones • Organization of annual refresher training for WATSAN committee on maintenance and resource management.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the integration of rain harvesting facilities in all public buildings and encourage private developers to adopt such principle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize quarterly public education to promote the construction of rain harvesting facilities Construct rain harvesting facilities in Assemblies bungalows and School buildings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions 	Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) nationwide Facilitate the connectivity of all educational institutions to the internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and furnish community information centre at Coaltar Facilitate the construction of E-governance ICT infrastructure Extend electricity to basic schools to promote ICT Connect the District Assembly Office to internet connectivity Supply computers and accessories to basic schools Supply Computers and accessories to Kofi Pare ICT Centre
Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	Streamline spatial and land use planning system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing District Statutory Planning Committee to oversee planning activities Develop new layouts for settlements without layouts schemes. Undertake street naming and property addressing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop layout schemes for major communities in the District Organization of annual educational campaigns on the need to obtain building permit before putting up a structure Setting up a taskforce to ensure all buildings are in conformity with the layout scheme Undertake street naming and numbering of houses in the District Prepare site plans and undertake other registration processes for public buildings

Poor road surface condition and network	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct new roads in the district • Rehabilitation of roads in bad shape • Construction of culverts • construction of lorry parks • Grass cutting on roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reshaping of deplorable roads in the district • Construction of linking roads from rural settlements to urban centres • Pothole patching and routine maintenance on roads • Construction of culverts • Procure of Motor Grader for the Assembly
Inadequate electricity supply	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embark on electricity expansion to newly developed areas, rural communities and public schools • Promote the establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend electricity to newly developed areas • Facilitate the implementation of SHEP programmes for selected rural communities • Promote woodlot production • Install street lights along major roads and replace malfunctioning ones in major communities • Supply low and high tension poles for communities • Promote renewable energy use

Table 3.9: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Activities
Low agricultural productivity	Promote Agriculture Mechanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce farmers to modern methods of farming • Encourage farmers to go into productive livestock farming • Provide farmers with micro finance support • Establish land banks • Promote cash crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Department of Agriculture (DoA) staff in new agric techniques • Train farmers on crop production and protection • Collaborate with the private sector to promote cash crop production (eg. Cocoa, Citrus, Pawpaw etc) • Organise district level farmers' day celebration
	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members • Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognisance of gender sensitivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support FBO formation, training and access to credit facilities • Train and deploy extension services officers to farming communities

Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters • Promote integrated crop-livestock farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of annual training workshops for livestock farmers
Poor environmental management and control	Enhance natural resources management through community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage reforestation • Encourage the use of alternative energy sources to wood charcoal • Control and regulate activities of lumbering, sand winning and quarrying operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate 2000 people in 6 endangered communities on environmental conservation practices • Facilitate the planting of 10,000 trees in endangered communities • Educate 2000 farmers on field sanitation and the use of agro-chemicals • Support District Police Command and other security units to intensify surveillance on activities of sand winning and quarrying operators in the District • Organization of annual educational campaign on bushfire • Formation of local community fire volunteers in every community.

Table 3.10: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Activities
Inadequate job creation	Expand opportunities for job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote increased job creation • Promote labour intensive industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote YES strategies • Undertake labour base construction activities
Lack of local economic development and tourism promotion	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the training of association for people in small scale enterprise • Support activities of SMEs • Promote the agricultural potential of the district to the outside world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 100 SMEs in technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills • Carry out intensive market promotion of agriculture and industrial products • Organize annual trade and agriculture fairs • Create desk office to co-ordinate activities of SMEs
	Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to investors interested in tourism promotion • Facilitate the identification of establishment of tourist sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the private sector to establish tourist site at Obuoho Nyarko. • Extend electricity and roads at tourist site • Organize annual public education on the history, language, craft, music, traditional foods etc of the district to enhance tourism development. • Prepare and distribute investment and tourism development brochures to attract investors

Table 3.11: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Activities
Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct more classrooms with ancillary facilities • Rehabilitate existing dilapidated school infrastructure • Provide the necessary teaching and learning materials • Embark on enrolment drive in rural communities • Encourage private sector participation in education delivery • Support girl-child education • Educational sponsorship • Promote ICT education • Retrain Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the School Feeding Programme to cover more schools in the district • Construct/Rehabilitate classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for public schools annually • Organize community durbar in communities on enrolment drive annually • Facilitate supply of free test and exercise books, furniture, school uniforms and teaching and learning materials • Register and monitor private schools in the district • Provide scholarship to needy girls at all levels of education annually • Provide general scholarship for brilliant but needy students on competitive basis annually • Make educational facilities accessible to PWDs
Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	Improve the quality of teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen school Management, supervision and M&E • Support teacher recruitment and training • Promote the organisation of debates, quizzes and performance based tests in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a standardized end of term exams for all JHS Pupils in the district annually • Organise interschool debates and quizzes at the basic and secondary levels annually • Organise INSET for selected basic school teachers • Construct teachers quarters with ancillary facilities for teachers in deprived communities • Construct and equip District and community libraries with adequate furniture and relevant books

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the district directorate to perform its functions effectively • Strengthen the DEOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the organisation of district best teacher award annually • Support annual STMEs for girls and boys
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support interschool sports and cultural festivals • Provide schools with basic sports kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the organization of annual inter schools sporting and cultural competitions • Supply schools with sports kits • Support the District Sports council to facilitate the formation of keep fit clubs in all Town/Area Councils • Construct toilet facilities and urinals at host schools for sports
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural)	Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of District Hospital • Construct new health facilities. • Expand and equip existing but deplorable health facilities • Provide accommodation for health workers • Intensify campaign on NHIS • Implement the human resource development strategy to improve production, distribution retention of critical staff and performance management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the construction of a district hospital at Coaltar (Land title certificate, compensation to land owners etc) • Construction of 4 new CHPS Compound and renovation of existing ones • Expand and equip Coaltar and Dokrochiwa Health facilities • Construction of nurses bungalows in selected communities • Support the District Health Insurance office to intensify campaign on membership drive • Extend utilities such as electricity to existing CHPS compounds

	Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale-up community and facility based interventions for the management of childhood and neonatal illnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to health care to all pregnant women Provide scholarship to health trainees and bond them to serve in district
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High morbidity and mortality from malaria 	Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale-up the implementation of national malaria, TB, HIV/AIDs control and quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of annual training workshops for health workers on malaria control Strengthen the community based surveillance concept through capacity building Support malaria, NID, and other disease control programmes Organize quarterly sensitization programmes on adolescent reproduction health Organize daily sanitation inspection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistence of HIV and TB 	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the people on HIV/AIDS Establish HIV/AIDS counseling and testing centre in the District Equip PMTC Centres in selected health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct free HIV/AIDS test and counseling in communities Coordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the District Equip PMTC centres in selected health facilities
High level of youth unemployment including graduates	Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline recruitment and skills development under the self-employment modules of the GYEEDA Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the establishment of BAC in the District Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 50 people in medium and small scale enterprise Training and supporting of youth in identified trades annually Formation of Trade Groups/Associations to benefit from credit facilities Training and supporting of 10 youth annually in soap making

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of 200 youth under GYEEDA/LESDEP • Facilitate the establishment of a Desk Office to liaise between the Assembly and the private sector • Create the needed environment to promote Local Economic Development (LED)
Limited coverage of social protection interventions	Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable	Progressively expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify education on the registration of indigents under the NHIS
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement LEAP with a focus on the aged • Provide hospital services for the aged and vulnerable
<p>Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children</p> <p>High incidence of violation of children's rights</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</p>	Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children • Improve human, material and financial resources for child development, survival and protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register and Monitor Day Care Centers • Supervise orphanages to comply with child rights laws • Intensify sensitisation on child abuse, child labour and child neglect • Provide safe custody for abandoned neonates

Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons With Disability (PWDs)	Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	Improve funding for disability programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support to PWDs under income generation, education, health and apprenticeship • Support activities of PWDs • Equip PWDs with entrepreneurial skills
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize quarterly outreach programme at TBA centers, weighing centers, sub- district health areas, villages and hamlets with health personnel, unit committees and volunteers to capture birth and death • Intensify education on family planning

Table 3.12 Transparent and Accountable Government

Issue	Objectives	Strategies	Activities
Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes	Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements for infrastructural development for the newly created districts and ILGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a multipurpose office complex to host central administration and decentralized departments through PPP • Construction of 6No residential accommodation and furnish them. • Procure 1no official vehicle for Central Administration • Procure and maintain office equipment, stationery and furniture • Carry out routine maintenance of vehicles and motor bikes • Extend utilities (electricity, water etc) to new Assembly site • Undertake landscaping of Assembly's new site
Non-functioning sub-district structures		Build capacity of District Assembly and substructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the installation of internet to the DA • Organization of annual capacity building workshop for assembly members, assembly staff, area councils and unit committees in the district • Support Assembly Members to undertake self-help projects in their electoral areas • Construct and equip 3no Area council offices at Coaltar, Asuboi and Anum Apapam
Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	<p>Improve the capacity of finance and administrative staff of MMDAs</p> <p>Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure vehicle for revenue collection • Organization of refresher training for revenue collectors • Updating revenue base/register annually • Organize publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness annually

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Provide investment and capacity building grants to MMDAs under District Development Facility (DDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure success in the Functional Organization Assessment Tool (FOAT)
<p>Inadequate access to public information by media, civil society and general public</p> <p>Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy</p>	<p>Improve transparency and access to public information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the publicizing of District Assembly proceedings • Strengthen the capacity of ISD to effectively implement and coordinate its public relations role in MDAs and MMDAs • Expand the opportunities and structures for community ownership of public communication channels with particular attention to socially disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the involvement of the media and CSOs in General Assembly meetings • Lobby for District Information Van • Organise quarterly Town Hall Meetings at Area Council and Electoral Area Levels • Publish annual newsletters and brochures on the activities of the Assembly • Organize annual community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes • Facilitate quarterly community / unit committee/ area council interactive meetings with DCE, MP and Assembly members

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the involvement of women in decision making process at all levels • Build the capacity of women to take up responsible positions in local governance • Support Association of Queen Mothers and Market Queens to promote women empowerment
Incidence of violent crimes	Improve internal security for protection of life and property	Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 2-bedroom bungalow for proposed District Police Commander • Upgrade Police Service to District Command Status and equip it with the relevant logistics to effectively combat violent crime • Construct and Equip District Magistrate Court with furniture and computers to function • Promote effective collaboration among all security agencies in the district to combat crime

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the development programmes meant to address the key development problems identified. It includes the strategies, activities and their location, time frame, budget, sources of funding, implementing agencies and output indicators. The chapter also contains the indicative financial plan for the programmes.

4.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES / PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POAs)

4.1.1 THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: ACCELERATED TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE														
Improve agricultural productivity	Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production	Organize 2 trainings for 20 DOA Staff on FBO Capacity Building in Groups/ Business Development	District – wide					12,000.00	No. of DOA Staffs educated	100			DADU	DOA Staffs, FBOs, Meteorological service, farmers
		Organize 2 field trips to research stations for 10 DOA staff and 30 selected farmers	Koforidua/Accra/ Bunso					10,000.00	No. of field trips organized	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs Research stations
		Provide farmers with improved seeds/seedlings	District – wide					15,000.00	No. of farmers supported	100			DADU	FBOs
		Acquire 12 monthly weather data	Accra/ Koforidua					4,000.00	Monthly weather data acquired	100			DADU	AyDA, Meteorological service,
		Provide farmers with subsidized pesticides	District – wide					25,000.00	Subsidized Pesticides provided	50		50	DADU	Farmers, FBOs, Agro-chemical sellers

		Sensitize and educate 400 farmers in 10 operational areas on safe handling, application and storage of agro-chemicals	District – wide					12,000.00	Farmers educated on safe handling, application and storage of agro chemicals	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs, Agro-chemical sellers
	Collaborate with the private sectors to build capacity of individuals and companies to produce and or assemble appropriate agricultural machinery & tools	Organize 6 trainings for 25 FBOs (1,125 farmers) in improved crop (maize, cassava, yam and plantain production practices	District – wide					5,000.00	Trainings organized for FBOs	100			DADU	FBOs, Farmers
		Organize 8 demonstrations/training for 480 farmers in processing, preservation and utilization of local foods	District – wide					8,000.00	Demonstration carried out and farmers trained	100			DADU	FBOs, Farmers
	Promote the production and use of small scale multi-purpose machinery along the value chain, including farm level	Build the capacity of farmer co-operative and income generating groups in basic book-keeping and managerial skills	CL Communities					3,000.00	No. of Societies trained				DOC	DADU, Farmers, FBOs, IGGs

	storage facilities, appropriate agro-processing machinery and Intermediate Means of Transport (IMT)												
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agricultural research system to increase participation of end user in technology development	Organize two Research – Extension-Linkage – Committee (RELC) planning and review meeting for 130 participants	District wide				6,000	No. of Prod. Techniques taught	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs,
		Conduct 22 farmer field demonstrations in 10 operational areas on 2 selected crops each	District wide				8,000	No. of field demonstrations conducted	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs,
		Organize 6 trainings for 24 FBOs on improved livestock production	District wide				8,000	Total acreage and livestock treated	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs, AyDA

		Establish Yield Study Plots for crop survey and data collection in 6 Enumeration Areas	District wide					6,000.00	Yield Study Plot Established	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs, AyDA
Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	Promote formation of viable farmer groups and FBOs to enhance their knowledge, skills and access to resources along the value chain and for stronger bargaining power in marketing	Organize farmers day celebration	Location to be selected					40,000.00	No. of farmers honoured	100			DADU	AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, Private sector, etc.
	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	Construction of 11 No. market sheds in selected locations	Dokrochiwa, Amanase, Mfranta Adimadim Store Ano, Ayekokooso, Apauwawase, Mfranta, Asuboi, Otumfo, Mankrong, Kyekyewere					500,000.00	No. of market sheds constructed	100			AyDA	Chiefs, A/Ms, Traders, DWD

		Conduct 52 weekly market survey	District wide					4,000.00	Weekly market survey conducted	100			DADU	Market Women, Farmers
Reduce production and distribution risks / bottlenecks in agriculture and industry	Establish Agriculture Development Fund to accelerate provision of agriculture	Supply input credits (seed maize and fertilizer) to 50 farmers to cultivate 100 acres of maize and vegetables under the youth in Agriculture (block farm) programme	District wide					10,000.00	No. of farmers supported	50		50	Fin.Inst/ NGOs	DADU AyDA Farmers DOC FBOs
		Provide farmers with credit for the cultivation of non-traditional crops	District wide					60,000.00	No. of farmers supported			100	Fin. Inst/ NGOs	Farmers, FBOs, GEPC
Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Intensify disease control and surveillance	Establish and equip one veterinary clinic in the District	Coaltar					70,000.00	No. of livestock and poultry treated	100			DADU	Livestock Farmers FBOs
		Carry out weekly disease monitoring and sensitize communities on the effect of Rabbits and Pest des Petitis Ruminant (PPR)	District wide					8,000.00	No. of animal/birds traded/ Immunized	50	50		DADU	Livestock Farmers, FBOs, Drug Sellers
		Vaccinate 5,000 animals against diseases	District wide					8,000.00	Animals vaccinated against disease	100			DADU	AyDA, Vert Services, Farmers

		Support 15 livestock farmers with 75 improved breeds of goat and sheep	District wide					6,000.00	Livestock farmers supported with improved breeds of goat and sheep	100			DADU	AyDA, Farmers
Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers	Form cocoa production gangs of not less than 20 members each	District wide					5,000.00	No. gangs/ members formed and engaged	50		50	DADU	CL, Farmers, Comm. Members
		Train groups in group dynamics	District wide					8,000.00	No. of groups/ members trained	50		50	DADU	CL, Farmer Groups, DADU
		Train farmers in improved cultural practices	District wide					4,000.00	No. of farmers trained	50		50	DADU	CL, Farmers, DADU, Comm. Members
		Form and operationalize farm maintenance task force.	District wide					5,000.00	No. of task force formed	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, Farmers, FBOs, COCOBOD
		Establish demonstration farms	District wide					6,000.00	No. of demonstrations carried out	50		50	DADU	CL, FBO Farmers, COCOBOD
		Promote the use of organic fertilizer and agro inputs on cocoa farms	District wide					50,000.00	No. of farmers using organic fertilizers/ agro inputs	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, PBs, COCOBOD, Farmers
		Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings	District wide					20,000.00	No. of seedlings produced	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, Farmers
		Facilitate Mass Cocoa Spraying	District Wide					20,000.00	Cocoa Farms sprayed	100			DADU	AyDA, MOFA, Farmers

KEY FOCUS AREA: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
Build institutional framework for sustainable extractive and natural resources management	Ensure sustainable forest management (SFM) through enforcement of existing forest laws	Establish a district anti-chain saw committee	Coaltar				1,000.00	No. of committees formed/members engaged	100			NADMO	AyDA, EPA, MC, Chiefs, Land owners
		Operationalize a district task force to check ‘Chain-saw’ activities	Coaltar				15,000.00	The no. of operators prosecuted	100			NADMO	FC, EPA, AyDA, youth, Police, Chiefs
Reserve forest and land degradation	Promote plantation/wood lot development among communities to meet the needs of society	Plant trees along all major streams/rivers and major roads in the district	Communities along Ayensu, Kua, etc				8,000.00	Area/size of land re-afforested	50		50	NADMO	FC, AyDA, EPA, NGOs, Land Owners
Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Improve the capacity and the operation of the small-scale mining sector, and reduce illegal artisanal mining (galamsey)	Set up and operationalize District small – Scale Mining Committee	Coaltar				8,000.00	No. of committee/member engaged				AyDA	MC, lands, small-scale miners, chiefs, land owners, GP, EPA, GNES
		Re-claim degraded lands (ie, covering of pits) in the District	District wide				16,000.00	Size of land/area reclaimed				AyDA	chiefs, land owners, Ghana police, EPA, GNES

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

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)														
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	Sensitize entrepreneurs on the benefits of industrial insurance	Area Council Centers					2,000.00	No. of entrepreneur sensitized	100			NBSSI	Insurance Companies Entrepreneurs
		Organize meetings between insurance companies and industrial associations/ individual entrepreneurs	Coaltar					1,000.00	No. of meetings held. for No. of participants	100			NBSSI	Insurance Companies Entrepreneurs
		Sensitize industrialists on the need for firefighting equipment	Area Council Centres					1,000.00	No. of industrialists sensitized	100			GNFS	Industrialists NADMO AyDA
		Organize workshops on fire prevention and fighting	Area Council centres					4,000.00	No. of participants	100			GNFS	Industrialists NADMO AyDA
		Enforce the installation of fire ext. in workshops/ factories	Area Council centres					3,000.00	No. of fire extinguishers installed	100			GNFS	Industrialists NADMO AyDA

	Enhance access to affordable credit	Sensitize 30 communities on group formation and identify business opportunities	Selected Communities				3,000.00	No. of workers sensitized	100			DOC	DADU, Com Dev't, Community members
		Educate groups on co-operative principles and practices	Selected Communities				3,000.00	No. of groups educated	100			DOC	DADU, Com Dev't, Community members
		Facilitate the election of Committee for various groups	Selected Communities				2,000.00	No. of committees formed	100			DOC	Registered Members
		Register 20 groups into co-operatives	Accra				2,000.00	Groups registered into co-operatives	100			DOC	AyDA, DADU, Group Members
		Organize meetings with groups and establish database on all groups	Selected communities				3,000.00	No. of meetings organized and database established	100			DOC	DADU, Comm Dev't, NGOs, NBSSI
		Audit Accounts of groups	Work places				3,000.00	No. of auditing carried out	100			GAS	DOC members
Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income	Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical site	Develop brochures for tourist sites and advertise them	K'dua/ Accra				5,000.00	No. of brochures distributed	50	50		DPO	GTB Dev't Plg Sub-C'ttee, Com. Members, Chiefs

		Rehabilitate roads to tourists sites	Obuoho Nyarko				60,000.00	Length of road rehabilitated	100			AyDA	DFR, Community members
		Construct W.C. toilets at tourist sites	Obuoho Nyarko				60,000.00	No. of WC toilets constructed	100			AyDA	Works Sub-C'ttee, Com Members, EHU
		Construct mechanized boreholes at tourist sites	Obuoho Nyarko				30,000.00	No. of boreholes constructed and mechanized	100			AyDA	Contractor, Communities CWSA
Improve private sector competitiveness domestically	Aggressively invest in modern infrastructure	Acquire land for light industrial area	L.I.A Krabokese				160,000.00	Size/area of land acquired	100			AyDA	Landowners, T&CPD, LVB, MOTI
		Clear site for industrial area	L.I.A Krabokese				40,000.00	Size/area of land cleared	100			AyDA	Contractors, T&CPD, landowners, MOTI
		Demarcate site into plots and construct lanes/roads	L.I.A Krabokese				20,000.00	No. of plots demarcated and length of roads/lanes constructed	100			AyDA	T&CPD, Artisans, MOTI
		Provide high capacity transformers	L.I.A Krabokese				150,000.00	No. of transformers provided	100			AyDA	GTZ, ECG, MOTI
		Connect light industrial area to Nat. grid	L.I.A Krabokese				40,000.00	L.I.A connected to the Nat. Grid	100			AyDA	GTZ, ECG, MOTI
		Provide mechanized boreholes at light industrial area	L.I.A Krabokese				50,000.00	No. of mechanized boreholes provided	100			AyDA	CWSA, MOTI

	Invest in available human resources with relevant modern skills and competence	Sensitize artisans on the existence and importance of the ITTU	Area Council Centres				1,000.00	No. of artisans sensitized		100		NBSSI/Artisans	Gratis Foundation Artisans AyDA
		Categorize artisans into their trade skill areas	Area Council Centres				1,000.00	No. of trades available		100		NBSSI/Artisans	Gratis Foundation Artisans AyDA
		Organize working trips for artisans to the unit	Koforidua				2,400.00	No. of trips carried out	100			NBSSI/Artisans	Gratis Foundation , Artisans, AyDA
		Organize intensive training workshops for the various trades	Koforidua				14,000.00	No. of participants No. of workshops organized	100			NBSSI/Artisans	Gratis Foundation Artisans AyDA

4.1.3 THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%			LEAD	COLLA.
				1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7			GoG	IGF	DONOR		
KEY FOCUS AREA: MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT														
Deepen the capital market	Implement schemes to increase long-term savings/funds	Open 2 No. agencies/ branches of Rural Banks	Anum Apapam, Coaltar					300,000.00	No. of agencies/ branches opened			100	Apex Bank	AyDA, BoG Farmers, Traders, Workers
		Establish community bank	Asuboi					140,000.00	Community bank available and in operation			100	Financial Institution	AyDA, ARB Apex Bank/BoG Farmers, Traders, Workers
		Encourage farmers, small-scale industrialists, and traders to save with rural banks.	District wide					2,000.00	No. of industrialists and farmers save with rural banks	100			DOC	AyDA, Banks, Industrialists, Workers
		Facilitate the granting of credit to the productive sectors of local economy by rural banks.	District wide					1,000.00	The amount of credit granted			100	NBSSI	AyDA, Banks, Industrialists, Workers
Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages	Organize bi – annual training workshops for collectors	Area Council Centres					5,000.00	No. of revenue collectors trained	100			AyDA	Consultants Revenue Collectors

		Organize bi – annual training workshops for revenue supervisors on monitoring of collection and keeping of records of collection etc	Coaltar				2,000.00	No. of revenue supervisors trained	100			AyDA	Consultant, Revenue Supervisors
		Pay unscheduled inspection visits to markets	Market Centres				2,000.00	No. of inspections carried out at the market		100		DFO	Revenue Supervisors , Revenue Collectors, Rate Payers, Traders
		Conduct a survey on the livelihoods and economic activities in the district.	District wide				8,000.00	No. of livelihood and economic activities surveyed	100			DPO	AyDA, Chiefs, Ass. Members, Community Members
		Create new revenue sources from untapped activities.	Area Council Centres				1,000.00	No. of new sources added/created		100		DBA	F&A Sub C'ttee, Executive C'ttee, Gen. Assembly
		Name all streets and address properties in the District	District wide				100,000.00	No./length of streets named				AyDA	Trad. Auth, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, A/M

		Reassess and value of properties in the district	District wide				40,000.00	No. of properties assessed				AyDA	Landlords, Consultants
	Ensure expeditious utilization of all aid inflows	Carry out quarterly inspection of projects under implementation.	District wide				30,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	100			AyDA/MDA's	ERCC, NDPC, Contractors
		Carry out of evaluation of completed projects	District wide				6,000.00	No. of projects completed and evaluated	100			Consultant /ERCC	NDPC, Beneficiaries
Improve public expenditure management	Develop more effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Purchase stationery and other items in bulk for surveys & developmental Activities	Coaltar				20,000.00	Stationery and other items purchased	100			DCD	Store Keeper, Procurement Unit, DFO, Suppliers, Banks
		Carry out regular auditing of stores	Coaltar				3,000.00	Frequency of auditing carried out	100			IAU	GAS, Store-keeper, DFO, DCD
		Make a schedule of maintenance of vehicles including motor cycles and adhere to it	Coaltar				10,000.00	Frequency of servicing of vehicles and motor cycles scheduled	50	50		Transport Officer	Drivers, DCD, Mechanics
	Implement Asset Management Systems in all MDAs and MMDAs	Carry out auditing of project and programme funds quarterly.	District wide				4,000.00	No. of projects funds audited				GAS	AyDA, Donors, MLG&RD, MOFEP

4.1.4 THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEYFOCUS AREA:TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Develop and use decision-making tools to ensure that development investments satisfy strategic gaps in the transport network	Construct new roads in new developing areas.	District Wide					200,000.00	Kilometers of roads constructed in the new developing areas	100			DFR	AyDA, Chiefs, Land owners, TCPD
		Spot Improvement of roads in the District	District wide					100,000.00	Length of road upgraded	100			DFR	AyDA, DADU, Farmers, Communities
	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Construct 40 No. culverts on feeder roads.	District wide					400,000.00	No. of culverts constructed	100			DFR	AyDA, Chiefs, Com. Members, land owners
		Surface 20kms of roads in Coaltar and other major town	Coaltar, Amanase, Asuboi, Anum Apapam					500,000.00	Length of roads surfaced				DFR	AyDA, Communities
		Complete the surfacing of Dokrochiwa-Coaltar feeder road	Dokrochiwa-Coaltar					300,000.00	Length of road surfaced				DFR	AyDA, MP, Com. Members, Contractors

		Complete the surfacing of Coaltar- Otoase feeder road	Coaltar – Otoase				400,000.00	Length of road surfaced				DFR	AyDA Communities, Contractors
		Grade 200 kms of feeder roads	District wide				400,000.00	Length of roads graded				DFR	AyDA, Communities, Contractors
Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CIC)	Construction of 2No. ICT Centre	Coaltar, Dokrochiwa				160,000.00	ICT Centre constructed			100	AyDA	MOI, ECG, ERCC, Contractors consultants, suppliers
	Provide affordable equipment to encourage the mass use of ICT	Purchase and Install computers and accessories at the ICT Centre	Coaltar				200,000.00	No. of computer and accessories installed			100	AyDA	MOI, ECG, ERCC, consultants, suppliers
Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas	Promote historic cultural heritage, and ensure the preservation of forest and natural reserves as a way of promoting tourism	Improve the surface of 14 No football fields for Basic Schools and provide goal posts with nets	Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Dokrochiwa Amanase, Asuboi				25,000.00	No. of fields improved	100			AyDA	GES, Sports Council, PTAs/ SMCs

Incorporate the concept of open spaces, and the creation of green belts or green ways in and around urban communities	Ensure the creation of green belts to check unrestricted sprawl of urban areas; and also as a means of climate change adaption measure to manage and prevent incidence of flooding in urban settlements	Educate teachers and students of 1 st and 2 nd cycle schools on landscaping	District wide				3,000.00	No. of teachers and students educated				Dept. of Parks and Gardens	AyDA Institution
		Carry out landscaping of the District Assembly's compound and public bungalows	Coaltar				5,000.00	The size of area landscaped				Dept. of Parks and Gardens	AyDA, Contractor
		Provide the department of parks and gardens with office accommodation	Coaltar				30,000.00	No. of offices provided				AyDA	Dept. of Parks and Gardens, Contractor, District Works Dept.
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district	Complete and operationalize on-going power projects	Assist communities currently under SHEP with 1000 low tension poles	District wide				100,000.00	No. of communities supported No. of poles provided	100			Min. of Energy	AyDA ,ECG, Communities
		Construct a sub-station	Coaltar				500,00.00	Sub-Station constructed	100			ECG	Min of Energy, Contractors , AyDA
		Install transformers and L.V. extensions					150,000.00	Transformers and L.V extension installed	100			ECG	AyDA, GTZ, MOTI, Artisans

		Install street lights along major roads and replace malfunctioning ones	District wide					20,000.00	Street Lights installed	100			ECG	AyDA, Contractors, Min of Energy
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading and replacement of water facilities	Rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes	Selected communities					70,000.00	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, Philanthropists, G Public
		Drill and mechanize 6 No. Boreholes	Area Council Centres					200,000.00	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanized	50		50	AyDA	CWSA, Consumer Contractor
		Rehabilitate 14 No. HDWs	Selected communities					16,000.00	No. of HDWs rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, Philanthropists, General Public
		Train Area Mechanics to maintain the boreholes	Koforidua					6,000.00	No. of mechanics trained	50		50	CWSA	AyDA, DWST, WATSAN C'ttee, Mechanics
		Purchase 2 No. motorbikes for DWST	Accra					24,000.00	2No. of motor bikes purchased	100			DCD/ T.O.	DWST/ EHAs, Mechanics
		Give logistical support to DWST/EHAs	Coaltar					14,000.00	Logistical support given	100			DCE/ DCD	DCE/DCD, DFO, DPO,DBA, DWST/ EHAs

	Provide new investment across the District	Construct 3 No. Small-Town Water System in the District	Dokrochiwa Coaltar Amanase					600,000.00	No. of small-town water system constructed			100	AyDA	AC, Chiefs, General Public, CWSA
		Construct 40 No. Boreholes	Coaltar, Kwaboanta, Asuogya, Alafia, Ntowkrom, Abeho, Onakwase, Aburi, Kuano, Amanase, Mankrong, Minimade, Adimadim, Mfranta, Boasi Sibi etc					400,000.00	No. of boreholes constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, CWSA Philanthropists, General Public,
		Construct 20 No. hand-dug-wells	selected communities					160,000.00	No. of HDWs constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, Contractors
Ensure efficient management of water resources	Support relevant state agencies, District Assemblies and local communities to undertake reforestation programme for water sheds protection	Re –activate dormant WATSAN Committees	All Borehole Communities					8,000.00	No. of committees reactivated	50		50	DWST	Chiefs, CWSA, Community Members
		Organize quarterly interface between WATSAN Committees and other community members	Borehole communities					6,000.00	No. of quarterly meetings organized	50	50		DWST	WATSAN C'tees, Chiefs, Community Members

		Organize training workshops For WATSAN Members	Borehole communities		—	—	8,000.00	No. of Training workshops organized	100			DWST	DWST, WATSAN C'ttee Members
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Implement the sanitation and water for all (SWA)	Construct 8 No 16 –seater Aqua privy. Toilets	Coaltar, Dokrochiwa, Akyeansa, Anum Apapam, Teacher Mante , Amanase, Kofi Pare, Kwaboanta				400,000.00	No. of Aqua Privy Toilets constructed	40		60	AyDA	Consumers , General Public
		Construct 18 No 8 –seater Aqua privy. Toilets	Anfaso, Marfokrom, Mamakrom, Sowatey, Onakwase Aworeso, Akotuakrom, Mfranor, Obuoho, Kuano Adimadim, Yawkorkor, Asuogya, Ayekokooso, Kyekyewere, Amanase Aboabo, Mankrong, Ntowkrom				450,000.00						

		Provide adequate number of rakes, shovels, spades, cutlasses, brooms etc for EHU.	Area Council Centres					20,000.00	Quantities of items provided				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC, Proc.Unit
		Provide protective clothing for sanitary staff	Area Council Centres					8,000.00	No. of protective clothing supplied				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC, Proc.Unit
		Acquire 30 No. metal containers	District wide					300,000.00	No. of metal containers acquired				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC,
		Acquire 20 No. bicycle drawn refuse bins	District wide					50,000.00	No. of bicycles acquired				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTO, Proc. Unit
		Acquire a solid refuse truck	Coaltar					150,000.00	Trucks acquired				AyDA/ T.O.	EHU, Mechanics
		Acquire 500 No. plastic bins	District wide					30,000.00	No. of bins acquired				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC, Proc.Unit
		Introduce door-to-door collection in houses in the low density areas and institutions	Coaltar					10,000.00	No. of homes covered				Zoomlion Gh. Ltd	AyDA, Households
		Acquire suitable parcel of land for refuse dump sites	District wide					20,000.00	No. of communities surveyed				T&CPD	LVB, works Sub-C'ttee, Chiefs,LO

		Acquire lands legally for development projects	District wide				60,000.00	Size of land acquired with legal documents	100			AyDA	T&CPD, LC, LVB, A-G Dept., LO
	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns / Cities	Carry out daily inspection of public places (lorry parks, drains, markets)	District wide				5,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	50	50		AyDA/EHU	Labourers
		Construct 3 final disposal site with facilities for solid waste	Amanase, Dokrochiwa, Anum Apapam,				200,000.00	Size of disposal site constructed	100			AyDA	MLGRD, Contractors Consultants
		Prepare composts with organic materials	Amanase, Dokrochiwa, Anum Apapam,				30,000.00	No. of composite sites constructed			100	DADU	AyDA, EHU, Workers
	Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost domestic latrines	Take an inventory of all houses without toilets.	Area Council Centres				5,000.00	Database of houses without toilets		100		T&CPD	Landlords, Tenants, AyDA
		Sensitize landlords on construction of joint cesspit tanks	Area Council Centers				1,000.00	No. of landlords sensitized		100		SPC	Landlords, Tenants, Artisans
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development	Formulate a Human Settlements Policy to guide settlements development	Provide T&CPD and inspectorate division with 2No. motorcycles.	Coaltar				24,000.00	No. of motorcycles provided				AyDA T&CPD	Suppliers T&CPD
		Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team	Coaltar				8,000.00	Frequency of meetings				DTCPO SPC	MDAs/ SPC, Members

		Prepare sector 12 lay-outs for No. of settlements with population of 3000 and above	Dokrochiwa Coaltar Anum Apapam, Asuboi etc.					40,000.00	No. of layouts prepared				AyDA	Chiefs, T&CPD, Landowners, Developers
		Carry out regular inspection to ensure development control	Coaltar Anum Apapam Amanase					4,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out				AyDA/ NCCE	,Landowners , Prospective Developers, Chiefs
	Promote through legislation and education the greening of human settlements	Organize workshops for stakeholders in the physical development process	Coaltar					4,000.00	No. of participants No. of workshops held				AyDA	LC, Survey, T&CPD, Chiefs, Landowners Developers, General Public

4.1.5 THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREAS: EDUCATION														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Establish basic schools in all underserved communities	Construct 20 KGs blocks in the District	Akotuakrom, Ntowkrom, Marfokrom, Asuogya, Tetenku, Mfranor, Kyekyewere Sowatey, Adimadim, Dokrochiwa Kuano,etc.					200,000.00	No. Of KGs established	100			Chiefs/ AMs	AyDA, Youth, Parents, Children
		Construct 6No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Fawutrikosie Minimade, La-Mangoase, Kwadwo Fosu, Kwaboanta, Abeho					400,000.00	Land accessibility and cost of building	100			AyDA	GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas	Rehabilitation of 8 No. 6 – Unit Classroom Blocks with Sanitary facilities	Akotuakrom, Anum Apapam Islamic, Owusu Wawase, Onakwase etc.					500,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES

		Rehabilitation of 8 No. 3-unit classroom block	Anum Apapam Islamic, Obuoho, Yawkorkor, Amanase, Mankrong, Kuano, Asuboi etc				300,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES
		Supply 1000 pieces of furniture (dual desks) to primary schools	District wide				60,000.00	No. of pieces of furniture Supplied	100			GES	AyDA, PTAs/ SMCs, Pupils
		Construct 2No. 6 – Room Teachers Quarters + Sanitary Facilities	Apaw Wawase, Ntowkrom				90,000.00	No. of Quarters available	100			GES	AyDA
		Complete 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block + Sanitary Facilities	Dokrochiwa				7,000.00	No. of classrooms available	100			AyDA	Community PTA/SMC GES
		Complete 4No.6 –unit Classroom Block & KVIP	Wuruduwudu , Abobri. Budu,Mfranta				150,000.00	No. of classrooms available	100			AyDA	Min of edu/GES/ PTA/SMC Contractor
		Construction of 1 No Boys Hostel	Presbyterian Senior High Coaltar				200,000.00	No. of hostel constructed				AyDA	GES,PCG ,PTA/ Board of Directors
		Expand the Ghana school feeding programme	District wide				200,000.00	No. of schools and pupils benefiting				GSFP	AyDA/ GES,

Improve quality of teaching and learning	Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels	Sponsor teacher trainees in the District	Colleges of Education				100,000.00	No. of teacher trainees sponsored				AyDA	AyDA, Education Units, Communities.
	Introduce programme of national education quality assessment	Organize joint mock examination for JHS 3 Pupils	District Wide				8,000.00	No. of Participants	100			DEO	AyDA/P TAS/ SMCs Pupils
	Provide distance learning opportunities for serving teachers	Organize refresher courses for Basic school teachers on circuit basis	Circuit Centres				8,000.00	No. of teachers selected for the courses	100			DEO	CS, Teachers, PTAs / SMCs, Pupils
		Sponsor basic school teachers to obtain higher qualifications through the Distance Education	Institutions of Higher Education				30,000.00	No. of teachers sponsored	100			DEO	AyDA, G ES, Universities Pupils, PTAs/ SMCs, Teachers
		Organize refresher workshops for Circuit Supervisors	Coaltar				8,000.000	No. of workshops/ courses org.				DEO	CS, PTAs/ SMCs, Teachers

	Improve the teaching of science, technology and mathematics in all basic schools	Organize regular workshops for STI teachers	Coaltar					8,000.00	No. of STI workshops organized				DEO	Science Teachers.
		Support STI teachers to attend the subject Association meetings/ Workshops	Koforidua Accra etc					8,000.00	No. of teachers sponsored				GES	AyDA, Teachers.
		Construction of science laboratory block	Presby Senior High School, Coaltar					150,000.00	No. of science laboratories available				Ministry of Education	GET Fund, Contractors, AESL, PTAs/S MC, AyDA.
	Promote the acquisition of literacy and ICT skills and knowledge	Construct and furnish computer workshops in 6 schools	2 Selected Schools in each Area Council					600,000.00	No. of workshops constructed and furnished			100	AyDA	GET Fund, Contractors, AESL, PTAs/S MC, AyDA.
		Train 6 No. Teachers in computer hardware skills	2 Selected Teachers from Each Area Council					6,000.00	No. of teachers trained				GES	Teachers, PTAs/S MCs
Improve management of education service delivery	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting channels	Increase monitoring visits to public and private basic schools	District wide					8,000.00	No. of monitoring visits carried out				DDE	AM, CS Head teachers, SMCs, Pupils, DEOC

Bridge gender gap in access to education	Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls’ education, especially in underserved areas	Organize enrolment drive in rural communities	District wide					8,000.00	Increase in enrollment				GES	NCCE, DSW Religious leaders, Tradition al Auth., Dept. of Comm. Dev’t
	Expand incentive schemes for increased enrolment, retention and completion for girls particularly in deprived areas	Select 50 girls and 20 boys to take part in STM clinic yearly.	District wide					20,000.00	No. of pupils participated				DEO/ AyDA,	PTAs/S MCs, Pupils, Parents.
		Form mathematics and science clubs in schools for girls in JHS/SHS	District					8,000.00	No. of clubs Formed				DEO/ Science Coordinat ors,	PTAs/S MCs, Pupils, Teaches, Parents.
		Organize periodic science quizzes on term basis for pupils	Circuit Centres					8,000.00	No. of quizzes organized				DEO/ Science Coordinat ors,	PTAs/S MCs, Pupils, Parents, NGOs.
		Organize excursions to science and technological sites	Science and Technical Institutes					8,000.00	No. of sites Visited				Min. of education/ GES	AyDA, Parents/ Guardian s
FOCUS AREA: HEALTH														
Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and	Expand access to primary health care	Construct District Hospital	Coaltar					500,000.00	District Hospital constructed	100			GHS	AyDA Contract ors, Consulta nts

nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor		Upgrade 3 no. clinics to health centres	Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Asuboi				100,000.00	No. of clinics upgraded				MoH	AyDA, GAS, Communities
	Accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	Construct 10 No. CHPs Centres	Adimadim, Ayekokooso, Mankrong, Kyekyewere, Teacher Mantey, Pampaso, Ntowkrom, Tettenku, Achiansa etc				400,000.00	No. of CHPs Centres constructed	100			GHA/ MOH, AyDA	Communities
	Implement the Human Resource Strategy	Train TBAs	Area Councils				6,000.00	No. of TBAs trained	100			GHS	TBAs
		Supply 8 motorcycles to rural health facilities					24,000.00	No. of motor cycles supplied	100			GHS,	AyDA, MPs
		Sponsor trainee nurses	District wide				20,000.00	No. of trainee nurses sponsored	100			GHS,	AyDA, MPs
	Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MGCSP and the national social protection strategy	Intensify public sensitization on the NHIS scheme.	District wide				10,000.00	No. of communities sensitized				NHIS	NCCE, DSW, GHS, GES, ISD,
		Sustain the NHIS service provided for vulnerable, aged, pregnant women	GHS and Accredited Facilities				20,000.00	No. of services provided				NHIS	GHS, DSW

Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	Support immunization programmes in the District.	District wide					40,000.00	Immunization programmes supported	100			GHS	Community members, Nursing mothers
Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters	District wide					30,000.00	No. of exercises carried out	100			DEHO	AyDA, Chiefs, Comm. Members, Area Councils, NCCE, NADMO, ZL
	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Support malaria programmes in the District by distributing mosquito nets	District wide					40,000.00	Malaria programmes supported	100			GHS	AyDA, ISD, NCCE, General public
		Organize health durbars on T.B. Habitation B etc	Endemic Areas					8,000.00	No. of Durbars organized	100			GHS/ DHMT	Health Worker Victims, General Public
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/ TB transmission	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDs and TB	Conduct 2 – day training sessions for community based peer educators on HIV/AIDS	Area Council Centre					8,000.00	No. of participants	50		50	DRMT	DAC, GHS, DCD, NGOs/ CBOs, PLWHAs, FBOs, AyDA

		Organize HIV/AIDS talks in 30No. Churches/ Mosques/ Shrines.	Selected churches & mosque				8,000.00	No. of Talks carried Out	50		50	DRMT	DAC, AyDA, MPs, CBOs/ NGOs, FBOs
		Establish and Support PLWHA Association in the District	District wide				4,000.00	Amount released	100			DRMT	DAC, Chiefs, A/Ms Youth, PLWHA s, Affected Families
		Educate the public on the various ways in which HIV/AIDS is contracted	District wide				8,000.00	No. of people Sensitized	50		50	DMRT	DAC, PLWHA s, Affected Families, FBOs,/G NOs/ CBOs, General Public, NCCE.
		Organize World AIDS Day	District wide				8,000.00	World AIDS Day Organised				GAC	DAC, PLWHA s, Affected Families, FBOs,/ NGOs/ CBOs, General Public, NCCE.

	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups	Conduct HIV/AIDS behavioral change and infection control workshops for beauticians, hairdressers, annually to advocate the formation of youth clubs in 2 nd Cycle Institutions	Area Council Centres					10,000.00	No. of participants				DRMT	DAC, GES, Trade Association, NGOs/CBOs, Student/pupils, NCCE.
	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	Intensify CT/PMTCT activities	GHS Facilities					5,000.00	No. of activities carried out				DRMT	GHS, DAC, ANC, Reg. NGOs/CBOs

FOCUS AREA: VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	Mainstream children's issues in development planning at all levels	Support the Elimination of Child Labour activities in the District	District wide					10,000.00	No. of Child labourers eliminated	50		50	Social Welfare & Com. Devt	CHRAJ, NCCE, GES, Chiefs, A/Ms, Parents
		Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears	District wide					20,000.00	Children supported	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm Dev't	Assembl ymen, Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs

		Identification and registration of indigents and OVC under NHIS	District wide					5,000.00	OVCs identified and registered under NHIS	100			DSWO	NGOs, NHIS, GHS, OVCs, Opinion leaders
		support Orphan and Vulnerable children with free school uniforms, exercise books, bags and foot wear	District wide					4,000.00	Items distributed	100			DSWO	NGOs, OVCs, Opinion leaders
Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new youth policy	Introduce new initiatives for youth employment	Train 100 apprentices under LESDEP						15,000.00	No. of apprentices trained				LESDEP	AyDA
		Provide LESDEP apprentices with start-up capital						30,000.00	No. of apprentices supported				LESDEP	AyDA
		Organize training workshops for executives of youth associations	District wide					4,000.00	No. of youths executives trained				Comm. Devt Officer	NBSSI, Consultants, NCCE, AyDA, Youth Associations

		Train executives of youth groups in short – term courses on project proposals writing, report writing, Office management	District wide					10,000.00	No. of youths executives trained				NYC	Youth Association, AyDA, NBSSI, NCCE
		Train youth groups in credit management	Area Council Centres					8,000.00	No. of youth groups trained				NBSSI	NYC, Youth Association, AyDA, DCD
Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process	Promote the development and effective implementation of a comprehensive ageing policy Improve funding of programmes for older persons	Support the Registration of the aged under the LEAP Programme in the District	District wide					10,000.00	LEAP Programme supported	100			Social Welfare & Com. Devt	AyDA, Community members, Assembl ymen, Tradition al Authoriti es, Aged
		Register all persons above 65years under NHIS	District wide					20,000.00	Percentage of 70yrs and above in NHIS membership				DSW	AyDA, NCCE, FBOs, MPs, The Aged, DCD, CHRAJ, Chiefs, NHIS,

Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large	Promote continuous collection of Data on PWDs	Conduct a census of all PWDs	District wide					4,000.00	No. of PWDs registered				DSW	GHS, PWDs, A/Ms, NCCE,
	Mainstream issues of disability into the development planning process at all levels	Facilitate the formation of strong Area Councils level Associations of PWDs into co-operatives	Area Council centres					4,000.00	No. of associations formed				DOC	PWDs, AyDA, Area Councils, NBSSI
		Organize workshops for Executives of PWD Association on book – keeping managerial skills and financial management	Area Council centres					5,000.00	No. of workshops organised				NBSSI	Disability Committee, PWD Association, DPCU
		Support PWDs financially to upgrade their business	District wide					20,000.00	PWDs supported financially	100			DSWO	AyDA, PWDs, NGOs, A/M
	Promote the implementation of the provisions of the Disability Act	Sponsor children with special needs in educational institutions	Schools for the Blind/ Deaf and Dumps					20,000.00	No. of children sponsored Amount given out as support				DSWO	GES, DCD, CWDs, Parents, Disable Children, AyDA
	Promote universal access to infrastructure	Provide ramps in all public buildings	District wide					30,000.00	No. of ramps Constructed				AyDA	Contractor Consultants, DWD

4.1.6 THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEEPING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS														
Ensure transparency and improved integrity of the electoral process	Introduce electoral reforms	Make announcement on market days inviting citizens to inspect voters register	District wide					3,000.00	No. of times announcements made	100			EC/ISD	NCCE, General public, Traders ISD
		Make announcements in churches and mosques on days of worship for citizens to inspect voters' register	District wide					2,000.00	No. of announcements made	100			EC	Christians and Muslim, Voters
		Register qualified persons above 18 years who have not registered before.	District wide					5,000.00	No. of persons above 18yrs registered	100			EC	18yr olds, Parents, Birth and Death Registry
		Exhibit new lists at polling stations for scrutiny.	District wide					2,000.00	No. polling stations added	100			EC	Voters Political Parties, CSOs,
		Make public announcements on the holding of the district level elections	District wide					3,000.00	No. of announcements made	100			EC	ISD, NCCE, CHRAJ, Com. Members

	Strengthen existing mechanism for inter-party coordination in the electoral process	Organize regular meetings of the District Security Committee to review the security situation.	Coaltar					10,000.00	No. of meetings held	100			DCE	Security Agencies , Political Parties, Candidates
		Conduct campaign on peaceful election	Ayensuano Constituency					6,000.00	No. of peaceful campaigns carried out	100			Security Agencies	EC, IEA, Press, Ghana Police, Observers, Political Parties
	Establish election fund with transparent and accountable requirements	Assist Electoral Commission with vehicles and fuel for distribution of electoral materials	District wide					6,000.00	No. of vehicles provided Gallons of fuel provided	100			AyDA	MDAs, EC, Drivers
		Provide security for electoral process	District wide					8,000.00	No. of security personnel at polling stations	100			Ghana Police	DISEC, Voters, EC, Community members
Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance	Promote in-depth consultation between stakeholders	Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes	District Wide					10,000.00	No. of polices/ programmes propagated				DCE	ISD, Area Councils, MDAs, Chiefs, Community members

		Organize quarterly meetings with market traders	Coaltar				8,000.00	No. of meetings held				F&A Sub-C'ttee	Traders/ Rate Payers
		Organize a forum with civil society organizations (CSOs)	Coaltar				8,000.00	No. of civil society participants				F&A Sub-C'ttee	CSOs
		Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rate	Area Council Centres				6,000.00	No. of meetings held				F&A Sub-C'ttee	Landlords, CSOs
		Organize public hearings on the budget and development plan preparation	Coaltar				8,000.00	No. of hearings organized				AyDA	Rate Payers, General Public
Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation	Organize capacity building workshop for area council members and head of decentralized departments	Coaltar				15,000.00	No. of Council members/Heads participants				AyDA	Heads of MMDAs/ Council Members
		Organize bi-annual workshops for treasurers and revenue collectors	Coaltar				8,000.00	No. of Participants	50		50	AyDA	Consultants Participants

		Organize workshop on project implementation for councilors	Area Council Centres				8,000.00	No. of participants/councilors present	100			AyDA	Consultants, Councilors
		Construct 3No. Area Council Offices,	Anum Apapam, Obeasua, Coaltar,				180,000.00	3 No. of Area Council offices Constructed	100			AyDA	Area Councils, Contractor
	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Construct 1No. District Assembly office complex	Coaltar				700,000.00	No. of Offices Constructed	100			AyDA	ERCC, Works Dept. AESL, Contractor, MLGRD
		Construct accommodation for 6no. staffs-DCD,DE,DPO,D BO,DFO,DDCD	Coaltar				200,000.00	No. of rooms constructed	100			AyDA	AESL, Consultants, Contractors Works Dept
		Construct DCE's Residence	Coaltar				600,000.00	Residence constructed	100			AyDA	
		Organize quarterly/mid-year and annual review workshops on annual action plans on DMTDP	Coaltar				50,000.00	No. of meetings held	50	50		AyDA	AyDA, Consultants

Strengthen functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens	Institute regular meet-the-citizens sessions for all Assembly members	Create a public gallery at Assembly and Area Council meetings	Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Obeasua					5,000.00	No. of people who watch Assembly Council meetings		100		AyDA	ISD, Chiefs, Assembly Members, Gen. Public, NCCE
	Institute attractive incentives for Assembly members	Hold meeting between Elected Assembly members in the constituency	District wide					8,000.00	No. of Assembly members/ citizens participants		100		AyDA	Chiefs, A/Ms, Community Members
		Institute end of service benefits to Assembly members						50,000.00	Assembly members honoured		100		AyDA	PM, Assembly Members
Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	Develop leadership training programme for women to enable, especially young women, to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels	Sensitize women on their potentials and roles in their communities.	District wide					8,000.00	No. of women sensitized	100			NCCE	Dep't. of Women, DSW, DCD, NGOs,
		Organize workshop on effective participation in decision making for women	Coaltar					8,000.00	No. of participants	50		50	Dept. of Women	NGOs, AyDA
		Identify, organize and re-organise Income Generating and Study Groups in the District	District wide					8,000.00	Income Generating and Study Groups identified and organized	100			Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Group members

		Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping	Coaltar					8,000.00	Women Groups Trained	50		50	Social Welfare &Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Women groups
		Monitor the activities of Women Groups in IGAs	District wide					8,000.00	Women Groups in IGAs monitored	100			Social Welfare &Comm. Dev't	AyDA, Group members
		Train Women Groups in tie and dye and soap making etc	District wide					8,000.00	Women Groups trained	50		50	Social Welfare &Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Group members
Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all	Improve case management system of the court including scaling-up mechanisms, enhance human resource levels, expand infrastructure and adequately resource state and non-state agencies providing legal aid and other services	Construct furnish a building for circuit court	Coaltar					200,000.00	Circuit court constructed and available	100			AyDA	JS, A-GD, Area Council
		Construct a building to serve as magistrate court at Coaltar	Coaltar					140,000.00	Magistrate court constructed	100			AyDA	JS, Contractor, Area Council
		Establish a circuit court	Coaltar					7,000.00	Circuit court established and available	100			Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
		Establish a magistrate court	Coaltar					7,000.00	Magistrate court established and available	100			Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers

	Improve the management of executive power so that it does not become dysfunctional	Revise the bye-laws of the District Assembly	Coaltar					10,000.00	No. of bye-laws reviewed				Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
		Gazette bye-laws	Accra					5,000.00	No. of publications made				Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
		Educate the general public on the Assembly's bye-law	District wide					5,000.00	No. of educational campaigns carried out				Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection	Improve institutional capacity of security agencies, including the police, immigration service, prisons and Narcotic Control Board	Construct 3 No. police stations	Anum Apapam Asuboi, Amanase					300,000.00	No. of police stations constructed				AyDA	DPC, RPC, Police Adm., Communities
Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property	Build capacity of national institutions responsible for disaster management	Establish fire station at Teacher Mantey	Coaltar					25,000.00	No. of fire stations established				GNFS	AyDA
	Increase safety awareness of citizens	Organize durbars for market traders on fire and its hazards	Market centres					4,000.00	No. of participants No. of durbars held				GNFS	AyDA Traders, NADMO

		Organize community durbars on the hazards and prevention of bush fires	All Electoral Area Centres					4,000.00	No. of participants No. of durbars held				GNFS	MOFA, Farmers, Chiefs, A/Ms, Comm. Members NADMO
Improve accessibility and use of existing database for policy formulation, analysis and decision-making	Support MDAs to generate data for effective planning and budgeting	Purchase 1No. Photocopier for DPCU	Coaltar					10,000.00	1 No. of photocopier purchased	100			DCD	DPCU Procurement Unit Suppliers
		Validate database of the Assembly	Coaltar					30,000.00	No./ type of database validated	100			DPO	MDAs Stakeholders
		Purchase 1No. Pick-up vehicle for monitoring of projects	Coaltar					120,000.00	No. of vehicles provided	100			DCD	DTC, Suppliers

4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The DMTDP (2014-2017) will be funded from the following sources

4.2.1 Sources of Funding

4.2.1.1 District Assembly

- (a) Internally Generated Fund
- (b) District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- (C) District Development Facility (DDF)

4.2.1.2 Government of Ghana

- (a) Direct payment for projects (e.g. Get Fund Projects)
- (b) Transfer to the region and district for the execution of projects/ activities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies(MDAs) by the sector ministries and agencies such as
 - i. Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
 - ii. Ministry of Trades and Industry
 - iii. Ministry of Foods and Agriculture
 - iv. Ministry Roads and Transport
 - v. Ministry of the Interior
 - vi. Ministry of Education
 - vii. Ministry of Youth and Sports
 - viii. Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare
 - ix. Ministry of Women and Children Affaires (MOWAC)
 - x. Ministry of Energy
 - xi. Ministry of Information
 - xii. Ministry of Justice
 - xiii. Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing
 - xiv. Ghana Heath Service
 - xv. Ghana Aids Commission

4.2.1.3 Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies

- (a) Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)
- (b) Danish International Development Agencies(DANIDA)
- (c) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- (d) World Health Organization
- (e) United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization

- (f) United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- (g) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- (h) Australian High Commission
- (i) GTZ

4.2.1.4 Non- Governmental Organization

- (a) Voluntary Service Overseas / Cocoa Life
- (b) The Hunger Project (THP)
- (c) Faith Based Organization (FBOs)

4.2.1.5 The Private Business Sector

- (a) Mobile Phone Service Companies
- (b) Investors in the Tourism and Hospitality Industries
- (c) Financial Institutions
- (d) Industrial Developers and Landlords
- (e) Farmers, Artisans, Industrialists and Traders of the district

4.2.1.6 Public- Private Partnership

- (a) Zoomlion Ghana Limited
- (b) Other Waste Management Companies
- (c) Industrial Estate Developers
- (d) Market Developing Companies

4.3 Mobilization and Expending of Funds

Receipts from the Assembly's internally generated revenue and DACF, DDF, will be in its own accounts and can therefore be spent directly.

Receipts from sources such as UNICEF, DANIDA, DfID may be transferred to MDAs such as the Department of Feeder Roads, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, MOFA etc and will be used to finance some of the projects and activities following under them.

Other projects such as those under the GetFund will be paid for directly by the central agencies even though supervision will be done by the District Assembly

The Assembly will also mobilize funds from beneficiaries in respect of projects such as market developments and high industrial areas.

A few projects such as rehabilitation of highways that are likely or will take place in the Government Central Tender Committee and the Assembly's role will be facilitating the construction work when communities are affected.

Finally the private sector is expected to mobilize its own resources for projects such as development in the tourism and hospitality industry and to some extent agriculture and industrial development. However; the Assembly will still play the role of a facilitator in respect of access to credit for the productive sectors of the economy.

4.3.1 Summary of Mobilization and Expending of Funds

The budgets for the four years of the MTDP (2014-2017) is explained below, under seven (7) thematic areas namely ;Micro Economic Stability, Support for Private Sector Development, Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management, Oil and Gas Infrastructure Development, Human Development and Transport and Accountable Governance.

4.4 Cost of Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)

The District Medium Term Development Plan covers a period of four years with and estimated budget of **Fourteen Million, Four Hundred and Eight Thousand, Four Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢14,408,400.00)**. The expenditure areas in terms of the thematic areas are provided in the table below:

THEMATIC AREA	BUDGET ESTIMATE	2014-2017				SOURCES OF FUNDING		
		14	15	16	17	%		
						IGF	DACF	DONOR
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	5,854,000.00							
Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	974,000.00							
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	660,400.00							
Developing the Human Resources for National Development – Education	3,039,000.00							
Developing the Human Resource for National Development – Health	1,248,000.00							
Developing the Human Resource for National Development – Social Protection	221,000.00							
Transparent and Accountable Governance	2,412,000.00							
Total Budget Estimate	14,408,400.00							

4.5 Strategies for resource mobilization

The main source of internally generated revenue to the Ayensuano District Assembly is property rates and market tolls. In this regard, the Assembly plans to review its modus operandi in the collection of revenue in these two critical areas among others. The following are some of the strategies to be adopted:

1. Participatory Fee Fixing Resolution and Budgeting
2. Valuation and revaluation of properties
3. Door to door collection of property rates
4. Use of computerized registers to ease identification and collection of property rates
5. Privatization of collection of property rates on telecommunication masts
6. Continuous and Sustained Public Sensitization on Rate Payment
7. Capacity building for revenue collectors and engaging full time workers on the property tax collection
8. Maintaining up-dated valuation list and rolls as well as periodic update of data bank on revenue items
9. Prosecution of recalcitrant revenue defaulters
10. Setting performance targets and signing of bonds by revenue collectors
11. Implementation of effective and efficient internal controls to ensure prudent financial management

4.6 Financial controls mechanisms

- Good internal control systems shall be put in place to reduce fraud and irregularities
- Ensure the functionality and capacities of an internal audit department
- Demand periodic internal audit report and ensure prompt and appropriate responses to all issues including discussion of the report with management.
- Adherence to Procurement Act
- Ensure that structures are put in place to facilitate annual external Auditing.
- Ensure the establishment, composition and functionality of an Audit Report Implementation Committee (ARIC) as required by S30(1) of Audit Service Act 584,2003 and S16(8) of the IAA.

4.7 Strategies for Plan Implementation

- Participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Complementarity in programme design
- Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues (gender, disability, vulnerability etc)
- Rehabilitation and conversion of existing abandoned public structures for profitable use eg. CHPS Compounds
- Institutionalization of PPP
- Institutionalization of community self-help project concept in critical areas (education, health, sanitation, water)

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the schedule of implementation of Annual Action Plans emanating from the District Development Programmes.

5.1 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

Annual Action Plans will be extracted from the programmes of actions (POAs). The implementation will involve all stakeholders through their roles.

5.1.1 Roles

5.1.1.1 The District Assembly

Section 16 and 46 of the Local Government Act of 1993, Act 462 confers upon the District Assemblies the function of planning in its area of jurisdiction. It is in this context that the Ayensuano District Assembly has drawn up the District Medium Term development plan (DMTDP) under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) 2014 – 2017. A lot of lessons have been drawn from the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda I (GSGDA I), which again like the DMTDP 2013-2014 did not involve MDAs adequately in the implementation though they were fully involved in the preparation.

This particular plan is an integrated document comprising the programmes, projects and activities of the District Assembly, MDAs as well as inputs made at workshops at the Sub-district level. The programmes/projects of bilateral agencies such as multi-lateral and those of the Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) and the private sector have also been integrated in the plan. As the principal actor in the district development process, greater responsibility for a successful implementation of the plan falls on the District Assembly. Specifically, the District Assembly will perform the following roles

- a) Ensure that
 - i. The development budgets of decentralized departments are used in the funding of the plan and not projects outside it.
 - ii. NGOs and other development partners pass through the proper channel in the implementation of their projects in the district.
- b) Full involvement of its sub –structures and beneficiary communities in the implementation of projects- formulation and execution

- c) Assemble the requisite technical staff to ensure effective implementation, project selection on an equitable basis, procurement of goods and services, supervision and monitoring of works. There will be the need for adequate logistical support especially for the supervision and monitoring of projects.
- d) Source for funds to ensure effective implementation. In this direction, the Assembly will not rely on only transfers from the central government and official donor sources but will improve the generation of internal revenue as well as the use of the public –private partnership strategy.
- e) Provide counterpart funding for projects from development partners if required.
- f) Timely review of the implementation with rectification of problems in good time.
- g) Facilitate the implementation of private sector development necessary in respect of acquisition of land and compliance with the regulation.

The above means the Assembly has to play a more proactive role instead only a coordinating one.

5.1.1.2 Decentralized Departments

Decentralized Departments will be the lead implementing agencies with regards to their own programmes and projects emerging from community needs and aspirations that have bearing on their activities. The key ones will be expected to rely on transfers from their headquarters to fund their departmental activities though the District Assembly will give support where necessary. Again they will be required to provide personnel to the District Assembly, the sub structures and communities on project implementation.

5.1.1.3 Sub- structures of the District Assembly

The Area Councils are expected to implement projects and programmes in the Area Council Development Plans not only from capital transfers from the District Assembly but from revenue generated at the sub-district level.

5.1.1.4 Beneficiary communities

As the principal beneficiaries of intended developmental activities, communities will be expected to play a leading role in the plan implementation especially under demand driven projects/programmes to ensure their full sustainability. In addition, they will be required to contribute to the cost of some projects and provide land.

5.1.1.5 Other MDAs

Parasatals and subvented or organizations including the public utility companies and organizations such as NBSSI/BAC, GTB, GEPC, GRSC, GAC, NCWD, NCCE are expected to be involved. They especially the utility companies were prompted through all means to participate actively in the implementation of the DMTDP and regard themselves as partners of the Assembly for the development of the District and not as isolated institutions.

5.1.1.6 Bilateral/Multilateral Agencies/NGOs

The District Assembly will abide by the rules and regulations governing the programmes/projects of Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies such as DANIDA, KfW, UNICEF, Hunger Project etc will be expected to facilitate community based projects and activities.

5.1.1.7 Private Sector

As the engine of growth and in view of the national policy of promoting private sector competitiveness and efficiency, the private sector made up of peasant and commercial farmers, small-scale industrialists and artisans, traders and service providers will be involved in the implementation of the plan. Whiles the Assembly will be engaged in providing support for them in the form of provision of infrastructure and assistance in assessing credit, they will in turn be required to honour their civic responsibilities in the form of payments of rates/taxes and get involve in public decision making process and also comply with physical planning requirements.

5.2 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2014

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

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA:ACCELERATED MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE														
Improve agricultural productivity	Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production	Provide farmers with improved seeds/seedlings	District wide					10,000.00	No. of farmers supported	100			DADU	FBO
		Acquire 12 monthly weather data	Accra/ Koforidua					500.00	Monthly weather data acquired	100			DADU	AyDA, Meteorological service,
		Provide farmers with subsidized agro chemicals	District wide					15,000.00		50		50	DADU	Farmers, FBOs, Agro-chemical sellers
		Sensitize and educate farmers in operational areas on safe handling, application and storage of agro-chemicals	District wide					4,000.00	Farmers sensitized	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs, Agro-chemical sellers
Increase agricultural competitiveness and	Promote formation of viable farmer groups and FBOs to enhance their	Organize farmers day celebration	Teacher Mantey					10,000.00	No. of farmers honoured	100			DADU	AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, Private sector,

enhance integration into domestic and international market	knowledge, skills and access to resources along the value chain and for stronger bargaining power in marketing												Political parties, etc.	
	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	Construction of 1 No. market	Dokrochiwa					150,000.00	No. of market structures constructed	100			DWD	Chiefs, Assemblymen, Traders,
		Construction of market shed	Adimadim					6,000.00					DWD	
Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers	Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings	CL Communities					15,000	No. of seedlings produced	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, Farmers
FOCUS AREA:NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND MINERAL EXTRACTION														
Reserve forest and land degradation	Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society	Plant trees along all major streams/river s in the district	Communities along Ayensu, Kua, etc					5,000.00	Area/size of land re-afforested	50		50	NADMO	FC, AyDA, EPA, NGOs, Land Owners
Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Improve the capacity and the operation of the small-scale mining sector, and reduce illegal artisanal mining (galamsey)	Re-claimation of degraded lands (ie, covering of pits)	District wide					10,000.00	Size of land/area reclaimed				AyDA	chiefs, land owners, Ghana police, EPA, GNES

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

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA:DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)														
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Enhance access to affordable credit	Sensitize 30 communities on group formation and identify business opportunities	Selected Communities					500.00	No. of workers sensitized	100			DOC	DADU, Com Dev’t, Community members
		Educate groups on co-operative principles and practices	Selected Communities					1,500.00	No. of groupd educated	100			DOC	DADU, Com Dev’t, Community members

5.2.3 THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA:MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT														
Deepen the capital market	Implement schemes to increase long-term savings/funds	Open 1 No. agency branch of a Rural Bank	Coaltar					100,000.00	No. of agency branch opened			100	Apex Bank	AyDA, BoG Farmers, Traders, Workers
		Encourage farmers, small-scale industrialists, and traders to save with rural banks.	District wide					1,000.00	No. of industrialists and farmers save with rural banks	100			DOC	AyDA, Banks, Industria lists, Workers
Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages	Name all streets and address properties in major towns	District wide					25,000.00	No./length of streets named				T&CPD	Trad. Auth, Opinion Leaders, Landlord s, A/ M
		Pay unscheduled inspection visits to markets	Market centres					1,500.00	No. of inspections carried out at the market		100		DFO	Revenue Supervis ors, Revenue Collector s, Rate Payers,
	Ensure expeditious utilization of all aid inflows	Carry out quarterly inspection of projects under implementation	District wide					15,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	100			DPO	ERCC, NDPC, Contracto rs

Improve public expenditure management	Develop more effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Purchase stationery and other items in bulk for surveys & developmental Activities	Coaltar					20,000.00	Stationery and other items purchased	100				DCD	Store Keeper, Procurement Unit, DFO, Suppliers, Banks
		Carry out regular auditing of stores	Coaltar					3,000.00	Frequency of auditing carried out	100				IAU	GAS, Storekeeper, DFO, DCD
		Make a schedule of maintenance of vehicles including motor cycles and adhere to it	Coaltar					6,000.00	Frequency of servicing of vehicles and motor cycles scheduled	50	50			Transport Officer	Drivers, DCD, Mechanics
	Implement Asset Management Systems in all MDAs and MMDAs	Carry out auditing of projects and programmes funds quarterly.	District wide					4,000.00	No. of projects funds audited					GAS	AyDA, Donors, MLG&RD, MOFEP
Improve accessibility and use of existing database for policy formulation, analysis and decision-making	Support MDAs to generate data for effective planning and budgeting	Procure 1No. Pick-up vehicle for monitoring of projects	Accra					100,000.00	No. of vehicle procured	100				DCD	DTC, Suppliers

5.2.4 THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA: TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Spot improvement of feeder roads.	District wide					150,000.00	No. of roads improved	100			DFR	AyDA, Chiefs, Community Members, land owners
		Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide					100,000.00	Length of roads reshaped	100			DFR	AyDA, Communities, Contractors
FOCUS AREA: WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE														
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading and replacement of water facilities	Rehabilitate 5 No. boreholes	Krabo, Ayekokooso Kofi Pare Mfranta					60,000.00	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, General Public
		Drill and mechanize 2 No. Boreholes at Coaltar	Coaltar					200,000.00	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanized	50		50	AyDA	CWSA, Consumers, Contractors
		Drill 5 No. boreholes with fitted pumps	selected communities					30,000.00	No. of HDWs constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, CWSA Contractors

Ensure efficient management of water resources	Support relevant state agencies, District Assemblies and local communities to undertake reforestation programme for water sheds protection	Organize training workshops For WATSAN Members	Borehole communities				—	3,000.00	No. of Training workshops organized	100			DWST	DWST, WATSAN C'ttee Members
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Implement the sanitation and water for all (SWA)	Construct 2 No 16 –seater Aqua privy. Toilets	Coaltar, Teacher Mante				—	100,000.00	No. of Aqua Privy Toilets constructed	40		60	AyDA	Consumers, General Public
		Evacuate refuse dump at Amanase market and Coaltar	Amanase				—	140,000.00	Refuse dump evacuated	100			EHU	AyDA, Contractor, Gen public, Opinion leaders
		Acquire suitable parcel of land for refuse dump sites	District wide				—	30,000.00	Parcel of land acquired	100			T&CPD	LVB, works Sub-C'ttee, Chiefs, Land owners
		Acquire lands legally for development projects	District wide				—	60,000.00	Size of land acquired with legal documents	100			T&CPD	LC, LVB, A-G Dept., MLGRD, Land Owners

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA: SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT														
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development	Formulate a Human Settlements Policy to guide settlements development	Provide T&CPD and inspectorate division with motorcycles, computers and accessories	Coaltar					12,000.00	Motorcycles, Computer and accessories provided				T&CPD	DTC Suppliers
		Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team	Coaltar					10,000.00	Frequency of meetings				T&CPD	MDAs/SPC, Members
		Prepare sector lay-outs for 3 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above	Dokrochiwa Coaltar, Anum Apapam,					30,000.00	No. of layouts prepared				AyDA	Chiefs, T&CPD, Landowners, Developers
		Carry out regular inspection to ensure development control	District wide					4,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out				AyDA/NCCE	,Landowners, Prospective Developers, Chiefs

5.2.5 THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA: EDUCATION														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas	Supply 1000 pieces of furniture (dual desks) to primary schools	District wide					50,000.00	No. of pieces of furniture Supplied	100			GES	AyDA, PTAs/ SMCs, Pupils
		Complete 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block and Sanitary Facilities	Dokrochiwa					20,000.00	No. of classrooms available	100			AyDA	Community PTA/SMC GES
		Complete 3No.6 –unit Classroom Blocks	Wuruduwudu Budu, Mfranta					150,000.00	No. of classrooms available	100			AyDA	Min of edu/GES/ ,PTA/SM C Contractor Community
		Expand the Ghana school feeding programme	District wide					50,000.00	No. of schools and pupils benefiting	100			AyDA	AyDA/ GES

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA: HEALTH CARE														
Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	Expand access to primary health care	Upgrade 3 no. clinics to Health Centres	Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Asuboi					90,000.00	No. of clinics upgraded				MoH	AyDA, GAS, Communities
	Accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	Construct 4 No. CHPs Centres						200,000.00	No. of CHPs Centres constructed				GHA/ MOH, AyDA	Communities
	Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MGCSP and the national social protection strategy	Sustain the NHIS service provided for vulnerable , aged, pregnant women and indigents	GHS and Accredited Facilities					20,000.00	No. of services provided				NHIS	GHS, The Vulnerable, DSW

Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	Support immunization exercise in the District	District wide					20,000.00	Immunization exercise supported					DDHS	GHS, MDAs, Fuel Stations, Drivers
Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters	District wide					10,000.00	No. of exercises carried out					DEHO	AyDA, Chiefs, Comm. Members, Area Councils, NCCE, NADMO, ZL
		Support malaria activities in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Malaria activities supported					GHS	AyDA, ISD, NCCE, Gen. Pub.
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/ TB transmission	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDs and TB	Conduct 2 – day training sessions for community based peer educators on the use and sale of condoms (male and female)	Area Council Centre					7,500.00	No. of participants	50			50	DRMT	DAC, GHS, GEC, DCD, NGOs/ CBOs, PLWHAs, FBOs, AyDA

		Organize HIV/AIDS talks in Churches/ Mosques/ Shrines.	Selected churches & mosque					5,000.00	No. of Talks carried Out				DRMT	DAC, AyDA, MPs, CBOs/ NGOs, FBOs
		Educate the public on the various ways in which HIV/AIDS is contracted	District wide					6,000.00	No. of people Sensitized	50		50	DMRT	DAC, PLWHAs , Affected Families, FBOs,/N GOs/ CBOs, General Public, NCCE.
		Organize the celebration of World AIDS Day	Coaltar					3,000.00	Celebration organised	100			GAC	DAC, PLWHAs , Affected Families, FBOs,/N GOs/ CBOs, General Public, NCCE.
	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	Intensify CT/PMTCT activities	GHS Facilities					2,000.00	No. of activities carried out				DRMT	GHS, DAC, ANC, NGOs/ CBOs

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION														
Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	Mainstream children’s issues in development planning at all levels	Support the Elimination of Child Labour activities in the District	District wide					5,000.00	No. of Child labourers eliminated	50		50	Social Welfare & Com. Devt	CHRAJ, NCCE, GES, Chiefs, A/Ms, Parents
		Assist School Children with free exercise books and uniforms, bags and foot wear	District wide					10,000.00	No. of children supported	50		50	Social Welfare & Com. Devt	GES, A/Ms, Parents/ Guardians School Children
KEY FOCUS AREA: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT														
Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new youth policy	Introduce new initiatives for youth employment	Train 100 apprentices under LESDEP						14,000.00	No. of apprentices trained				LESDEP	AyDA
		Provide LESDEP apprentices with start-up capital						20,000.00	No. of apprentices supported				LESDEP	AyDA
KEY FOCUS AREA: THE AGED														
Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process	Promote the development and effective implementation of a comprehensive ageing policy	Support the Registration of the aged under the LEAP Programme in the District	District wide					10,000.00	LEAP Programme supported	100			Social Welfare & Com. Devt	AyDA, Com. members, Assembly men, Trad.Auth , Aged

	Improve funding of programmes for older persons													
FOCUS AREA: DISABILITY														
Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large	Mainstream issues of disability into the development planning process at all levels	Facilitate the formation of strong Area Councils level associations of PWDs into co-operatives	Area Council centres					1,500.00	No. of associations formed				DOC	Disability committee , AyDA, Area Councils, PWD Association, NBS

5.2.6 THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEEPING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS														
Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance	Promote in-depth consultation between stakeholders	Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes	District Wide					8,000.00	No. of polices/ programmes propagated				DCE	ISD, Area Councils , MDAs, Chiefs,
		Organize public hearings on the budget and development plan preparation	Coaltar					3,000.00	No. of hearings organized				AyDA	Rate Payers, General Public
		Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Construct 1No. District Assembly office complex	Coaltar					700,000.00	No. of Offices constructed	100		
Construct accommodation for 6no. senior staffs- DCD,DE,DPO, DBO,DFO, DDCD	Coaltar							200,000.00	No. of rooms constructed	100			Works Dept	AyDA, Consultants, Contractors
Construct DCE’s Residence	Coaltar							200,000.00	DCE’s residence constructed	100			AyDA	
Organize quarterly/mid-year and annual review workshops on annual action plans on the DMTDP	Coaltar							50,000.00	No. of meetings held	50	50		DPO	Decentralised Departments

Strengthen functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens	Institute regular meet-the-citizens sessions for all Assembly members	Create a public gallery at Assembly and Area Council meetings	Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Obeasua					4,000.00	No. of people who watch Assembly Council meetings		100		AyDA	ISD, Chiefs, Assembly Members, Gen. Public, NCCE
		Institute end of service benefits to Assembly members						50,000.00	Assembly members honoured		100		AyDA	PM, Assembly Members

KEY FOCUS AREAS: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	Develop leadership training programme for women to enable, especially young women, to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels	Organize workshop on effective participation in decision making for women	Coaltar					1,000.00	No. of participants	50		50	Dept. of Women	NGOs, AyDA
		Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping	Coaltar					2,000.00	Women Groups Trained	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Women groups
		Train Women Groups in tie and dye and soap making	District wide					3,000.00	Women Groups trained	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Group members

5.3 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2015

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: ACCELERATED MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE														
Improve agricultural productivity	Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production	Provide farmers with improved seeds/seedlings	District wide					12,000.00	No. of farmers supported	100			DADU	FBOs
		Acquire 12 monthly weather data	Accra/ Koforidua					2,000.00	Monthly weather data acquired	100			DADU	AyDA, Meteorological service,
		Provide farmers with subsidized agro chemicals	District wide					20,000.00		50		50	DADU	Farmers, FBOs, Agro-chemsellers
	Collaborate with the private sectors to build capacity of individuals and companies to produce and or assemble appropriate agricultural machinery & tools	Organize 6 trainings for 25 FBOs (1,125 farmers) in improved crop (maize, cassava, yam and plantain production practices	District wide					5,000.00		100			DADU	FBOs, Farmers

Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	Promote formation of viable farmer groups and FBOs to enhance their knowledge, skills and access to resources along the value chain and for stronger bargaining power in marketing	Organize farmers day celebration	Location to be selected					10,000.00	No. of farmers honoured	100			DADU	AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, Private sector, Political parties, etc.
	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	Construction of 2 No. market	Amanase, Dokrochiwa					200,000.00	No. of market structures constructed	100			AyDA	Chiefs, Assembly-men, Traders, DWD
Reduce production and distribution risks / bottlenecks in agriculture and industry	Establish Agriculture Development Fund to accelerate provision of agriculture	Supply input credits (seed maize and fertilizer) to 50 farmers to cultivate 100 acres of maize and vegetables under the youth in Agriculture (block farm) programme	District wide					10,000	No. of farmers supported	50		50	Financial Institutions/ NGOs	DADU AyDA Farmers DOC FBOs

Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers	Promote the use of organic fertilizer and agro inputs on cocoa farms	CL Communities					160,000	No. of farmers using organic fertilizers/ agro inputs	100			DADU	VSO, CL, Produce Buyers, COCOBO D, Farmers
		Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings	CL Communities					15,000	No. of seedlings produced	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, Farmers
KEY FOCUS AREA: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND MINERAL EXTRACTION														
Reserve forest and land degradation	Promote plantation/wood lot development among communities to meet the needs of society	Plant trees along roads in all major towns in the district	District wide					5,000	Trees planted along roads in major towns	50		50	NADMO	FC, AyDA, EPA, NGOs, Land Owners
Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Improve the capacity and the operation of the small-scale mining sector, and reduce illegal artisanal mining (galamsey)	Re-claimation of degradation (ie, covering of pits)	Anum Apapam Area					16,000.00	Size of land/area reclaimed				AyDA	chiefs, land owners, Ghana police, EPA, GNES

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)														
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Enhance access to affordable credit	Register 20 groups into co-operatives	Accra	—				1,500.00	Groups registered into co-operatives	100			DOC	AyDA, DADU, Group Members
		Audit accounts of co-operative	Work places		—	—	—	2,000.00	No. of auditing carried out	100			GAS	DOC members
Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income	Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical site	Develop brochures for tourist sites and advertise them	K’dua/ Accra	—				2,000.00	No. of brochures distributed	50	50		DPO	GTB Dev’t Plg Sub-C’ttee, Tourist Communi ties, Chiefs

THEMATIC AREA:ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA:MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT														
Deepen the capital market	Implement schemes to increase long-term savings/funds	Open 1 No. agency branch of a Rural Bank	Anum Apapam,					100,000.00	No. of agency branch opened			100	Apex Bank	AyDA, BoG Farmers, Traders, Workers
Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages	Organize training workshops for revenue supervisors on monitoring of collection and keeping of records of collection etc	Coaltar					2,000.00	No. of revenue supervisors trained	100			AyDA	Consultant, Revenue Supervisors
		Pay unscheduled inspection visits to markets	Market Centres					1,500.00	No. of inspections carried out at the market		100		DFO	Revenue Supervisors , Revenue Collectors, Rate Payers, Traders
		Name all streets address properties in the District	District wide					25,000.00	No./length of streets named				AyDA	Trad. Auth, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, Assembly Members

	Ensure expeditious utilization of all aid inflows	Carry out quarterly inspection of projects under implementation .	District wide					15,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	100			AyDA/MDA's	ERCC, NDPC, Contractors
		Carry out evaluation of completed projects	District wide					5,000.00	No. of projects completed and evaluated	100			Consultant /ERCC	NDPC, Beneficiaries
Improve public expenditure management	Develop more effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Purchase stationery and other items in bulk for surveys & developmental Activities	Coaltar					20,000.00	Stationery and other items purchased	100			DCD	Store Keeper, Procurement Unit, DFO, Suppliers, Banks
		Make a schedule of maintenance of vehicles including motor cycles and adhere to it	Coaltar					6,000.00	Frequency of servicing of vehicles and motor cycles scheduled	50	50		Transport Officer	Drivers, DCD, Mechanics
	Implement Asset Management Systems in all MDAs and MMDAs	Carry out auditing of project and programme funds quarterly.	District wide					4,000.00	No. of projects funds audited				GAS	AyDA, Donors, MLG&RD, MOFEP

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%			LEAD	COLLA.
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR		
KEYFOCUS AREA:TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Develop and use decision-making tools to ensure that development investments satisfy strategic gaps in the transport network	Reshaping of roads in the District	District Wide					100,000.00	Kilometers of roads reshaped	100			DFR	AyDA, Chiefs, Land owners, TCPD
	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Spot improvement of feeder roads in the District	District wide					200,000.00	Length of roads graded	100			DFR	AyDA, Commu-nities, Contractor
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district	Complete and operationalize on-going power projects	Connect rural communities to the national grid	District wide					140,000.00	No. of houses connected	100			ECG	AyDA, Min of Energy, Landlords
		Extension of street lights	District wide					50,000.00	Street lights extended	100			ECG	AyDA, A/M

KEY FOCUS AREA: WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading and replacement of water facilities	Rehabilitate 5 No. boreholes	Selected communities					50,000.00	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	100			AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, Philanthropists, General Public
		Drill and mechanize 2 No. Boreholes	Amanase, Asuboi					140,000.00	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanized	100			AyDA	CWSA, Consumers, Contractors
		Rehabilitate 5 No. HDWs	Selected communities					20,000.00	No. of HDWs rehabilitated	100			AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, Philanthropists, Gen. Public
		Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities					70,000.00	No. of boreholes constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, CWSA Philanthropists, Gen. Public,
		Construct 5 No. hand-dug-wells	selected communities					30,000.00	No. of HDWs constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, Philanthropists, Contractors
Ensure efficient management of water resources	Support relevant state agencies, District Assemblies and local communities to undertake reforestation programme for water sheds protection	Organize quarterly interface between WATSAN Committees and other community members	Borehole communities					2,000.00	No. of quarterly meetings organized	50	50		DWST	WATSAN C'ttees, Chiefs, Community Members

Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Implement the sanitation and water for all (SWA)	Construct 2 No 16 –seater Aqua privy. Toilets	Otumfo Akyeansa,					100,000.00	No. of Aqua Privy Toilets constructed	40		60	AyDA	Consumer s, General Public
		Acquire 10 No. metal containers	District wide					70,000.00	No. of metal containers acquired				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC, Procurement Unit

KEY FOCUS AREA: SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development	Formulate a Human Settlements Policy to guide settlements development	Conduct regular inspections/site selection to ensure development control	District wide					5,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	100			AyDA SPC	Developer s, Landowners, MDAs
		Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team	Coaltar					4,000.00	Monthly SPC meetings organized	100			DTCPD SPC	MDAs/SPC, Members
		Prepare sector lay-outs for 3 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above	Selected Communities					20,000.00	No. of layouts prepared	100			AyDA	Chiefs, T&CPD, Landowners, Developers

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREAS: EDUCATION														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities						200,000.00	1 No. 6-unit classroom block constructed	100			AyDA	GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
		Construct 2 No. 3-Unit KG Blocks	Ntowkrom					200,000.00	2 No. 3-unit classroom KG blocks constructed	100				GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
		Rehabilitation of 2 No. 6 – Unit Classroom Blocks with Sanitary facilities	Fawutrikosie					450,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES
		Rehabilitation of 2 No. 3-unit classroom block for JHS						300,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES
		Supply 1000 pieces of furniture (dual desks) to schools	District wide					50,000.00	No. of pieces of furniture supplied	100			GES	AyDA, PTAs/ SMCs, Pupils

		Expand the Ghana school feeding programme	District wide					100,000.00	No. of schools and pupils benefiting	100			AyDA	AyDA/ GES
Improve quality of teaching and learning	Introduce programme of national education quality assessment	Organize joint mock examination for JHS 3 Pupils	District Wide					8,000.00	No. of Participants	100			DEO	AyDA/P TAS/ SMCs Pupils
Improve management of education service delivery	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting channels	Increase monitoring visits to public and private basic schools	District wide					8,000.00	No. of monitoring visits carried out				DDE	Assembly Members, CS Head teachers Teachers, SMCs, Pupils, DEOC
Bridge gender gap in access to education	Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education, especially in underserved areas	Organize enrolment drive in rural communities	District wide					4,000.00	Increase in enrollment				NCCE	GES, DSW Religious leaders, TradAuth , Dept. of Comm. Dev't
	Expand incentive schemes for increased enrolment, retention and completion for girls particularly in deprived areas	Organize STME for pupils in the District.	District wide					20,00.00	No. of pupils participated				DEO/ AyDA,	PTAs/SM Cs, Pupils, Parents.

KEY FOCUS AREA: HEALTH CARE													
Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	Accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	Construct 2 No. CHPs Centres	Achiansa				200,000.00	No. of CHPs Centres constructed				DDHS	AyDA,G HS,Com munities
	Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MGCSP and the national social protection strategy	Sustain the NHIS service provided for vulnerable , aged, pregnant women and indigents	GHS and Accredited Facilities				20,000.00	No. of services provided				NHIS	GHS, The Vulnerable , DSW
Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	Support immunization exercise in the District	District wide				10,000.00	Immunization exercise supported				DDHS	AyDA, GHS, MDAs, Mothers, Nurses
Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and disilt all gutters	District wide				10,000.00	No. of exercises carried out	100			DEHO	AyDA, Chiefs, Comm. Members, Area Councils, NCCE, NADMO, ZL

		Support malaria programmes in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Malaria programmes supported	100			DDHS	GHS, AyDA, A/M, AC, com. members
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDs and TB	Organize HIV/AIDS talks in Churches/ Mosques/ Shrines.	Selected churches & mosque					5,000.00	No. of Talks carried Out				DRMT	DAC, AyDA, MPs, CBOs/ NGOs, FBOs
		Educate the public on the various ways in which HIV/AIDS is contracted	District wide					6,000.00	No. of people Sensitized				DMRT	DAC, NC CE PLWHAs, Affected Families, FBOs, NGOs/ CBOs
		Organize the Celebration of World AIDS Day	Coaltar					3,000.00	Celebration organized					
		Intensify CT/PMTCT activities	GHS Facilities					2,000.00	No. of activities carried out				DRMT	GHS, DAC, ANC, Reg. NGOs/ CBOs
	Prevent mother-to-child transmission													
KEY FOCUS AREA: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION														
Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	Mainstream children's issues in development planning at all levels	Support elimination of child labour in the District	District wide					5,000.00	Child Labour eliminated	100			DSWO	NGOs, Opinion leaders, parents, child labourers

		Identification and registration of indigents and OVC under NHIS	District wide					1,600.00	OVCs identified and registered under NHIS	100			DSWO	NGOs, NHIS, GHS, OVCs, Opinion leaders
		support Orphan and Vulnerable children with free school uniforms, exercise books, bags and foot wear	District wide					2,000.00	Items distributed	100			DSWO	NGOs, OVCs, Opinion leaders
	Introduce new initiatives for youth employment	Train young apprentices under LESDEP						10,000.00	No. of apprentices trained				AyDA	NCCE, MP, Apprentices,
		Provide LESDEP apprentices with start-up capital						20,000.00	No. of apprentices supported				AyDA	NCCE, MP, Apprentices
KEY FOCUS AREA: THE AGED														
Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process	Improve funding of programmes for older persons	Support the LEAP Programme in the District						5,000.00	LEAP Programme supported	100			DSWO	AyDA, Com. members, Assembly men, Trad. Auth., Aged
		Registration of all persons above 70years under NHIS	District wide					10,000.00	Percentage of 70yrs and above in NHIS membership	100			DSWO	AyDA, NCCE, NHIS, MPs, The AgedDCD

FOCUS AREA: DISABILITY

Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large	Mainstream issues of disability into the development planning process at all levels	Support PWDs financially to upgrade their business and pay their medical bills	District wide					20,000.00	PWDs supported financially	100			DSWO	AyDA, PWDs, NGOs, Assembly men
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THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2015)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEEPING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS														
Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance	Promote in-depth consultation between stakeholders	Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes	District Wide					8,000.00	No. of polices/ programmes propagated				DCE	ISD, Area Councils, MDAs, Chiefs, Com members
		Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rate	Area Council Centres					2,000.00	No. of landlords presents No. of meetings held	100			F&A Sub-C'ttee	Landlords, CSOs
		Organize public hearings on the budget and development plan preparation	Coaltar					3,000.00	Public hearing organized	100			AyDA	Rate Payers, General Public
Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Organize quarterly/mid-year and annual review workshops on annual action plans on the DMTDP	Coaltar					5,000.00	No. of meetings held No. of Participants	50	50		AyDA	AyDA, Consultant

KEY FOCUS AREAS: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT														
Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	Develop leadership training programme for women to enable, especially young women, to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels	Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping	Coaltar					2,000.00	Women Groups Trained	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Women groups
		Train Women Groups in tie and dye and soap making	District wide					3,000.00	Women Groups trained	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Group members

5.4 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2016

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%			LEAD	COLLA.
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR		
KEY FOCUS AREA: ACCELERATED MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE														
Improve agricultural productivity	Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production	Organize 2 trainings for 20 DOA Staff on FBO Capacity Building in Groups/ Business Development	District wide					1,000.00	No. of DOA Staffs educated	100			DADU	DOA Staffs, FBOs, Meteorological service, farmers
		Provide farmers with improved seeds/seedlings	District wide					12,000.00	No. of farmers supported	100			DADU	FBOs
		Acquire 12 monthly weather data	Accra/ Koforidua					500.00	Monthly weather data acquired	100			DADU	AyDA, Meteorological service,
		Provide farmers with subsidized agro chemicals	District wide					20,000.00		50		50	DADU	Farmers, FBOs, Agro-chemical sellers

	Collaborate with the private sectors to build capacity of individuals and companies to produce and or assemble appropriate agricultural machinery & tools	Organize 8 demonstrations/training for 480 farmers in processing, preservation and utilization of local foods	District – wide					3,000.00		100			DADU	FBOs, Farmers
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agricultural research system to increase participation of end user in technology development	Organize two Research – Extension-Linkage – Committee (RELC) planning and review meeting for 130 participants	District wide					5,000	No. of Prod. Techniques taught	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs,

Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	Promote formation of viable farmer groups and FBOs to enhance their knowledge, skills and access to resources along the value chain and for stronger bargaining power in marketing	Organize farmers day celebration	Sites to be selected					40,000.00	No. of farmers honoured	100			DADU	AyDA, Chiefs, A/Ms, Private sector, Political parties, etc.
	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	Construction of 2 No. market	Bepoase Asuboi					100,000.00	No. of market structures constructed	100			AyDA	Chiefs, Assemblymen, Traders, DWD
Reduce production and distribution risks / bottlenecks in agriculture and industry	Establish Agriculture Development Fund to accelerate provision of agriculture	Supply input credits (seed maize and fertilizer) to 50 farmers to cultivate 100 acres of maize and vegetables under the youth in Agriculture (block farm) programme	District wide					10,000.00	No. of farmers supported	50		50	Financial Institutions/NGOs	DADU AyDA Farmers DOC FBOs

		Provide farmers with credit for the cultivation of non-traditional crops	District wide					50,000	No. of farmers supported				Fin. Institutions/NGOs	Farmers, FBOs, GEPC
Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers	Promote the use of organic fertilizer and agro inputs on cocoa farms	CL Communities					160,000	No. of farmers using organic fertilizers/ agro inputs	100			DADU	VSO, CL, Produce Buyers, COCOBOD, Farmers
		Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings	CL Communities					15,000	No. of seedlings produced	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, Farmers
KEY FOCUS AREA: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND MINERAL EXTRACTION														
Reserve forest and land degradation	Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society	Plant trees at open places in major towns in the District	District wide					8,000	Trees planted	50		50	NADMO	FC, AyDA, EPA, NGOs, Land Owners
Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Improve the capacity and the operation of the small-scale mining sector, and reduce illegal artisanal mining (galamsey)	Re-claimation of degradation (ie, covering of pits)	District wide					10,000.00	Size of land/area reclaimed	100			AyDA	chiefs, land owners, Ghana police, EPA, GNES

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)														
Promote domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income	Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical site	Rehabilitate roads to tourists sites	Obuoho Nyarko					100,000.00	Length of road rehabilitated	100			AyDA	Works Sub-C'ttee, Tourist Communities, DFR
Deepen the capital market	Implement schemes to increase long-term savings/funds	Establish community bank	Asuboi					140,000.00	Community bank available and in operation			100	Financial Institution	AyDA, ARB Apex Bank/ BoG Farmers, Traders, Workers
Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages	Pay unscheduled inspection visits to markets	Market Centres					1,500.00	No. of inspections carried out at the market		100		DFO	Revenue Supervisors, Revenue Collectors, Rate Payers, Traders
		Name all streets and address properties in the District	District wide					100,000.00	No./length of streets named and properties addressed				AyDA	Trad. Auth, Opinion Leaders, Landlords, A/M

		Carry out evaluation of completed projects	District wide					3,000.00	No. of projects completed and evaluated	100			Consultant /ERCC	NDPC, Beneficiaries
Improve public expenditure management	Develop more effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Purchase stationery and other items in bulk for surveys & development al Activities	Coaltar					20,000.00	Stationery and other items purchased	100			DCD	Store Keeper, Procurement Unit, DFO, Suppliers , Banks
		Carry out regular auditing of stores	Coaltar					3,000.00	Frequency of auditing carried out	100			IAU	GAS, Storekeeper, DFO, DCD
		Make a schedule of maintenance of vehicles including motor cycles and adhere to it	Coaltar					10,000.00	Frequency of servicing of vehicles and motor cycles scheduled	50	50		Transport Officer	Drivers, DCD, Mechanics
	Implement Asset Management Systems in all MDAs and MMDAs	Carry out auditing of project and programme funds quarterly.	District wide					4,000.00	No. of projects funds audited				GAS	AyDA, Donors, MLG&RD, MOFEP

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEYFOCUS AREA:TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Spot improvement of roads in the District	District wide					200,000.00	Length of road upgraded	100			DFR	AyDA, DADU, Farmers, Communi ties
		Reshaping of feeder roads	District wide					70,000.00	Length of roads graded	100			DFR	AyDA, Communit ies, Contractor
KEY FOCUS AREA: ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIES AND HOUSEHOLDS														
Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district	Complete and operationalize on-going power projects	Connect rural communities to the national grid	District wide					200,000.00	No. of houses connected	100			ECG	AyDA, Min of Energy, Landlord s
KEY FOCUS AREA: WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE														
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading and replacement of	Rehabilitate 5 No. boreholes	Selected communities					50,000.00	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, Philanthr opists, General Public

	water facilities	Drill and mechanize 2 No. Boreholes	Asuboi, Anum Apapam					140,000.00	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanized	50		50	AyDA	CWSA, Consumer Contractor
		Rehabilitate 5 No. HDWs	Selected communities					25,000.00	No. of HDWs rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA ,NGOs, Philanthropists, General Public
		Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities					80,000.00	No. of boreholes constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, CWSA Philanthropists, Gen.Pub.
		Construct 5 No. hand-dug-wells	selected communities					30,000.00	No. of HDWs constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, Philanthropists, Contractor
Ensure efficient management of water resources	Support relevant state agencies, District Assemblies and local communities to undertake reforestation programme for water sheds protection	Organize quarterly interface between WATSAN Committees and other community members	Borehole communities					2,000.00	No. of quarterly meetings organised	100			DWST	WATSAN C'tees, Chiefs, Community Members
Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Implement the sanitation and water for all (SWA)	Construct 2 No 16 –seater Aqua privy. Toilets	Marfo, Sowatey					100,000.00	No. of Aqua Privy Toilets constructed	100			AyDA	Consumers, General Public

		Acquire 10 No. metal containers	Selected locations					70,000.00	No. of metal containers acquired	100			AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC, Procurement Unit
		Acquire 10 No. bicycle drawn refuse bins	District wide					10,000.00	No. of bicycles acquired	100			AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTO, Procurement Unit

KEY FOCUS AREA: SPATIAL/LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development	Formulate a Human Settlements Policy to guide settlements development	Conduct regular inspections/site selection to ensure development control	District wide					5,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	100			DTCPO	Developers, Landowners, MDAs, SPC
		Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team	Coaltar					4,000.00	Monthly SPC meetings organised	100			DTCPO	MDAs/SPC, Members
		Prepare sector lay-outs for 3 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above	Selected Communities					30,000.00	No. of layouts prepared	100			AyDA	Chiefs, T&CPD, Landowners, Developer

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREAS: EDUCATION														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Establish basic schools in all underserved communities	Construct 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	Selected community					200,000.00	Classroom constructed	100			AyDA	GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
		Construct 2No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for KG	Selected communities					200,000.00	Classrooms constructed	100			AyDA	GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
		Construct 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities for JHS	Selected communities					200,000.00	Classrooms constructed	100			AyDA	GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas	Rehabilitation of 1No. 6 – Unit Classroom Blocks with Sanitary fac.						70,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES
		Rehabilitation of 2 No. 3-unit classroom block						70,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES

		Supply 1000 pieces of furniture (dual desks) to sch	District wide					50,000.00	No. of pieces of furniture Supplied	100			GES	AyDA, PTAs/ SMCs, Pupils
		Construct 1No. 6 – Room Teachers Quarters with Sanitary Facilities						150,000.00	No. of Quarters available	100			GES	AyDA
		Construction of 1 No boys dormitory	Presbyterian Senior High Coaltar					140,000.00	No. of hostel constructed				AyDA	GES,PCG, PTA/Board ofDirectors
		Expand the Ghana school feeding programme	District wide					100,000.00	No. of schools and pupils benefiting				AyDA	AyDA/GE S
Improve quality of teaching and learning	Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels	Sponsor 10 teacher trainees	Colleges of Education					30,000.00	No. of teacher trainees sponsored				AyDA	AyDA, Education Units, Communiti es.
	Promote local production and distribution of TLMs	Provide schools with adequate quantities of textbooks	District wide					10,000.00	No. of text books supplied	100			Ministry of Educati on/ GES	PTAs, SMCs, Pupils
	Introduce programme of national education quality assessment	Organize joint mock examination for JHS 3 Pupils	District Wide					5,000.00	No. of Participants	100			DEO	AyDA/PT AS/ SMCs Pupils

	Promote the acquisition of literacy and ICT skills and knowledge	Construct and furnish computer workshops in 3 schools	Selected Schools in each Area Council					500,000.00	No. of workshops constructed and furnished	50		50	AyDA	GET Fund, Contractors , AESL, PTAs/SMC , AyDA.
Improve management of education service delivery	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting channels	Increase monitoring visits to public and private basic schools	District wide					5,000.00	No. of monitoring visits carried out				DDE	A/Ms, CS Head teachers SMCs, DEOC
Bridge gender gap in access to education	Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education, especially in underserved areas	Organize enrolment drive in rural communities	District wide					4,000.00	Increase in enrollment				NCCE	GES, DSW Religious leaders, Traditional Auth., Dept. of Comm. Dev't
	Expand incentive schemes for increased enrolment, retention and completion for girls particularly in deprived areas	Select 50 girls and 20 boys to take part in STM clinic yearly.	District wide					2,000.00	No. of pupils participated				DEO/ AyDA,	PTAs/SMC s, Pupils, Parents.

Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	Accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	Construct 2 No. CHPs Centres	Selected communities					200,000.00	No. of CHPs Centres constructed				GHA/MOH, AyDA	Communities
	Implement the Human Resource Strategy	Train TBAs	Area Councils					3,000.00	No. of TBAs trained	50		50	GHS	Communities, TBAs
		Sponsor trainee nurses	District wide					10,000.00	Trainee nurses sponsored	100			GHS,	AyDA, MPs
	Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MGCSP and the national social protection strategy	Sustain the NHIS service provided for vulnerable , aged, pregnant women and indigents	GHS and Accredited Facilities					20,000.00	No. of services provided	100			NHIS	GHS, The Vulnerable, DSW
Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	Support immunization exercise in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Immunization exercise supported	100			DDHS	GHS, MDAs, Assembly men, Chiefs, community members, Mothers, Nurses

Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Support malaria programmes in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Malaria programme supported	100			DDHS	GHS, MDAs, Assembly-men, Chiefs, community members, Mothers, Nurses
		Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters	District wide					5,000.00	No. of exercises carried out	100			DEHO	AyDA, Chiefs, Comm. Members, Area Councils, NCCE, NADMO, ZL
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDs and TB	Organize health durbars on T.B.	Endemic Areas					6,000.00	No. of Durbars organised				GHS/ DHMT	Health Worker Victims, Victims Families, General Public
		Educate the public on the various ways in which HIV/AIDS is contracted	District wide					6,000.00	No. of people Sensitized				Focal Person	DAC, PLWHAs, FBOs/GNOs/ CBOs, Gen. Pub. NCCE.
		Organise and Celebrate World AIDS Day	Coaltar					3,000.00	World AIDS Day celebrated	100			GAC	Focal Person, Health Wk.

		Support PLWHA Association in the District	District wide					2,000.00	PLWHA Supported	100			GAC	DAC, Chiefs, A/Ms Youth, PLWHAs, Affected Families
	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	Intensify CT/PMTCT activities	GHS Facilities					2,000.00	No. of activities carried out				DRMT	GHS, DAC, ANC, Reg. NGOs/ CBOs

KEY FOCUS AREA: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	Mainstream children's issues in development planning at all levels	Support children in deprived communities with free school uniforms, bags, exercise books and foot wears	District wide					10,000.00	Children supported	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm Dev't	Assembly men, Teachers, Pupils, Parents, NGOs
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KEY FOCUS AREA: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new youth policy	Introduce new initiatives for youth employment	Train young people under LESDEP						10,000.00	No. of people trained				LESDEP	AyDA
		Train 100 apprentices under LESDEP						10,000.00	No. of apprentices trained				LESDEP	AyDA
		Provide LESDEP apprentices with start-up capital						20,000.00	No. of apprentices supported				MASLOC	AyDA

KEY FOCUS AREA: THE AGED

Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process	Improve funding of programmes for older persons Improve funding of programmes for older persons	Support the Support LEAP Programme in the District					10,000.00	LEAP Programme supported	100			SWO	AyDA, Community members, Assembly men, Trad Auth, Aged
		Register all persons above 70years under NHIS	District wide				10,000.00	Percentage of 70yrs and above in NHIS membership				DSW	AyDA, NCCE, FBOs, MPs, The Aged, DCD, CHRAJ, Chiefs, NHIS,

FOCUS AREA: DISABILITY

Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large	Mainstream issues of disability into the development planning process at all levels	Support PWDs financially to expand their business and pay their medical bills	District wide				20,000.00	PWDs supported financially	100			DSWO	Assembly men, PWDs, DHS,
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THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2016)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEEPING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS														
Ensure transparency and improved integrity of the electoral process	Introduce electoral reforms	Make announcement on market days inviting citizens to inspect voters register	District wide				—	2,000.00	No. of times announcements made	100			EC/ISD	NCCE, General public, Traders ISD
		Register qualified persons above 18 years who have not registered before.	District wide	—		—		5,000.00	No. of persons above 18yrs registered				EC	Eighteen Year olds, Parents, Birth and Death Registry
		Make public announcements on the holding of elections	District wide				—	1,000.00	No. of announcements made				EC	ISD, NCCE, CHRAJ, Com. Members

	Strengthen existing mechanism for inter-party coordination in the electoral process	Organize regular meetings of the District Security Committee (DISEC) to review the security situation.	Coaltar					4,000.00	No. of members present				DCE	Security Agencies, Political Parties, Candidates
		Conduct campaign on peaceful election	Ayensuano Constituency					3,000.00	No. of peaceful campaigns carried out				Security Agencies	EC, IEA, Press, Ghana Police, Observers, Political Parties
	Establish election fund with transparent and accountable requirements	Assist Electoral Commission with vehicles and fuel for distribution of electoral materials	District wide					5,000.00	No. of vehicles provided Gallons of fuel provided				AyDA	MDAs, EC, Drivers
Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance	Promote in-depth consultation between stakeholders	Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes	District Wide					8,000.00	No. of polices/ programmes propagated				DCE	ISD, Area Councils, MDAs, Chiefs, Community members

		Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rate	Area Council Centres					2,000.00	No. of landlords presents				F&A Sub-C'ttee	Landlord s, CSOs
		Organize public hearings on the budget and development plan preparation	Coaltar					3,000.00	No. of hearings organized				AyDA	Rate Payers, General Public
Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Organize quarterly/mid-year and annual review workshops on annual action plans on the DMTDP	Coaltar					50,000.00	No. of meetings held No. of Participants	50	50		AyDA	AyDA, Consultants

KEY FOCUS AREAS: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT														
Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	Develop leadership training programme for women to enable, especially young women, to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels	Organize workshop on effective participation in decision making for women	Coaltar					1,000.00	No. of participants	50		50	Dept. of Women	NGOs, AyDA
		Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping	Coaltar					2,000.00	Women Groups Trained	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Women groups
		Train Women Groups in tie and dye and soap making	District wide					3,000.00	Women Groups trained	50		50	Social Welfare &Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Group members
Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all	Improve case management system of the court including scaling-up mechanisms, enhance	Construct a building for Magistrate court at Coaltar.	Coaltar					200,000.00	Circuit court constructed and available	100			AyDA	JS, A-GD, Area Council

	human resource levels, expand infrastructure and adequately resource state and non-state agencies providing legal aid and other essential legal services	Establish a magistrate court at Coaltar	Coaltar					4,000.00	Magistrate court established and available	100			Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
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5.4 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2017

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: ACCELERATED MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE														
Improve agricultural productivity	Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production	Organize 2 field trips to research stations for 10 DOA staff and 30 selected farmers	Koforidua/Accra/Bunso					2,000.00	No. of field trips organised	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs Research stations
		Provide farmers with improved seeds/ seedlings	District wide					12,000.00	No. of farmers supported	100			DADU	FBOs
		Acquire 12 monthly weather data	Accra/ Koforidua					2,000.00	Monthly weather data acquired	100			DADU	AyDA, Meteorological service,
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages (RELCs) and	Organize 6 trainings for 24 FBOs on improved livestock production	District wide					8,000	Total acreage and livestock treated	100			DADU	Farmers, FBOs, AyDA

	integrate the concept into the agricultural research system to increase participation of end user in technology development													
Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Intensify disease control and surveillance	Establish and equip one vertinary clinic in the District	Coaltar					80,000.00	No. of livestock and poultry treated	100			DADU	Livestock Farmers FBOs
Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers	Form cocoa production gangs of not less than 20 members each	CL Communities					1,140	No. gangs/ members formed and engaged			100	VSO	CL, Farmers, Comm. Members
		Promote the use of organic fertilizer and agro inputs on cocoa farms	CL Communities					160,000	No. of farmers using organic fertilizers/ agro inputs	100			DADU	VSO, CL, Produce Buyers, COCOBOD, Farmers
		Produce 30000 pieces of improved cocoa seedlings	CL Communities					15,000	No. of seedlings produced	50		50	DADU	VSO, CL, Farmers

KEY FOCUS AREA: NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND MINERAL EXTRACTION														
Reserve forest and land degradation	Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society	Plant trees to ensure afforestation	District wide					5,000	Trees planted	50		50	NADMO	FC, AyDA, EPA, NGOs, Land Owners
Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Improve the capacity and the operation of the small-scale mining sector, and reduce illegal artisanal mining (galamsey)	Re-claimation of degradation (ie, covering of pits)	Anum Apapam Area					16,000.00	Size of land/area reclaimed				AyDA	chiefs, land owners, Ghana police, EPA, GNES

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: DEVELOP MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES)														
Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	Organize workshops on fire prevention and fighting	Area Council centres					2,000.00	No. of participants	100			GNFS	Industrialists NADMO AyDA
		Enforce the installation of fire extinguishers in workshops/factories	Area Council centres					3,000.00	No. of fire extinguishers installed	100			GNFS	Industrialists NADMO AyDA
Improve private sector competitiveness domestically	Aggressively invest in modern infrastructure	Acquire land for light industrial area	L.I.A Krabokese					140,000.00	Size/area of land acquired	100			AyDA	Landowners, T&CPD, LVB, MOTI
		Clear site for industrial area	L.I.A Krabokese					40,000.00	Size/area of land cleared	100			AyDA	Contractors, T&CPD, landowners, MOTI
		Demarcate site into plots and construct lanes/roads	L.I.A Krabokese					5,000.00	No. of plots demarcated and length of roads/lanes constructed	100			AyDA	T&CPD, Artisans, MOTI
		Provide high capacity transformers	L.I.A Krabokese					150,000.00	No. of transformers provided	100			AyDA	GTZ, ECG, MOTI
		Connect L.I.A to national grid	L.I.A Krabokese					40,000.00	L.I.A connected to the Nat. Grid	100			AyDA	GTZ, ECG, MOTI

	Invest in available human resources with relevant modern skills and competence	Organize intensive training workshops for the various trades	Koforidua					14,000.00	No. of participants No. of workshops organized	100			NBSSI/ Artisan s	Gratis Foundatio n Artisans AyDA

THEMATIC AREA:ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2014-2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA:MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT														
Deepen the capital market	Implement schemes to increase long-term savings/ funds	Facilitate the granting of credit to the productive sectors of local economy by rural banks.	District wide					1,000.00	The amount of credit granted			100	NBSSI	AyDA, Banks, Industrial ists, Workers
Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages	Make periodic changes in coverage areas of collectors	District wide					1,000.00	Frequency of change		100		DCD	DFO, Revenue Supervis ors, Revenue Collector s, Rate Payers, Traders
		Name all streets and address properties in the District	District wide					100,000.00	Streets named and properties addressed	100			AyDA	Opinion Leaders, Landlord s, A/M
		Assess and value properties in the district	District wide					20,000.00	No. of properties assessed	100			AyDA	Landlord s, Consulta nts
Ensure expeditious utilization of all aid inflows	Carry out quarterly inspection of projects under implementation	District wide					20,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out	100			AyDA/ MDA’s	ERCC, NDPC, Contract ors	

		Carry out evaluation of completed projects	District wide					5,000.00	No. of projects completed and evaluated	100			DPO	NDPC, Beneficiaries
Improve public expenditure management	Develop more effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Purchase stationery and other items in bulk for surveys & developmental Activities	Coaltar					20,000.00	Stationery and other items purchased	100			DCD	Store Keeper, Procurement Unit, DFO, Suppliers, Banks
		Carry out regular auditing of stores	Coaltar					3,000.00	Frequency of auditing carried out	100			IAU	GAS, Storekeeper, DFO, DCD
		Make a schedule of maintenance of vehicles including motor cycles and adhere to it	Coaltar					6,000.00	Frequency of servicing of vehicles and motor cycles scheduled	50	50		Transport Officer	Drivers, DCD, Mechanics
	Implement Asset Management Systems in all MDAs and MMDAs	Carry out auditing of project and programme funds quarterly.	District wide					4,000.00	No. of projects funds audited				GAS	AyDA, Donors, MLGRD, MOFEP

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEYFOCUS AREA:TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT														
Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	Develop and use decision-making tools to ensure that development investments satisfy strategic gaps in the transport network	Reshaping of roads in the District	District wide					200,000.00	Length of road reshaped	100			DFR	AyDA, DADU, Farmers, Community members , opinion leaders
	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Spot improvement of roads.	District wide					140,000.00	No. of culverts constructed	50		50	DFR	AyDA, Chiefs, Community Members , land owners
		Surface major roads in the District	Selected roads					500,000.00	Length of roads surfaced				DFR	AyDA, Communities

Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CIC)	Construction of an ICT Centre	Coaltar					140,000.00	ICT Centre constructed			100	AyDA	MOI, ,ECG, ERCC, Contractors consultants, suppliers
	Provide affordable equipment to encourage the mass use of ICT	Purchase and Install computers and accessories at the ICT Centre	Coaltar					200,000.00	No. of computer and accessories installed			100	AyDA	MOI, ,ECG, ERCC, consultants, suppliers
Incorporate the concept of open spaces, and the creation of green belts or green ways in and around urban communities	Ensure the creation of green belts to check unrestricted sprawl of urban areas; and also as a means of climate change adaption measure to manage and prevent incidence of flooding in urban settlements	Carry out landscaping of the District Assembly's compound and public bungalows	Coaltar					2,000.00	The size of area landscaped				Dept. of Parks and Gardens	AyDA, Contractors

Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of the district	Complete and operationalize on-going power projects	Connect 4 communities without electricity to the national grid					140,000.00	No. of houses connected				ECG	AyDA, Min of Energy, Landlords
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading and replacement of water facilities Provide new investment across the District	Rehabilitate 5 No. boreholes	Selected communities				50,000.00	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA, NGOs, Philanthropists, General Public
		Drill and mechanize 2 No. Boreholes					140,000.00	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanized	50		50	AyDA	CWSA, Consumers, Contractors
		Rehabilitate 5 No. HDWs	Selected communities				25,000.00	No. of HDWs rehabilitated	50		50	AyDA	CWSA, NGOs, Philanthropists, General Public
		Construct 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities				70,000.00	No. of boreholes constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, CWSA Philanthropists, General Public,
		Construct 5 No. hand-dug-wells	selected communities				30,000.00	No. of HDWs constructed	50		50	AyDA	NGOs, Philanthropists, Contractor

Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Implement the sanitation and water for all (SWA)	Construct 2 No 16 – seater Aqua privy. Toilets	Mankrong Kyekyewere					100,000.00	No. of Aqua Privy Toilets constructed	40		60	AyDA	Consumers , General Public
		Acquire 10 No. metal containers	Selected locations					70,000.00	No. of metal containers acquired				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTC, Proc. Unit
		Acquire 10 No. bicycle drawn refuse bins	District wide					10,000.00	No. of bicycles acquired				AyDA	EHU, Suppliers, DTO, Proc. Unit
		Acquire a solid refuse truck	Coaltar					100,000.00	A solid refuse trucks acquired				AyDA/ T.O.	EHU, Mechanics
	Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns /cities	Construct final disposal site with facilities for solid waste	Amanase, Dokrochiwa, Anum Apapam,					140,000.00	Size of disposal site constructed	100			AyDA	MLGRD, Contractors, Consultants
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development	Formulate a Human Settlements Policy to guide settlements development	Conduct regular inspections/ site selection to control development	Coaltar and Planned communities					8,000.00	No. of inspection visits carried out				AyDA SPC	Developers, Landowners, MDAs
		Organize monthly meetings of the SPC and the technical team	Coaltar					8,000.00	Frequency of meetings				DTCPO SPC	MDAs/SPC, Members

		Prepare sector lay-outs for 3 No. settlements with population of 3000 and above	Selected communities					20,000.00	No. of layouts prepared					AyDA	Chiefs, T&CPD, Landowners, Developers

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREAS: EDUCATION														
Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Establish basic schools in all underserved communities	Construct 2No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities						400,000.00	Land accessibility and cost of building	100			AyDA	GET Fund MLGRD, DDF, Communities, GES,
	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas	Rehabilitation of 2 No. 6 – Unit Classroom Blocks with Sanitary facilities						100,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES
		Rehabilitation of 2 No. 3-unit classroom block						50,000.00	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated and in use	100			AyDA	ERCC GET Fund Contractor Consultant Communities GES
		Supply 1000 pieces of furniture (dual desks) to schools	District wide					50,000.00	No. of pieces of furniture Supplied	100			GES	AyDA, PTAs/ SMCs, Pupils

		Construct 2No. 6 – Room Teachers Quarters with Sanitary Fac.					150,000.00	No. of Quarters available	100			GES	AyDA
		Construct 2No. 3 – Unit Classroom JHS Block with Sanitary Facilities					5,000.00	No. of classrooms available	100			AyDA	Community PTA/SMC GES
		Construction of 1 Assembly Hall for Presbyterian Senior High	Coaltar				200,000.00	1No. Assembly Hall constructed	100			AyDA	GES,PCG, PTA/Board of Directors, GETFund
		Expand the Ghana school feeding programme	District wide				500,000.00	No. of schools and pupils benefiting				AyDA	AyDA/GE S
Improve quality of teaching and learning	Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels	Sponsor 10 teacher trainees	Colleges of Education				30,000.00	No. of teacher trainees sponsored				AyDA	AyDA, Education Units, Communities.
	Introduce programme of national education quality assessment	Organize joint mock examination for JHS 3 Pupils	District Wide				8,000.00	No. of Participants	100			DEO	AyDA/PT AS/ SMCs Pupils

	Promote the acquisition of literacy and ICT skills and knowledge	Construct and furnish computer workshops in 3 schools	Selected Schools in each Area Council					500,000.00	No. of workshops constructed and furnished			100	AyDA	GET Fund, Contractor s, AESL, PTAs/SM C, AyDA.
Improve management of education service delivery	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting channels	Increase monitoring visits to public and private basic schools	District wide					8,000.00	No. of monitoring visits carried out				DDE	Assembly Members, CS Head teachers Teachers, SMCs, Pupils, DEOC
Bridge gender gap in access to education	Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education, especially in underserved areas	Organize enrolment drive in rural communities	District wide					4,000.00	Increase in enrollment				NCCE	GES, DSW Religious leaders, Traditiona l Auth., Dept. of Comm. Dev't
KEY FOCUS AREA: HEALTH CARE														
Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and	Expand access to primary health care	Construct District Hospital	Coaltar					500,000.00	District Hospital constructed	100			GHS	AyDA Contracto rs, Consulta nts

ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	Accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	Construct 2 No. CHPs Centres					100,000.00	No. of CHPs Centres constructed				GHA/ MOH, AyDA	Communities
	Implement the Human Resource Strategy	Train TBAs	Area Councils				3,000.00	No. of TBAs trained				GHS	Communities, TBAs
		Sponsor trainee nurses	District wide				14,000.00	trainee nurses sponsored				GHS,	AyDA, MPs
	Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MGCSP and the national social protection strategy	Sustain the NHIS service provided for vulnerable , aged, pregnant women and indigents	GHS and Accredited Facilities				20,000.00	No. of services provided				NHIS	GHS, The Vulnerable, DSW
Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	Support immunization exercise in the District	District wide				10,000.00	Exercise supported	100			GHS	Christians, Muslims

Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Organize monthly environmental cleanup exercises in all communities and desilt all gutters	District wide					24,000.00	No. of exercises carried out				DEHO	AyDA, Chiefs, Comm. Members, Area Councils, NCCE, NADMO, ZL
	Strengthen health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation	Support malaria programmes in the District. eg Free Mosquito nets distribution	District wide					10,000.00	Malaria programme supported				GHS	AyDA, ISD, NCCE, General public
		Organize health durbars on T.B.	Endemic Areas					6,000.00	No. of Durbars organised				GHS/DHMT	Health Worker Victims, Victims Families, General Public
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDs and TB	Conduct 2 – day training sessions for community based peer educators on the use and sale of condoms (male and female)	Area Council Centre					7,500.00	No. of participants	50		50	DRMT	DAC, GHS, GEC, DCD, NGOs/ CBOs, PLWHAs, FBOs, AyDA

		Organize HIV/AIDS talks in 30No. Churches/ Mosques/ Shrines.	Selected churches & mosque					5,000.00	No. of Talks carried Out				DRMT	DAC, AyDA, MPs, CBOs/ NGOs, FBOs
	Prevent mother-to-child transmission	Intensify CT/PMTCT activities	GHS Facilities					2,000.00	No. of activities carried out				DRMT	GHS, DAC, ANC, Reg. NGOs/ CBOs
		Organize World AIDS Day Celebration	Location to be selected					3,000.00	Celebration organised				GAC	GHS, DAC, Community Members, PLWHA

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
KEY FOCUS AREA: CHILD, YOUTH, AGED DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION														
Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	Mainstream children’s issues in development planning at all levels	Sensitize all stake holders to be involved in child upbringing on child rights and what constitute child abuse.	District wide					6,000.00	No. of stakeholders sensitized				Dept. of Children	DSW, Police, Judiciary, Parents, Chiefs,
Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new youth policy	Equip youth with employable skills	Organize training workshops for executives of youth associations	District wide					2,000.00	No. of youths executives trained					NBSSI, Consultants, NCCE, AyDA, Youth Associations
		Train executives of youth groups in short – term courses on project proposals writing, report writing, Office management	District wide					4,000.00	No. of youths executives trained				NYC	Youth Association, AyDA, NBSSI, NCCE

	Introduce new initiatives for youth employment	Train young people under LESDEP					14,000.00	No. of people trained				LESDEP	AyDA
		Train 200 apprentices under LESDEP					14,000.00	No. of apprentices trained				LESDEP	AyDA
		Provide LESDEP apprentices with start-up capital					20,000.00	Amount of capital given				MASLOC	AyDA
Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process	Improve funding of programmes for older persons	Support the LEAP Programme in the District					10,000.00	LEAP Programme implemented	100			DSWO	AyDA, Community members, Assembly men, Trad. Authorities, Aged
		Register all persons above 70years under NHIS	District wide				14,000.00	Percentage of 70yrs and above in NHIS membership				DSWO	AyDA, NCCE, FBOs, MPs, The Aged, DCD, CHRAJ, Chiefs, NHIS,

Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large	Mainstream issues of disability into the development planning process at all levels	Support PWDs financially to expand their businesses						20,000.00	Money disbursed				AyDA	Disability Association, NBSSI

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS / ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	QUARTERLY (2017)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	OUTPUT INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
										%				
				1	2	3	4			GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
FOCUS AREA: DEEEPING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY & INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS														
Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance	Promote in-depth consultation between stakeholders	Propagate Assembly and Government policies and programmes	District Wide					8,000.00	No. of polices/ programmes propagated				DCE	ISD, Area Councils, MDAs, Chiefs, Community members
		Organize annual meetings with landlords on fixing and payment of property rate	Area Council Centres					2,000.00	No. of landlords presents No. of meetings held				F&A Sub-C'ttee	Landlord s, CSOs
		Organize public hearings on the budget and development plan preparation	Coaltar					3,000.00	No. of hearings organized				AyDA	Rate Payers, General Public
		Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation	Organize workshop on project implementation for councilors	Area Council Centres					6,000.00	No. of participants/co uncilors present	100		
		Construct 3No. Area Council Offices,	Anum Apapam, Obeasua, Coaltar,					180,000.00	3 No. of Area Council offices Constructed	100			AyDA	Area Councils, Contractor

	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Organize quarterly/mid-year and annual review workshops on annual action plans on the DMTDP	Coaltar					50,000.00	No. of meetings held	50	50		AyDA	AyDA, Consultants
									No. of Participants					
Strengthen functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens	Institute regular meet-the-citizens sessions for all Assembly members	Create a public gallery at Assembly and Area Council meetings	Coaltar, Anum Apapam, Obeasua					4,000.00	No. of people who watch Assembly Council meetings		100		AyDA	ISD, Chiefs, Assembly Members, Gen. Public, NCCE

KEY FOCUS AREAS: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	Develop leadership training programme for women to enable, especially young women, to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels	Train 10 Women Groups in group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills, home management and records keeping	Coaltar					2,000.00	Women Groups Trained	50		50	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Women groups
		Monitor the activities of IGAs Groups	District wide					3,000.00	Women Groups in IGAs monitored	100			SIW & Comm. Dev't	AyDA, Group members

		Train Women Groups in tie and dye and soap making	District wide					3,000.00	Women Groups trained	50		50	SW& Comm. Dev't	NBSSI, Group members
Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all	Improve case management system of the court including scaling-up mechanisms, enhance human resource levels, expand infrastructure and adequately resource state and non-state agencies providing legal aid and other essential legal services	Construct a building to serve as magistrate court at Coaltar	Coaltar					140,000.00	Magistrate court constructed	100			AyDA	JS, Contractor, Area Council
		Establish a magistrate court at Coaltar	Coaltar					4,000.00	Magistrate court established and available	100			Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
	Improve the management of executive power so that it does not become dysfunctional	Revise the bye-laws of the District Assembly	Coaltar					5,000.00	No. of bye-laws reviewed				Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers
		Gazette bye-laws	Accra					3,000.00	publications made				Judicial Service	AyDA, , A-GD, Lawyer
		Educate the general public on the District Assembly's bye-law	District wide					2,000.00	No. of educational campaigns carried out				Judicial Service	AyDA, Police, A-GD, Lawyers

Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection	Improve institutional capacity of security agencies, including the police, immigration service, prisons and Narcotic Control Board	Construct 3 No. police stations	Anum Apapam Asuboi, Amanase					150,000.00	No. of police stations constructed				AyDA	DPC, RPC, Police Adm., Communities

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

6.0 Introduction

District Medium Term Development Plans are aimed generally at improving the lives of the people whom it is intended for. The goals, objectives, strategies and the activities that will lead to the accomplishment of the goals must reflect positively on the lives of the people. To ensure that these goals and objectives are attained for the well-being of the people, and to ensure that the plan do not fail, there must be a monitoring and evaluation process put in place to ensure that implementation of specific programmes and projects in the DMTDP are on track and its impact on the people seen in a positive way.

Monitoring and Evaluation is one of the critical stages in the successful implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017).

Within the plan period, Monitoring and Evaluation activities will seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Assess the programmes and projects in order to improve ongoing effectiveness; Introduce a participatory monitoring system which includes all stakeholders;
- Track the progress of project activities during implementation and alert decision makers in case of shortfalls or deviations for early corrective action;
- Provide the right people with the right information at the right time;
- Accumulate information/data that may be used during an outcome or impact evaluation; and
- Engender active community participation in project implementation with the view to promoting ownership and sustainability.

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacities

M&E assesses the capacity of the District Assembly in terms of its ability to prepare and implement the DMTDP (2014 – 2017). It is one thing preparing a plan, and another implementing it. It requires a well trained, equipped and motivated team to carry out all the activities in the plan. This section therefore examines the status, needs and M&E capacity of the Assembly.

The capacity of the Assembly to prepare and manage the M&E arrangements has been assessed against conditions such as educational qualification of key staff, skills in preparing M&E plans, the database system of the Assembly, availability and access to funds for purposes of monitoring from the Assembly, as well as the equipments and facilities at the disposal of the staff to facilitate their operations.

Overall, the M&E condition of the District has been adjudged to be satisfactory. All members of the DPCU possess the requisite academic and professional skills and competencies to perform their functions under the M&E system coupled with the existence of co-operation and teamwork which are prerequisites for the overall success of the plan.

6.3 Data Framework (Data collection, Collation, Analysis and Usage)

A very crucial exercise to undertake in order to assess whether stated targets are being achieved is data collection. It is the data collected from the field that will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the DMTDP. Specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion, contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

The DPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 6.1 provides a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

Fig 6.1: Framework for Data Collection

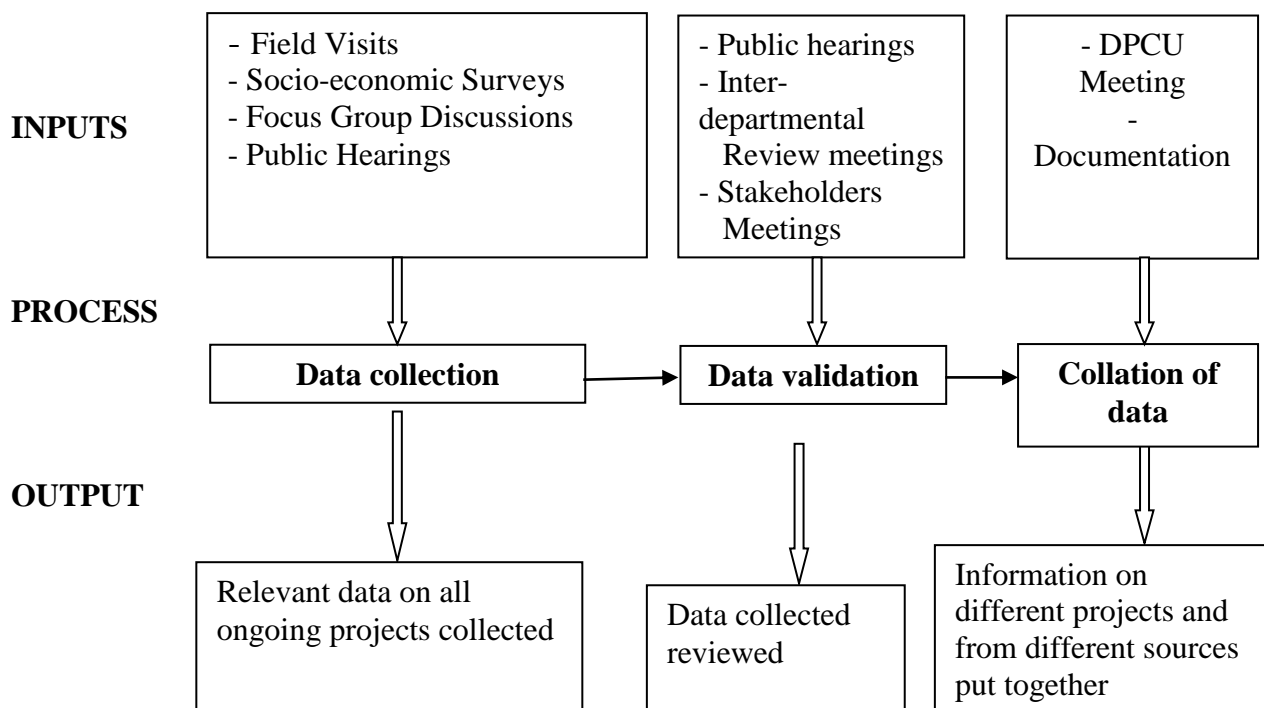


Figure 1 provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the District Medium Term Development Plan. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

6.4 How and when to report on Findings

A well developed reporting system built into an M&E arrangement is very important in ensuring the overall success of the plan. The Assembly recognizes the importance of carrying all key observations and findings to the respective stakeholders and therefore documentation in this process is very crucial.

The Monitoring Team will document in a report format, all major findings and observations identified during routine monitoring activities. Quarterly reports will then be written to sum up the findings for each quarter. Also on an annual basis, Annual Progress Report (APR) comprising the activities of the Assembly and other key stakeholders throughout the year will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate institutions.

6.5 Which Evaluations will be done?

Evaluation and Monitoring share some similarities but they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives.

Mid-way through plan implementation, the monitoring team intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have to end, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term have been achieved. This exercise will be undertaken in July 2016. Some other activities to be undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities.

A final evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. This exercise will be undertaken in June 2018. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the DMTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas.

6.6 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, Area Council members etc.

The Assembly plans to adopt the following steps below to ensure a very successful Participatory M&E process.

- Identification, selection and training of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Provision of the necessary logistics to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGO's. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educate the local communities in Participatory M&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGO's and CBO's and monitored by the DPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions will create the avenue for data collection which will make it easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people.

6.7 Strategies for M&E

In the implementation of programmes and projects in the MTDP, the District shall adopt a bottom-up approach to monitoring and evaluation. Experience have shown that majority of the projects that have been implemented over the years have either not achieved their set objective or were not implemented to specification owing to seeming alienation of beneficiaries in the monitoring activities.

The DPCU shall thus evolve a more holistic and participatory approach in the current Development Plan away from the conventional practice of M&E. To this end, a number of monitoring structures shall be put in place, some adhoc and others permanent. One of such adhoc structures shall be the Project Implementation Committee formed from representatives of relevant stakeholders in a beneficiary community.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) shall directly monitor and evaluate the programmes/projects at the community. It is a requirement that each project has a PIC, responsible for monitoring the implementation on a regular basis and compiles a monthly Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) to the Area Councils. The PICs shall as much as practicable be constituted by a cross section of the community, namely, Traditional Authorities, men, women, youth and the people with disabilities with a representative of the beneficiary institution or an NGO/CBO where the community is the beneficiary.

The Area Councils shall in turn consolidate all the monthly reports from the PICs and forward to the DPCU which shall be responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan.

The DPCU shall work closely with beneficiary Sector Departments to verify the monthly reports from the Area Councils and consolidate the final report into quarterly reports for discussion and approval by the District Assembly before forwarding them to the RCC.

In line with its monitoring activities, the DPCU shall hold monthly site meetings at ongoing project sites and quarterly meetings to deliberate on progress made in the implementation of the

Annual Action Plans. Each quarterly meeting shall be held within the first ten days of the ensuing month after the quarter.

Pursuant to the policy of active stakeholder participation, all Contracts shall be endorsed at the project site during the handing ceremony in order to allow the beneficiary communities take up the responsibility of monitoring implementation from day one.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan shall also involve inputs from the National Development Planning commission (NDPC) and Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) as well as Development Partners of the District.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION PLAN

7.0 Introduction

This chapter looks at the dissemination of the DMTDP (2014-2017) to the relevant stakeholders and decision makers. This is very important as knowing and sharing the contents with the key stakeholders—Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Religious Leaders, Sub-District Structures and Civil Society Organisations—would ensure accountability and transparency. The tendency is that once accountability and transparency become the bedrock of governance. It would stimulate their support and commitment towards the implementation of the interventions contained in the Plan.

7.1 Strategies' For Communication

The dissemination of the 2014-2017 DMTDP as well as the Annual Progress Report of its implementation, the following strategies will be used.

- District Assembly – Community Interfaces
- Radio Talk Shows
- Public Hearings
- Use of information Van.
- Use of Assembly Members
- Photo Exhibition
- Others

7.1.1 District Assembly – Community Interfaces

There will be regular District Assembly – Community Interfaces where officials of the District Assembly will interact with community members on regular basis. At these meetings, information on development in the district will be passed on to community members. Concerns raised by community members will also be noted down for further action and explanations. The Assembly will also take an opportunity during sod-cutting and inauguration of projects to interact with community members.

7.1.2 Radio Talk Shows

There is a popular saying that radio gets results. To this end there will be regular radio talk shows on local FM stations within the region to interact with residence of the district. This will discuss activities outlined in the DMTDP as well as the progress of its implementation. During the airing of this programme there will be phone-in sessions for listeners to ask questions and make contributions.

7.1.3 Public Hearings

There will be public hearings at two stages in the plan preparation. First a public hearing will be held at the beginning stages of the plan preparation to solicit community needs and aspirations. This will be held at sub-district levels. At this stage members of the sub-district will be required to present their needs in order of priority. This will then form the core for the formulation of goals and objectives.

Again there will be another public hearing to present the goals, objectives, strategies and activities outlined the plan to community members.

7.1.4 Use of Information Van

Information van will also be used to propagate information relating to development in the district.

7.1.5 Use of Assembly Members

Assembly members will be used as liaisons between the District Assembly and the general public. During General Assembly meetings members will be briefed about the progress of developmental activities in the district. They will be entreated to pass this information on to members of their electoral areas.

7.1.6 Photo Exhibition

Photo exhibition will be conducted periodically to bring to the notice of the general public pictures of ongoing and completed development projects.

7.1.7 Others

These will include reports by the print media, quarterly and annual review meetings involving stakeholders – Heads of MDAs, NGOs, Development partners, Chiefs and beneficiary community members as well as the distribution of quarterly and annual report to the relevant bodies.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Appendix 1. Compound Matrix – Key Environmental Concerns Against 2014 – 2017 MTDP PPP

Major environmental concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues					Economic Issues					Institutional				
Major Environmental Concerns PPPs	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate tree felling	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Literacy rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Nefarious activities of alien Fulani herdsmen	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to DA	Level of agricultural production	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service delivery
Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	+/-	0	-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Construction of Accommodation of DCE and Senior Staff	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
Construction of School blocks with ancillary facilities	-	-	-	0	-	-	+/-	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
Construction of Small Town Water Supply Systems	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
Drilling and mechanization of boreholes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+
Construction of Markets	+/-	+	-	0	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Construction of Toilet Facilities	+/-	+	-	0	0	-	-	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Construction of Police Posts	-	-	-	-	0	+	-	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Construction of Magistrate and Circuit Courts	+	0	-	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Construction of Roads and Culverts	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Construction of Area Council Offices	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Appendix 2. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of District Assembly Office Complex						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: Avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5














Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 2. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Accommodation of DCE and Senior Staff						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0)	1	2	3	4 5















Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3  5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 3. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5













Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 4. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Small Town Water Supply Systems						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5














Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3  5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 5. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Drilling and mechanization of boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5















Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3  5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 6. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Market Sheds		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5















Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 7. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Toilet Facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5















Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 8. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Police Posts		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5














Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 9. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Magistrate and Circuit Courts						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5















Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 10. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Roads and Culverts		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5















Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 11. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices						
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE				
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES						
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Job Creation: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	No of people to be employed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0)	1	2	3	4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	Number of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0)	1	2	3	4 5

Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3  5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3  5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2  4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles. It should promote participation of all sections especially the grass root	Level of participation	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights. rights of the people should not be violated	Records of human rights cases	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information	Records of Information Services Department	(0) 1 2 3 4 
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.	Guidelines followed	(0) 1 2 3  5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3  5

KEY

SCALE:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not relevant	Works strongly against aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Appendix 12: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: Ayensuano District Assembly.

Region: Eastern.

Venue: District Assembly Hall, Coaltar

Date: 12th December, 2014

Medium of invitations, notices and announcement issued for participants: Letters

Names of special/interest groups and individual invited: See Attendance.

Identifiable representations at hearing (e.g. chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groupings etc): See Attendance

Total number of people at hearing: 35

Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Males = 29 (82.9%) Females = 6 (17.1%)

Languages used at hearing: Twi, English

Major issues at public hearing

- 1: Restructuring of Unit Committees
- 2: Education on Sanitation
3. Reclamation of lands by Sand Winning Contractors
4. Development of Tourism in the District
5. Restructuring of Water and Sanitation Committee
6. Low level of Education in the District in terms of performance
7. Dilapidated and non-existence of both social and Economic infrastructure to anchor the District's growth
8. Low level of Health Infrastructure and general health needs
9. The development of Local Economic needs and issues affecting youth employment

Main controversies and major areas of complaints

- 2: Poor nature of road networks in the District.
- 3: Non-functioning of sub-district councils

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints

1. Request have been sent to Department of Feeder Roads and Ghana Highway Authority to improve on the road networks
2. There have been consultative meetings to restructure the Area Councils after the next Assembly Election

A brief comment of the general level of participation

Participation was very encouraging

District Chief Executive: **Hon. Mike Ofori Darko**

District Co-ordinating Director: **Alhaji Mohammed Avona**

Presiding Member of the District Assembly: **Hon. Obubah Kennedy**

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee: **Hon. Paul Som Abedi**

AYENSUANO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC HEARING ON 2014-2017 DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VENUE: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL

DATE: 12th DECEMBER, 2014

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	DESIGNATION	COMMUNITY/ ORGANIZATION
1	HON. KWAKU AFARI	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	ASUBOI
2	HON. ELIZABETH OYE OPARE	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	ANUM APAPAM
3	HON. BEN ADU KISSIEDU	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	COALTAR
4	COMFORT OPOKUA	MARKET QUEEN	COALTAR
5	EMMANUEL TAWIA ADDY	PLWD REPRESENTATIVE	COALTAR
6	KEMAVOR MARY	WOMEN REP	ASUBOI
7	ALHASSAN MARK	MOSLEM COMM. REP	ANUM APAPAM
8	GLADYS ASARE	WOMEN REP	ANUM APAPAM
9	AMOS TEYE	DISTRICT OFFICER	ZOOMLION
10	MAWAH MONICAH	DIST. DIR. SW&CD	AyDA
11	DANIEL NKANSAH	DEHO	AyDA
12	ANTHONY BLIKO	DEHO	AyDA
13	NARTEY ANTHONY	DIST. DIR. OF AGRIC.	AyDA
14	AMUZU JOSEPH	YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE	COALTAR
15	AWATEY KOTOKU KILLAN	PLWD REPRESENTATIVE	ASUBOI
16	TOBIAS IBRAHIM	MOSLEM COMM. REP	ASUBOI
17	FRANCIS M. D. BABANAWO	TCPD	AyDA
18	NTIAMOAH FRANK	DIST. WORKS DEP'T.	AyDA
19	A. O. O. LARBI	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	ANUM APAPAM
20	OBUBAH KENNEDY	PRESIDING MEMBER	COALTAR
21	AMAADI ANTWI EDWARD	ASSEMBLY MEMBER	TEACHER MANTEY
22	NARTEY CHRISTIAN	YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE	ANUM APAPAM
23	NANA ATTA DARKO	ODIKRO	KRABOA
24	RICHARD KWASI BEMPONG	ADIIB	AyDA
25	ABU GARIBA	MOSLEM COMM. REP	ASUBOI
26	HAMIDU BUKHARI	COMMUNITY MEMBER	ASUBOI
27	KINGSLEY MENSAH	PLWD REPRESENTATIVE	ANUM APAPAM
28	ISSAH IBRAHAM	G.P.R.T.U REP	ANUM APAPAM
29	PHILIP AKUFFO	DIST. HEALTH ADM.	DOKROCHIWA
30	BELINDA ARTHUR	DIST. HEALTH ADM.	DOKROCHIWA
31	EBENEZER AMOAKO MENSAH	ADPO / RPCU REP	ERCC
32	GASU ANTHONY	DIST. INTERNAL AUDITOR	COALTAR
33	HARRY A. ABRAHAMS	TCPD	COALTAR
34	ATITSO JERRY JOHN	ADPO	AyDA
35	FRANCIS KWEKU ASIEDU	CDPO	AyDA

